



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

B

866,898

HISTORY OF THE 90TH DIVISION



HISTORY
OF THE
90TH DIVISION



History of the
HISTORICAL
OF THE
90TH DIV.



A HISTORY OF
THE 90TH DIVISION



Henry T. Allen
Major General

ORGANIZER OF THE DIVISION AND
ITS LEADER IN BATTLE

A HISTORY OF THE 90TH DIVISION

BY
MAJOR GEORGE WYTHER
DIVISION HISTORIAN



APPROVED BY DIVISION AND BRIGADE COMMANDERS

PUBLISHED BY

THE 90TH DIVISION ASSOCIATION

COMMITTEE

MAJOR SYLVAN LANG

CAPTAIN OSCAR A. SEWARD, JR. CAPTAIN DANIEL H. KIBER, JR.

SERGEANT-MAJOR ARTHUR J. REINHART

SERGEANT-MAJOR O. A. PATRIDGE

DEDICATION

THE soul of any fighting unit lies in the courage and devotion of disciplined officers and men. It is for this reason that there has been set forth in this History the incidents of the death or wounding of practically every officer, as this is one of the means on which to "hang our tale," and such events are generally landmarks in the organizations to which these officers belonged, definitely identifying the particular action or phase of operations. Not space alone, but the frequent lack of definite information, has rendered it impracticable to include herein similar data for all the men who have so gloriously laid down their lives or sacrificed their limbs in their heroic devotion to duty.

To those unsung heroes, to each and every officer and man who paid the supreme sacrifice that liberty should not perish from the earth, this book is reverently dedicated.

May those rude crosses, not alone in the poppy fields of France, but amid the battle-scarred and shell-pitted regions of St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne, as well as those placed later along the vine-clad Moselle valley, be white fingers of warning pointing upward from the living dead,—a warning that their sacrifices must not be permitted to have been made in vain; a warning to Americans that the principles of liberty, freedom and enlightenment, justice and patriotism must, to be preserved, be continually safeguarded, fostered and maintained. Their sacrifices cannot—shall not—have been in vain.

PUBLICATION COMMITTEE.

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Major-General Henry T. Allen	<i>Frontispiece</i>
View of Camp Travis	PAGE 4
A blockaded camouflaged road guarded by Americans on the outskirts of Pont-à-Mousson	21
Bridge over the Moselle River connecting Mousson and Pont-à-Mousson, France	22
Metz Bridge	22
View of Rue Victor Hugo, Pont-à-Mousson	23
Street scene in Villers-en-Haye	24
View of Villers-en-Haye and Griscourt	29
Dugouts at Mamey	31
View of the region which was No Man's Land before the attack on September 12	39
Trenches north of the village of Fey-en-Haye captured September 12, 1918	43
Vilcey-sur-Trey	44
The 315th Engineers building roads across No Man's Land, north of Fey-en-Haye	52
Men of the 315th Engineers and the 357th and 358th Infantry, building roads over old No Man's Land near Fey-en-Haye	53
View of Bois des Rappes and Côte 327	56
Men of the 2d Battalion, 358th Infantry, passing through Vilcey-sur-Trey	57
View of Villers-sous-Preny	58
German dugout in the Stumpflager, used for a dressing station	60
German dugouts in Stumpflager, captured by the 357th Infantry	61
View of Bois des Rappes	69
Two views of concrete machine gun emplacements built into the wall around Preny	70
Concrete machine gun emplacement, part of the defenses of the Hindenburg Line west of Preny	71
French tanks passing through Rampont	74
View of Esnes	75
Machine Gun Company, 359th Infantry, going up into the lines in the Argonne sector	78
Main street of Blercourt	79
Signal Corps men stringing wires in Malancourt	80
View showing the shell-ruined town of Cuisy	80

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

	PAGE
Dugouts at Cuisy	81
Looking from Cuisy across the valley toward Septsarges	81
Shells bursting near Cuisy	82
Y. M. C. A. secretary giving chewing-gum to the men on duty at Cuisy	83
The town of Montfaucon	84
General view looking north, showing part of town of Nantillois	84
Ferme de la Madeleine	85
Looking northeast from Madeleine Farm, showing Bois des Ogons	85
Type of balloon observing for the 90th Division	86
Brigadier-General Joseph P. O'Neil, U. S. A., commanding the 179th Infantry Brigade	87
Village of Bantheville. Heavy shelling by American artillery	89
"Chow" detail, Company D, 358th Infantry, 90th Division	93
Former German headquarters building at Cunel	95
Brigadier-General Ulysses G. McAlexander, U. S. A., commanding the 180th Infantry Brigade	97
Grand Carré Farm	100
Bantheville being shelled	101
P. C. Sterling of the 359th Infantry	103
Boche machine gun nest and dead gunner, Villers-devant-Dun	107
Bridge across the Meuse River, between Laneuville and Stenay	115
Bridge over the Meuse River	116
Section of flooded area between Sassey and Stenay and trees felled by the Germans	120
German prisoners of the 92d Regiment, 20th Division, being questioned by Lieutenant Deschler, Corps of Interpreters, at Sassey-sur-Meuse	121
Dedication ceremonies at Pershing Stadium, near Paris, on June 22, 1919	122
French civilians gather at the city hall of Mouzay to receive food and supplies from the Americans	125
Street scene showing American soldiers in Stenay	126
Exterior view of the Château des Verdier, the home in Stenay of the German Crown Prince for thirty-two months	129
Major-General Henry T. Allen and a portion of his staff at Mouzay	130
Horse and motor transportation passing through Dun-sur-Meuse	132
Railhead scene	133
Views of the 60-cm. railroad system used by the Division	134
The cross-roads Auberge-St. Pierre	136
Division small-arms ammunition dump east of Mamey, and camp of Company A, 315th Supply Train	137
A 3d Corps ammunition dump	143

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

	PAGE
Field hospital established near Béthincourt	167
German artillery left at Longuyon and taken over by the 90th Division	178
The 360th Infantry crossing into Germany at Remich, Luxemburg	181
The 315th Field Signal Battalion passing through Beuren, Germany	181
Towns of Berncastel and Cues on the Moselle River	185
Colonel Howard C. Price presents General U. G. McAlexander to Brigadier-General J. P. O'Neil for decoration	187
Major-General Charles H. Martin	188
Major-General Charles H. Martin and staff, in front of Division Headquarters at Berncastel, Germany, April 28, 1919	190
General John J. Pershing reviews the 90th Division at Wengerohr, Germany	193

FOREWORD

THE purpose of this book is to record the principal achievements of the 90th Division in France. Any history written at this time will, of necessity, be incomplete. No attempt to pronounce judgment has been made, therefore, the aim being to preserve for the future certain facts, figures and dates which will have to be interpreted at some later time in the light of further discoveries and with the help of a wider perspective.

The twenty-second division of the A. E. F. to arrive in France, the 90th Division stands tenth in amount of artillery captured, thirteenth in number of machine guns captured, and fourteenth in both prisoners captured and total advance against the enemy. It was picked as one of the nine combatant divisions in the original Army of Occupation in Germany along with the most veteran organizations of the Expeditionary Forces. It did not fall to the lot of the 90th Division to play a spectacular part in the war. It cannot boast that it was the first to carry the Stars and Stripes to the Western front. Fate did not decree that the Division should have a part in stopping the German rush for Paris. The reputation of a division is largely a matter of length of battle experience, coupled with opportunity. The missions assigned to the 90th Division were difficult, prosaic ones, and the Division can be paid the highest military tribute—that it fulfilled every task which it was called upon to perform. Every objective was taken; not an inch of territory was yielded to the enemy; not a man straggled from his organization.

Every organization won the right to participation in the credit for the brilliant record of the Division. First of all, there was the indomitable courage of the doughboys, who knew no turning back, no shrinking from danger or hardship. Back of them was the bravery of the company and battalion officers, and the indomitable will of the higher commanders, as well as the determination and indefatigable industry of the staff. Then there were the drivers of the trains who evacuated the wounded through shell-fire, or stuck to the steering-wheel on dark

FOREWORD

nights over almost impassable roads, long after their senses had been dulled by fatigue and loss of sleep, in order that the fighting troops might have fresh bread to eat, or ammunition for their guns. Communication was established and maintained by the ceaseless efforts of the Field Signal Battalion; while the Engineers labored, day and night, from putting up wire in front of the outposts to repairing roads in the rear and building them over No Man's Land. It was the blending of all these qualities that formed the spirit of the 90th Division.

A short time after the armistice, immediately prior to his departure to assume command of the 8th Corps, General Allen published in General Orders his estimate of the Division, stating that he had no "doubts or reluctance in claiming for the 90th Division fighting qualities second to none." That this judgment was shared by higher commanders was made evident, not only by the choice of the 90th Division as a part of the Army of Occupation, but also by their express statements. Lieutenant-General Hunter Liggett, who, as commander of the 1st Army during the Meuse-Argonne operations, had an opportunity to judge the worth of practically every combatant division in the A. E. F., reported to General Pershing: "The 90th Division is as good as . . . divisions; you have not a better division; it is as good and dependable as any division in the army." And the Commander-in-chief personally assured General Allen: "The 90th is one of the very best divisions sent over here. Every one says so."

That the German High Command shared this excellent opinion of the 90th Division was made known after the armistice as a result of interviews with German staff officers secured by the Intelligence Section of the General Staff, G. H. Q. In one of these interviews, Colonel von Heye, chief of staff of Prince Albrecht's group of armies on the southern part of the Western front, mentioned the 42d and 90th Divisions as among those particularly feared by the German General Staff.

THE FORMATIVE PERIOD

FORMATION OF THE DIVISION AND TRAINING AT CAMP TRAVIS

THE 90th Division officially came into being at Camp Travis, Texas, on August 25, 1917, when Major-General Henry T. Allen assumed command of the "90th Division and 165th Depot Brigade and Camp Travis." The huge cantonment which had been constructed under direction of Lieutenant-Colonel George E. Thorne was practically complete at that date. Adjoining the buildings of Fort Sam Houston, on the northeastern outskirts of the city of San Antonio, the camp embraced all of old Camp Wilson, a National Guard concentration point, and in addition a huge tract of sandy land where nothing save a waste of mesquite brush had existed prior to the erection of the city of wooden barracks. The camp took its name from Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Travis, defender of the Alamo, and was one of the sixteen National Army cantonments erected simultaneously in different parts of the United States.

At its inception the Division was fortunate in receiving an assignment of regular army officers of the highest type to shape its destinies.

The division commander, General Allen, was a cavalryman. He was born in 1859 at Sharpsburg, Kentucky. On graduation from the United States Military Academy he was commissioned a second lieutenant, 2d Cavalry, on June 13, 1882. General Allen was very familiar with foreign military systems, having been military attaché in Russia from 1890 to 1895, and in Germany in 1897-8. He served in the Santiago campaign as major and adjutant-general. In 1901 General Allen was made chief of the Philippine Constabulary. Later he was chief of the cavalry section of the General Staff. General Allen participated in the Pershing expedition into Mexico as commander of a picked squadron of the 11th Cavalry. Later he organized a cavalry brigade at Fort Riley.

Captain Walter Moore, 19th Infantry; Lieutenant Ray Harrison, 3d Cavalry, and Captain Sam. A. Greenwell, Cavalry, O.R.C., were named aides in the order given. During the time the Division was at Camp Travis, Captain Moore and Lieutenant Harrison were assigned elsewhere, and on March 1, 1918, Lieutenant Henry T. Allen, Jr., was announced as aide.



View of Camp Travis looking toward Division Headquarters. Tents in foreground are part of old Camp Wilson, a National Guard mobilization camp

FORMATION AND TRAINING AT CAMP TRAVIS

The chief of staff, Lieutenant-Colonel (later Colonel) John J. Kingman, had been assigned to the Corps of Engineers on his graduation from West Point in 1904, and spent two years with engineer troops. After graduating from the Engineer School in 1907, he spent three years on fortification work at the entrance of Manila Bay. In 1911 Colonel Kingman was with the so-called "Maneuver Division" at San Antonio, Texas. In 1915 he was detailed on the General Staff and was on duty at the Army War College until assigned as chief of staff of the 90th Division in August, 1917. Colonel Kingman was born in 1882, a son of Brigadier-General Dan. C. Kingman, late chief of engineers.

Major Alfred Brandt was assistant chief of staff, and Major Lindsey Blayney was intelligence officer. Other members of the original staff were Lieutenant-Colonel E. V. D. Murphy, adjutant; Colonel Frank C. Boggs, division engineer; Major E. C. McNeil, judge advocate; Major R. T. Phinney, inspector; Lieutenant-Colonel George E. Thorne, quartermaster; Major Howard C. Tatum, signal officer; Major John G. Winters, ordnance officer; Lieutenant-Colonel P. S. Halloran, surgeon; and Lieutenant-Colonel George H. Pearson, sanitary inspector.

The General Staff departments were reorganized on March 13 in accordance with the system adopted by the American Expeditionary Forces. On that date Colonel Murphy was made head of the Administration and Coördination Section (G-1), being succeeded as adjutant by Major Wyatt O. Selkirk. Colonel Thorne became chief of the Operation Section (G-3). Major Brandt, who had been assistant chief of staff, served as division machine gun officer until shortly before the Division left for France, when he was succeeded by Major (later Colonel) E. K. Sterling, 360th Infantry. On March 25 Major Tatum was put in charge of the Intelligence Section (G-2) in addition to his duties as signal officer.

The commander of the 179th Brigade was Brigadier-General J. P. O'Neil, formerly colonel of the 21st Infantry. General O'Neil's father, also a soldier, who received his death wound at the battle of Fredericksburg while leading a charge of the 63d New York Infantry, was a major at the time of receiving his wound, and the senior officer of the famous "Irish Brigade." General O'Neil was a graduate of Notre Dame University, where he was for three years captain of its famous football team, and well known as a boxer. He entered the service as a lieutenant of the 14th Infantry. He was the first white man to explore the Olympic Mountains in the State of Washington.

Brigadier-General William H. Johnston, commander of the 180th Brigade, entered the army from civil life. He was commander of the first battalion of Philippine Scouts to be organized, and was commander of the 26th Infantry at Texas City. When promoted and assigned to Camp Travis he was a colonel, General Staff, on duty at the Army War College.

The regimental commanders were Colonel Edward T. Hartmann, 357th Infantry; Colonel Edward C. Carey, 358th Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel W. A.

HISTORY OF THE 90TH DIVISION

Cavanaugh, 359th Infantry; and Colonel C. H. Conrad, 360th Infantry. Just before sailing for France, Colonel Carey was replaced by Colonel Edmond M. Leary, who had been commander of division trains, and Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Price succeeded to the command of the 360th Infantry when Colonel Conrad was detailed on general staff duty at Washington.

In the organization of the 165th Field Artillery Brigade, Brigadier-General Edward McGlachlin was in command. However, General McGlachlin was soon ordered overseas, and his place was taken by Brigadier-General Francis C. Marshall. General McGlachlin later became chief of artillery of the 1st Army in France. According to the original assignment, Colonel H. B. Farrar had the 343d Field Artillery, Colonel Albert U. Faulkner the 344th Field Artillery, and Lieutenant-Colonel Le Vert Coleman the 345th Field Artillery. On September 30 Colonel Robert S. Abernethy was assigned to command the howitzer regiment.

Other commanders were Colonel Frank C. Boggs, 315th Engineers; Major John C. Grant, 315th Field Signal Battalion; Major (later Lieutenant-Colonel) Earl L. Parmenter, 315th Sanitary Train; and Captain Donald C. Henderson, Headquarters Troop.

Practically all of the junior officers were Texans and had received their commissions at the first Officers' Training Camp at Leon Springs. In order to preserve the spirit of comradeship which had been developed during the period of their candidacy, the graduates of the various training companies were assigned as a unit to the same regiments in the new National Army Division. This entire body of infantry officers reported on August 29, although medical, engineering, and officers of other arms of the service had reported prior to that time.

FIRST RECRUITS ARRIVE

BUT the life of the 90th Division did not truly begin until September 5, when 360 recruits from various parts of Texas reported for their first military duty. On succeeding days there arrived the remainder of the first increment, which was five per cent. of the first draft call. The arrival of the second increment started on September 19, and the third increment began pouring in on trains from every direction on October 3. The two States, Texas and Oklahoma, furnished the men who originally composed the Division, although every State in the Union later came to be represented in its ranks. The spirit of these two States characterized the Division throughout its battle career, as was symbolized by the Division insignia, a monogram "T-O," adopted in France. It was quite fitting that these two States be merged into one fighting unit. The Republic of Texas embraced a large portion of the territory which later became Oklahoma, and many settlers in the latter State had originally been Texans. Together they represented the spirit, the aggressiveness, the manhood of the great Southwest.

FORMATION AND TRAINING AT CAMP TRAVIS

The 179th Brigade was designated as the Oklahoma Brigade, and its regiments, the 357th and the 358th Infantry, were filled with recruits from western and eastern Oklahoma respectively. The 180th Brigade was the Texas Brigade, the men assigned to the 359th Infantry coming from north and west Texas, and the 360th Infantry drawing on south and east Texas for its personnel. Geographical lines were followed as closely as possible also in the assignment to battalions and companies. The personnel of the 165th Field Artillery, 315th Engineers, and 315th Field Signal Battalion and trains was chosen from among all the recruits received at camp on the basis of their previous vocational experience.

There were both comedy and pathos in the episodes which lightened the drudgery of the hard-working receiving officers. The recruits had followed very literally the instructions not to wear to camp any unnecessary clothing. The weather was warm, and some complete uniforms consisted of nothing more than a pair of heavy boots on sockless feet and the all-embracing blue overalls. The amount of baggage varied from a tooth-brush to a steamer trunk.

Those first weeks were strenuous ones. The problem of making a well drilled army out of this formless mass of backward "rookies" was staggering, but the officers were devoted to their task, and the majority of the men were apt and willing. The life of the company officer was a continual round of drills by day and officers' schools at night. It was necessary to train practically all of the non-commissioned officers from the ranks, since only a few non-commissioned officers had been received from regular army regiments as "cadres," and the majority of these men had been in the service only a short time and had only recently received their stripes. Nor was it possible to retain a trained N.C.O. staff. Many non-commissioned officers were transferred to other camps, and on January 5 the most promising ones went to the second Officers' Training Camp.

DIVISIONAL SCHOOLS

THE number of company officers present for duty was reduced by the opening of divisional schools. The purpose of these schools, as outlined in General Order No. 10, 90th Division, September 10, 1917, was to furnish intensive training in the methods of trench warfare. The largest and most important of these schools was the Infantry School of Arms, under the direction of Brigadier-General J. P. O'Neil, with Colonel H. L. Laubach as executive officer. Among the foreign instructors were Major E. S. Porter and Captain S. W. McConnell of the British Army, and Captain Georges Devineau, Lieutenant Charles de Laperouse, Lieutenant J. E. M. L. J. Bonneront, and Lieutenant Paul Sellier of the French Army. General O'Neil personally devoted much attention to the rifle, pistol, and machine gun departments of the school. Instruction in trench warfare was given in the

HISTORY OF THE 90TH DIVISION

system of trenches dug under the direction of the engineers east of Salado Creek. Among the many schools should be mentioned those for gas defense, signals, physical exercise, the study of the French language, hygiene and sanitation, the training of stable sergeants, saddlers and cobblers, horseshoers, bakers, teamsters, bandmen and buglers, mess sergeants, cooks, and company clerks.

Nevertheless, some time was found for diversion. All forms of athletics and sports were encouraged; field days were held; baseball, football, wrestling, basketball, tug-of-war, track and military sports found the men's interest on half-holidays and after drill. A huge sounding-board erected by the engineers at the suggestion of Chaplain Clarence H. Reese was used for both entertainment and instruction. Here in the open church services were held every Sunday morning, when the weather permitted, by the 360th Infantry, the entire regiment attending. From this rostrum speakers explained the intricacies of War Risk Insurance, or boosted the Liberty Loan. Ex-President William H. Taft and Ian Hay, English soldier and author, spoke from it.

In this formative period much stress was laid upon personal appearance and neat uniforms, and there was inaugurated the impressive salute which became famous abroad as the "90th Division salute." The strictest hygienic regulations and a meticulous policing of barracks and grounds were enforced. Grounds surrounding the barracks were ornamented with flowers and shrubbery.

During the latter part of November, with the departure of General Allen and Colonel Kingman for a trip of observation to the Western front, Brigadier-General Joseph A. Gaston, 165th Depot Brigade, assumed command of the Division. When ordered away on other duties on December 27, he was succeeded by General Johnston of the 180th Brigade, who remained in command until the return of General Allen on March 1.

During the second week of December the 180th Brigade went to the rifle-range at Camp Bullis, which had been constructed by the 315th Engineers, remaining through Christmas and New Year. Beginning the second week of January, the 179th Brigade was on the range the remainder of that month, and was followed by the artillery, engineers, and machine gun units. With the completion of the combat problems and maneuvers which followed target practice, the Division was prepared for overseas duty, and every one looked forward to immediate service in France. But then came the first big disappointment. The Division was called upon to give up many of its best men to fill up regular and National Guard divisions, and to form special organizations of S. O. S., army, and corps troops. The largest number of transfers was made about March 25, the men going principally to Camp Doniphan, Oklahoma; Camp Sheridan, Illinois; and Camp Hancock, Georgia. Men of special qualifications, such as mechanics, stenographers, carpenters, engineers, etc., went to Jacksonville, Florida, or direct to the port of embarkation. Practically every unit in the Division was stripped

FORMATION AND TRAINING AT CAMP TRAVIS

to its staff of non-commissioned officers, cooks, and a few privates. For weeks the principal activity was checking property and making out service records.

The depleted ranks were partially filled by the sixth contingent of recruits during the first part of April, and by the seventh contingent during the last week of April; then the task of organization and training was begun anew. A second trip was made to the target range. During May the Division was filled to approximately full strength by the arrival of men from other camps, the largest number coming from Camp Dodge, Iowa. These men were for the most part from the States of Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, and the Dakotas. Then followed a feverish period of training. Officers and men worked day and night; half holidays on Wednesday and Saturday evening were abandoned; and many hours on Sunday were used to complete the military education of the recruits. The men were rushed to the rifle-range in trucks, fired for fifteen hours a day in the sweltering heat of late May and early June, and were then trucked back to Camp Travis to prepare hastily for departure to the port of embarkation. On June 5, the day after the return of the 357th Infantry from the target range, the first units of the Division left for the embarkation center at Camp Mills.

THE PERIOD OF MOVEMENT

MOVEMENT OVERSEAS AND TRAINING IN FRANCE

DURING the period of a week following June 5 practically every unit left Camp Travis. All the Division passed through Camp Mills, Long Island, prior to the actual boarding of the transports, and while waiting their turn to embark the organizations received their quota of an assignment of recruits from Camp Upton.

Preceding the remainder of the Division, an advance partly composed of General Allen, Colonel Thorne, and twenty-four other officers and twenty-eight enlisted men left Camp Travis on May 30, sailed June 14, and arrived at Southampton June 21. Eleven officers and eleven enlisted men were left in England for duty.

The advance party arrived in France, at Le Havre, on June 23, and after a short stop in Paris reached Aignay-le-Duc on June 25, headquarters being opened the following day.

The Division left America during the period June 13-July 6. Some organizations were lucky enough to make the voyage on big liners such as the *Olympic*, but others had to content themselves with the smaller craft which had been pressed into the transport service on account of the shortage of tonnage. The crossing of the Atlantic was made without the loss of a single life on account of hostile submarine activity, but the passengers of more than one convoy went through the exciting experience of a frustrated submarine attack. Although some units landed directly in France, the majority passed through England, docking at Liverpool or Southampton. From the latter port cross-channel boats were taken for Cherbourg or Le Havre. On July 4 the 358th Infantry paraded before the Mayor of Liverpool and was given a banquet by the city.

The 165th Field Artillery Brigade had been split into several parts at Camp Mills. The bulk of the 343d Field Artillery and the 345th Field Artillery sailed from Philadelphia; the 344th Field Artillery from Boston; the remainder of the 343d Field Artillery from New York, and a casual detachment from all units of the brigade, after a delay of about a week, finally sailed from New York.

The first units of the Artillery Brigade reached Liverpool harbor on July 15 and the last unit on July 17. In response to requests of the citizens of Manchester, who as yet had not seen an American soldier, arrangements were made for the

HISTORY OF THE 90TH DIVISION

343d Field Artillery to parade in that city. The *City of Calcutta*, on arriving at Liverpool, was redirected and sent through the Manchester Ship Canal. The regiment disembarked July 16, and marched through Manchester, being received by the Mayor and other dignitaries.

After a trip in box-cars of approximately thirty hours' duration, the units of the Division were detrained at Recey-sur-Ource or Latrecey, and marched to their first French billets. The training area in which the Division was located was north of Dijon, in the Côte-d'Or Mountains, on the plateau which divides the valley of the Seine from the valley of the Saône. Although this is a relatively poor part of France, these rolling plateau lands were admirably adapted to training purposes. The region was rich in Roman historical legacy, and there abounded many traces of ancient Roman civilization, such as the famous highways. Just west of Aignay-le-Duc, division headquarters, was the French town of Alais, or ancient Alesia, where the last of the Gauls had made a stand against Cæsar in this mountainous region after being driven from the valleys to the south. This fortified town, built on a rocky height, was defended by Vercingetorix, the commander-in-chief of the Gauls. Cæsar surrounded the stronghold with intrenchments said to have been fifteen miles in circumference, and thus starved the garrison into surrender.

Headquarters of the 179th Brigade, together with one battalion, 357th Infantry, and one battalion, 358th Infantry, arrived in the area July 2. Headquarters of the 179th Brigade and the 357th Infantry were established at Aignay-le-Duc, and headquarters of the 358th Infantry opened at Minot. Headquarters of the 180th Brigade and of the 359th Infantry arrived in the area July 2 and were established at Recey-sur-Ource. Headquarters of the 360th Infantry were opened at Rouvres-sur-Aube.

Other headquarters were: 315th Engineers, Bure-les-Templiers; 315th Field Signal Battalion, Echalot; 343d Machine Gun Battalion, Santenoge; 344th Machine Gun Battalion, Poinsenot; 345th Machine Gun Battalion, Beneuvre.

From Le Havre the units of the 165th Field Artillery Brigade were sent to a new training area known as Camp Hunt at Le Courneau (Gironde), some forty kilometers south of Bordeaux. From the time of this separation to the date when the brigade rejoined the Division after the armistice, the histories of the "90th Division less the 165th Field Artillery Brigade" and the 165th Field Artillery Brigade must be read separately.

The 315th Supply Train did not go directly to the Aignay-le-Duc training area, but first reported to Rochefort and La Pallice, ports on the west coast of France, to take charge of a convoy of trucks and cars for movement to Dijon. The 315th Mobile Ordnance Repair Shop went to Camp Williams, at Is-sur-Tille, remaining there until the completion of a seven weeks' course of instruction.

The 90th Division was the twenty-second division of the American Expedi-

MOVEMENT OVERSEAS AND TRAINING IN FRANCE

tionary Forces in order of arrival in France. It reached foreign soil during the dark days when the Germans were making their last desperate efforts on the Marne to break through to Paris, and immediately preceding the Foch counter-attack which marked the turning of the tide. There was always a large crowd at the railway stations in the divisional area each evening at the hour set for the arrival of the little trains which operate in that region, in order to get a copy of the American newspapers distributed by the Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. Each day's developments were followed with intense interest by both officers and men, who now felt that they were very near the Western battle-front.

Although the towns in which the men were billeted were lacking in the sanitary conveniences of modern American cities, and the simple peasant people did not possess the Parisian charms found in wealthier parts of the French Republic, the men of the Division—the first to train in this area—were given a whole-hearted welcome which remained long in their memories. Differences in language mattered little when hearts were united in a common cause. It was in these little villages that the vast majority of the men received their first introduction to French manners and speech. Learning to “parlez-vous” was the occasion of many humorous episodes, and was the starting-point which led to the formation of more than one “liaison” which lasted through the war.

While the Division was in the Aignay-le-Duc area, there were a number of changes in the personnel of the Division staff. Major Wyatt O. Selkirk went to the 4th Corps, and Major Owen J. Watts became division adjutant. Major Albert Feiss became division quartermaster. On August 1 Colonel Frank C. Boggs, Division Engineers, was transferred to the chief engineer's office at Tours. Lieutenant-Colonel George A. Knapp acted as regimental commander and division engineer until August 15, when Colonel Francis A. Pope arrived and took over the regiment. Captain George Wythe, who had been sent to France in December, 1917, to the General Staff College, and Lieutenant Colonel R. T. Phinney and Captain Sylvan Lang, who left three months later for the same purpose, now rejoined the Division. Several new officers were added, such as division gas-officer, the position being filled by Captain (later Major) George A. Hunt.

G. H. Q. TRAINING PROGRAM

DURING the five weeks the Division remained in this area, it underwent an intensive course of training prescribed by the G. H. Q. program. It must be remembered that many of the men were absolutely new recruits, lacking even the rudiments of close order drill, and that during the short time allotted it was necessary to start at the very beginning and carry them through to a condition of preparedness for battle service. Eight hours a day were devoted to drill, bayonet exercises, intrenching, target practice, minor tactics and maneuvers.

HISTORY OF THE 90TH DIVISION

The training of the men was rendered more difficult by the absence of a large quota of officers from each organization. On July 13 practically every field officer was sent to an A. E. F. school, the majority going to the Line School at Langres. On August 9 another group, including several captains, went to the Line School. Also, several officers were detailed to the General Staff College, among them Major Hugh B. Rowland, adjutant of the 179th Brigade, who never returned to the Division. Each week officers and non-commissioned officers were sent to the Gas Defense School at Gondrecourt.

So many officers were absent at the same time that G. H. Q. found it necessary to assign a large number of young officers to the Division for temporary duty. On July 23 there reported a group of second lieutenants who had just received their commissions from the Officers' Training Camp in France. Fresh from the schools, these young officers had every detail of drill at their fingers' tips, and inspired such enthusiasm in their companies that it was with regret that both men and commanders saw them depart for the 36th Division.

Seventeen French officers attached to the Division also had a large part in that phase of training which involved trench warfare tactics. This group, together with Lieutenant de Laperouse and Lieutenant Sellier, who had come from the United States with the organizations to which they were attached, remained with the Division throughout its battle career. The rôle of the French Mission was, first, during the period of training to advise commanders on matters of organization, equipment and training; secondly, in times of movement to facilitate relations with French utilities and the civil population; and, thirdly, during the period of combat to insure liaison with French units and to evacuate and feed liberated civilians.

The members of the Mission had recently come from the front, after experience in many battles. Several of the officers had seen their longest service in the sectors later occupied by our regiments. Major Francis Tremblay, who was chief of the Mission during the time the Division was in the line, as a captain of the 8th Battalion of Chasseurs had taken part in all the great battles of 1914, 1915, and 1916, including the German attacks on Verdun, and had been several times wounded. As "chef de bataillon" of the 332d Regiment of Infantry, Major Tremblay participated in the attacks of 1917 and the first half of 1918.

Captain de la Guiche, attached to the 179th Brigade, as an officer of the 167th Regiment of Infantry had participated in the fighting in the Bois-le-Prete, and was familiar with every inch of ground in the Saizerais sector. Captain Naulet, of the 114th Battalion of Chasseurs, was familiar with the two fronts occupied by the 90th Division. He was with the 180th Brigade during most of the battle period.

After the armistice all French officers except Major Tremblay, Captain Naulet, and Lieutenant Mondot, who was later attached to the 179th Brigade,

MOVEMENT OVERSEAS AND TRAINING IN FRANCE

left the Division. Major Tremblay remained with the Division till its departure, accompanied it to the port, and at St. Nazaire on May 27, 1919, bade it farewell on the deck of the U. S. S. *Mongolia*.

On July 23 all Intelligence personnel of the Division was assembled at Baigneux-les-Juifs for a week of intensive instruction in their duties. In addition to the officers, there were present twenty-eight enlisted men from each battalion and eleven from each regimental headquarters. The school was conducted under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Tatum, G-2, with special lectures and demonstrations by experts from the 4th Corps and G. H. Q.

The training of the Division was under the immediate direction of Major Schofield Andrews, assistant G-3, who reported to the Division on July 4 after graduation at the General Staff College and a tour of observation at the British front. What the Division had learned during its training period was "showed off," so to speak, weekly by terrain exercises. Brigade and regimental exercises were held under the direction of G-3, and four divisional exercises in command, staff work, and liaison were conducted by the 4th Army Corps. The first of the divisional exercises was held on July 20—an approach march in three columns. The Division P. C. was at Colmiers-le-Haut. The 180th Brigade marched along the road Villers-Poinçon, and the 179th Brigade along the road Colmiers-le-Bas-Chatel. As the primary purpose of the problems was to train commanders and their staffs and liaison personnel, no others attended the exercises except a few men per company to outline the front line. The second exercise, on July 24, a problem in attack, was a continuation of the first. The Division P. C. opened at Aulot Farm and later moved to Poinçon. The third exercise, held on July 31, was a problem in organization of a position. The first position extended from Moitron to Hill 517. The fourth exercise, on August 7, was a passage of lines and an attack in conjunction with other divisions. The Division P. C. was at Echalot and Minot.

By this time every one was "jolly well fed oop with training," as the British "Tommy" would express it in his native Cockney. Rumors as to the point where the Division would enter the line came thick and fast. At one time word came—on good authority, too—that the sector would be in the mountains of Alsace, one of those quiet regions used as a training sector.

At last, on August 15, Field Order No. 1, 90th Division, was issued to move to a "new area." Where this area was remained the secret of the staff, the order merely designating the entraining points: Latrecey for the 180th Brigade; Poinçon-les-Lorrey for the 179th Brigade, and Chatillon for Division Headquarters, the 315th Engineers, and divisional units. Not until the troops passed through the "regulating station" at Pagny-sur-Meuse, near the end of their journey, were they told their destination.

French troop trains are all alike. They are composed of seventeen box-cars (the famous "8 chevaux ou 40 hommes"), thirty flat cars, one worn-out passenger

HISTORY OF THE 90TH DIVISION

coach for officers, and two service cars. This train is adapted to carry a battalion of infantry, with its baggage and trains, which is the unit of transport. In accordance with French orders, there was a section of machine guns on each train for anti-aircraft defense in case of aërial attack, but the trip passed off without incident. The troops were detrained at Toul, Foug, and Domgermain.

In the meantime the motor transportation had moved overland in three convoys under the command of Colonel Woodson Hocker, Major H. F. Ewing, and Lieutenant Ray Leeman. Division headquarters opened at Gondreville, about six kilometers east of Toul on the Nancy highway, on August 18. General O'Neil and General Johnston remained at Chatillon and Latrecey, respectively, until the entraining was completed, when they motored to their new P. C.'s. The 179th Brigade P. C. and the 357th Infantry P. C. were at Pagny-sur-Meuse; the 358th Infantry at Foug; the 180th Brigade at Ecrouves; the 359th Infantry at Pagny-derrière-Baring, and the 360th Infantry at Domgermain.

Before the movement was completed, orders were received to relieve the 1st Division in the line; the 2d Battalion, 358th Infantry, was never allowed to proceed to its billets, but directly on arriving at the detraining station at Foug was handed orders to move out for the front. In order to hurry up the relief, the army furnished a large number of trucks to haul up the packs and surplus property of units moving from billets to a staging area, or from a staging area to the support positions, in order that the men, unencumbered, might be able to make the long distances on time. In a number of cases the men were trucked forward.

THE BATTLE PERIOD

CUTTING OFF THE ST. MIHIEL SALIENT

RELIEF OF THE 1ST DIVISION

THE sector where the Texas and Oklahoma men first entered the battle-front was almost due north of Toul. The right boundary of the Division was about two kilometers west of the Moselle River, the front line beginning at a point in the Bois-le-Pretre about three kilometers northwest of Pont-à-Mousson, and extending more than nine kilometers westward to a point just south of Remenauville. There were German outposts in the ruins of the last-named village.

The 90th Division relieved the 1st Division, a regular army organization which was the first American division to enter the European battle-front. This famous division had already made a name for itself, and at the time of the relief its ranks were sadly depleted by casualties incurred in recent fighting, particularly in the thrust at Soissons on July 18, where the division had captured the heights above Soissons and also the town of Berzy-le-Sec. Some of its companies were commanded by sergeants. Major-General John P. Summerall, who had formerly commanded the 1st Field Artillery Brigade, was at this time commanding the division.

General O'Neil's brigade relieved the 1st Brigade, with headquarters at Martincourt. The 1st Brigade was commanded at this time by Brigadier-General John L. Hines, who later became a major-general and commanded in turn the 4th Division and the 3d Army Corps. He had come to France



A blockaded camouflaged road guarded by Americans on the outskirts of Pont-à-Mousson, one kilometer from first line trenches

HISTORY OF THE 90TH DIVISION



Bridge over the Moselle River connecting Mousson and Pont-à-Mousson, France. This bridge was under constant German observation and fire

on General Pershing's staff as a major, later taking command of the 16th Infantry.

Colonel Hartmann's first P. C. was at St. Jean, his regiment relieving the 16th Infantry, which held the open ground southeast of Remenauville and the thick woods at the head of the valley of the Esch, a little stream which wound its tortuous

course, first southward through St. Jean and Martincourt, then turning eastward through Gezoncourt and Griscourt, and finally bending northeastward, passing by Jezainville before emptying into the Moselle at Pont-à-Mousson.

The 18th Infantry was replaced in the trenches along the high, open ground behind Fey-en-Haye by the 358th Infantry, Colonel Leary establishing his P. C. in some barracks forming a part of the huge Camp Jonc Fontaine in the heart of the Puvénelle forest. Just across the roadway was established the P. C. of the 359th Infantry, commanded by Colonel Cavanaugh, which had relieved the 28th Infantry.

The 2d Brigade was commanded by Brigadier-General Beaumont B. Buck, who started his career at Dallas, Texas. General Buck was later promoted to major-general and put in command of the 3d Division. His P. C. was at Griscourt when relieved by General Johnston.

The two regiments of the 180th Brigade took over the trenches running through Bois-le-Pretre, the famous woods which had been the scene of



Metz Bridge. Both lower and upper roads were used continually during the big drive. The 357th Infantry had dumps of rations, ammunition and gas supplies near this point

CUTTING OFF THE ST. MIHIEL SALIENT



View of Rue Victor Hugo, Pont-à-Mousson, from railroad station, showing effect of shell fire. Pont-à-Mousson was located just off the right flank of the sector occupied by the 90th Infantry.

desperate fighting between the French and Germans in 1915. The action which occurred there was typical of the bitter trench fighting which characterized the year 1915 in the history of the World War. The trenches of the opposing forces were so close together that an ordinary tone of voice in the German trenches would be audible to the French. The struggle never ceased, and the harassing by artillery, hand grenades, machine guns, and raiding parties continued day and night. A gain of a few yards was sometimes warranted of sufficient importance to receive notice in the official communiqué. During this period what had once been a dense forest was reduced to nothing more than a waste of stumps.

As the sector quieted down, the Germans and French drew further apart, leaving a wide No Man's Land. At the time the 90th Division entered the sector, No Man's Land was of an average width of one kilometer, and was filled with the maze of trenches and wire which was once a part of the front line systems. In this drawing apart, the ruins of the villages of Regniéville and Fey-en-Haye were left uncared for between the opposing forces.

The 360th Infantry remained in the sector until the extreme right, and Colonel Price's 90th C. was moved to the southwest of Jezainville.

Since the sector was now quiet, the 90th moved to the southwest of Saizerais from the line. After spending two weeks in the sector, the 90th moved to the Vaucouleurs area to the extreme left of the

HISTORY OF THE 90TH DIVISION

The relief was made by one battalion of each regiment entering the front line, another battalion taking a position in support about four kilometers from the front line, and the third battalion of each regiment being in brigade or division reserve further to the rear. A machine gun company was attached to each battalion.

The 3d Battalion, 357th Infantry, was the first battalion to enter the line. Its relief was reported complete at one o'clock on the morning of August 22. On the two preceding nights the 3d Battalion had stayed at Francheville and Martin-court, respectively. The 2d Battalion, 359th Infantry, entered the front line the same night, the relief being completed only shortly after that of the 3d Battalion, 357th Infantry. Also that night the 2d Battalion, 358th Infantry, and the 1st Battalion, 360th Infantry, went into positions on the main line of resistance.

The 3d Battalion, 358th Infantry, and the 2d Battalion, 360th Infantry, entered the front line the night of August 22-23, the main line of resistance being occupied that night by the 2d Battalion, 357th Infantry, and the 1st Battalion, 359th Infantry. The following night the relief was completed by the 1st Battalion, 357th Infantry, taking reserve position at Martincourt; the 1st Battalion, 358th Infantry, moving up to reserve at Francheville; the 3d Battalion, 359th Infantry, occupying its reserve position at Villey St. Etienne, and the 360th Infantry reserve battalion, the 3d, taking up position in Camp des Antonistes, in the southern end of Forêt de Puvenelle.

The 1st Field Artillery Brigade covered the front of the 90th Division until, on August 28, it was relieved by the 153d Field Artillery Brigade (78th Division).

RUMORS OF COMING OFFENSIVE

THE period of the Division's history from the time of first entering the line to the general attack on September 12 can best be considered in connection



Street scene in Villers-en-Hay. The 90th Division P. C. was located in the square building which is seen just under the church steeple

with the St. Mihiel operation, as this was merely a period of preparation. The plan for the long-awaited, much-talked-of "big American push"—on which the Allies had based all their hopes—had already taken concrete form; and, in fact, it may be said that it was in accordance with this plan that the 90th Division took its place in line, just west of the Moselle.

CUTTING OFF THE ST. MIHIEL SALIENT

While the coming operations were guarded with the utmost secrecy, every change pointed unmistakably to the same conclusion. At the very beginning, for example, headquarters of the 90th Division was pushed forward to Villers-en-Haye, instead of remaining at Saizerais, the P. C. of the 1st Division, and Saizerais was taken by the 1st Army Corps, which had replaced the 32d (French) Army Corps, headquarters at Toul, which had long commanded the sector.

It was evident that the exhausted French divisions were not being replaced by fresh American troops for no purpose. The first operation report issued by G-3, 90th Division, read: "Quiet. N. T. R." N. T. R. is the abbreviation for "Nothing to report." But more stirring times were soon to come.

At this time there were still a number of civilians in Villers-en-Haye, who, after four years of war, recognized the signs of the coming offensive more readily than the Americans, who were still inexperienced in the arts of modern war. It requires more than a big offensive to drive the French peasant from the humble home where his family has lived for generations. Throughout all the preparations the farmers of Villers continued to go calmly to the fields every day. The hostile bombing often disturbed their slumbers at night, and drove the family to the "cave" or cellar, but they had become accustomed to such inconveniences.

Although the tentative draft of the 1st Army Corps field order was not issued until September 6, on which date the offensive was officially made known to the divisional staff, long before this time mysterious rumors, which are a part and parcel of military life, filled the air and furnished authoritative material for doughboy "boards of strategy." In all these vague surmises the name of the fortified city of Metz was the magic word which dominated the minds of all. "Big push," "American offensive," "Capture Metz," were the phrases heard wherever as many as two soldiers came together. They were whispered by sentries on post in trenches nearest that historic fortress, and back in the rear areas such military strategists as hospital orderlies discussed the probable effects of the fall of the formidable circle of forts surrounding the city on the eventual breakdown of the Western front.

But Metz was not the objective of this first operation of Pershing's army. And had that city been the objective, as it was one objective of an operation fully prepared but rendered unnecessary by the signing of the armistice, the plans would not have called for a direct attack, but rather an outflanking movement on either side. Such was the idea of the unfought battle of November 14, 1918.

FIRST EXPERIENCES IN THE TRENCHES

In order to mask the coming attack, the sector was kept a "quiet" one. Until the time that the Division began active preparations, the only activities were the usual artillery fire, the daily airplane patrol, and patrol reconnaissances. But

HISTORY OF THE 90TH DIVISION

those nights in the front line trenches, with nothing separating the occupants from the Boches but terrifying blackness which occasionally took on living form, will long be remembered after more spectacular moments are forgotten. Since the Division had taken over a front of more than nine kilometers, the troops in the outpost garrisons were necessarily widely dispersed. There were naturally some cases of "nervousness," which were given vent in rifle or machine gun fusillades, or in calls for an S. O. S. barrage from the supporting artillery, but it is hard to find fault with over-caution.

Until September 12 the total battle casualties were only ten fatalities, thirty-nine wounded, and one missing. The first members of the Division to give up their lives were Lieutenant Richard H. Graham and Sergeant Walter Burke, Company F, 360th Infantry, who were killed about midnight of August 24-25 by the accidental discharge of a hand grenade. This fatal grenade was probably one of the thousands of old French ones which were strewn throughout the front areas, being piled in the mud in the corners of trenches, hidden away in niches cut in the walls or scattered along the top of the parapet.

The first patrol to leave the 90th Division lines was led by Lieutenant Edwin D. McCoy, 3d Battalion, 357th Infantry, who took up a position the night of August 22-23 in an old French trench—de la Marne—just east of Regniéville, for the purpose of ambushing German patrols which were suspected to be operating in that vicinity. The 357th Infantry also boasted the first prisoner, a deserter from the 332d Regiment of the 77th Reserve Division. Incidentally, it was from the 357th Infantry that the first man of the 90th Division was captured by the Germans. A private of Company K was spirited away from an outpost just south of Regniéville about 8:30 o'clock the morning of August 23.

Each regiment sent a patrol out to its front nightly to locate the enemy outposts and ascertain the nature of the hostile defenses. This also served the purpose of acquainting the men with No Man's Land, over which they were later to advance. Some of these patrols had stirring adventures. On the night of September 8 Corporal William R. Ball (who died of wounds received at Huit Chemins two weeks later) and Private Andy Keeton, both of Company G, 357th Infantry, became separated from the other members of a patrol, and in the darkness ran into a force of Germans estimated at fifty. They succeeded in holding off this force and in killing or wounding eight of them. Both soldiers were awarded the Distinguished Service Cross.

During these days the officers in the front, and even in the support and reserve positions, were worried, day and night, by inspectors. Existing orders of the "Plan of Defense," inherited along with the sector, required an officer of the division staff to inspect one front line company nightly. This officer of the division staff went forth with a series of questions covering every conceivable subject. Then there were corps inspectors, army inspectors, G. H. Q. observers, inspectors

CUTTING OFF THE ST. MIHIEL SALIENT

from the gas service, the medical department, and plain infantrymen. Ordnance experts counted the number of caterpillar rockets in company pyrotechnic dumps and inquired why there were only a half-dozen three-star ones on hand; G-1's inspected the front trenches in their zeal to ascertain the number of tins of reserve rations to each kilometer of front, ammunition on hand, and condition of the men.

While the preparations were going forward, Brigadier-General William H. Johnston received his promotion as major-general and was ordered away to command the 91st Division. Brigadier-General U. G. McAlexander, who, as colonel of the 38th Infantry, had won the French Croix de Guerre with Palm and the D. S. C. on the Marne against the great German attacks of July 15, 1918, and in the counter-attacks, took command of the 180th Brigade on August 27.

When the 1st Division was originally organized General McAlexander was attached to the 16th Infantry and arrived with it in France, June, 1917. He was later assigned to the 18th Infantry, whose colors were the first American infantry colors to appear on the French front lines, November, 1917. On May 14, 1918, General McAlexander joined the 38th Infantry—the regiment with which his name became linked under the sobriquet of "The Rock of the Marne."

General McAlexander was born at Dundas, Minnesota, August 30, 1864. He graduated from West Point in 1887. His services in campaigns before the European War included those against the Indians during the winter of 1890-1, the Spanish-American War and Cuban campaign in 1918, and the Philippine insurrection of 1900. He graduated from the Army War College in 1897.

Strangely enough, simultaneously with the offensive preparations, a large proportion of the engineering regiment was engaged in preparing defensive works. Before American troops had taken over the sector the French had decided upon and began work on a new line of resistance about four kilometers from the front, called "Position 2 Bis," extending from the Moselle River at Jezainville in a westerly direction through the Puvenelle forest to St. Jean; and also upon a barrage position near Francheville. These positions had already been marked out, and work done at various points on trenches, wire, dugouts, emplacements, and concrete pill-boxes. The engineering companies were distributed along Position 2 Bis from east to west, as follows: Co. F, Co. E, Co. D, Co. A. Company C worked in the Francheville area until September 8, when it moved to St. Jean. Company B was assigned to road work, and was assisted by infantry working parties.

From September 6 until the attack there was a continual shifting and moving of organizations. On that date the P. C. of the 179th Brigade moved from Martin-court to Gezoncourt, and the advance echelon on the 5th Division went into Martincourt. The attack order provided that the 5th Division would take over a front which, in width, practically corresponded with the subsector of the 357th Infantry. The 2d Battalion, 357th Infantry, remained in the outpost position opposite Regniéville until the night of September 11 to make sure that the enemy could not

HISTORY OF THE 90TH DIVISION

secure any new identifications and thus learn of the concentration of troops on this front. However, all other elements of the regiment were relieved prior to that time. On the night of September 8-9, the reserve elements "side-slipped" to the east, and 5th Division troops moved into the shelters thus vacated. The following night the relief on the support position took place.

During this period the "rear echelon" of the Division was also pushed forward so that by the time of the attack no units were rear of Villers-en-Haye. On September 8 the railhead moved from La Cumejé (two kilometers west of Manoncourt) to Belleville on the Moselle; the offices of the inspector, judge advocate, and billeting officer shifted to Villers-en-Haye; and the 315th Sanitary Trains established their P. C. at Griscourt instead of Rosieres-en-Haye.

PREPARATIONS FOR BIG ATTACK

THE scene which the divisional sector presented during those last days of preparation was one that beggars description. There was not a nook or cranny, in the woods, behind a ridge, under the cover of a quarry, that did not conceal a battery, a tank, an ammunition dump, a depot of engineering supplies, or, perhaps, a battalion of infantry. The huge Forêt de Puvénelle, which seemed to cover half of the divisional area, was alive with the materials of war. A ride down the Tranchée du Milieu and the Tranchée de Maidières, roadways which bisected the dense forest, might truly be compared to a visit to a museum in which had been collected and parked for convenience of inspection all the latest inventions of the military art.

While no tanks participated on the front of this Division, the woods within the sector were used as a staging area for the whippets which were to lead the assault for the 5th Division. Heavy artillery units, both American and French, began arriving at an early date. Gigantic guns of 9.2-inch caliber waddled in during the night, and by morning were in a neatly camouflaged position at one side of the road, with the crews sound asleep in the mud beside them. Sometimes, however, daybreak still found them a long way from their destination—perhaps it was engine trouble, perhaps the slippery roads—but at all events there was only one thing to do, and that was to scurry to the nearest cover before the German aviators came over on their dawn patrol. The favorite locality for these monsters was along the Gezoncourt-Martincourt road, behind the cover of the strip of woods which followed the road on the north, and in the valley of the Ruisseau d'Esch, which ran north and south through Martincourt.

The men to whom should go much credit for valiant service during these nerve-racking days are the drivers of the motor trucks of the 315th Supply Train. Of necessity, all traffic was under cover of night. And such nights! The volume of rain, which had been falling steadily for weeks, increased as the day ap-

CUTTING OFF THE ST. MIHIEL SALIENT

proached. The slippery roads were jammed with artillery, trucks, horse transport, automobiles, marching troops, tanks, and on the edges motorcycle messengers bearing important orders picked their precarious way. Of course, no lights were allowed, and the drivers had to follow the muddy, jolty, treacherous roadway as their "sixth sense" directed them. All would go well until a long string of trucks met, head on, a similar convoy from the other direction; then, in the attempt to make the passage, a truck with its heavy load would "stick" or go in the ditch, and all traffic was suspended until the machine could be ejected. Often this was



View of Villers-en-Haye (on the hill in the distance) and Griscourt. In order to relieve traffic congestion across the stream, the bridge on the left was built by the 315th Engineers

out of the question, and the best that could be done was to push it as far out of the path as possible and abandon it.

A source of great trouble was a steep hill with a sharp turn at the top, just on entering Gezoncourt from the direction of Griscourt. The grade was so pronounced that wheels could not stick to the slippery surface. As the vehicles could not make the ascent under their own power, it was necessary for the men themselves to push the machines through. The descent from Villers-en-Haye to Griscourt was also a source of trouble. It was necessary to build an entirely new bridge across the little stream that runs through Griscourt in order to allow the tanks to pass and to accommodate the rapidly increasing traffic.

Many incidents occurred during these tense days which later took on a humorous nature. Some French officers of a trench mortar battery, in their zeal to obtain as advantageous firing position as possible, had pushed their mortars out into No Man's Land along the Montauville-Norroy road in the Bois-le-Pretre. The following morning, when a sentry of the 360th Infantry was moving out cau-

HISTORY OF THE 90TH DIVISION

tiously to his day post, he came upon the Frenchmen. Naturally, as the officer was beyond the outpost, he suspected him, and, to make the situation worse, neither the Frenchman nor the American could understand the other. The French lieutenant attached to regimental headquarters settled the difficulty. Some American trench mortar crews also slipped through the outpost and calmly took up a position in Fey-en-Haye, then in No Man's Land, and went to sleep!

Beginning the night of September 9-10, the artillery, under the command of Brigadier-General C. C. Hearn, 153d Field Artillery Brigade, the divisional artillery commander, moved by echelon into position.

The two battalions of the 307th Field Artillery, which were to be in liaison with the 179th Infantry Brigade, took up positions under cover of road embankments and patches of woods in the neighborhood of Auberge St. Pierre. The 308th Field Artillery, assigned to support the 180th Brigade, was placed in the woods west of Montauville on both sides of the St.-Dizier-to-Metz highway. The battalions of 155's composing the 309th Field Artillery Regiment were along the northern edge of the Forêt de Puvenelle.

Three battalions of the 238th Field Artillery (75's), the 3d Battalion of the 183d Field Artillery (220 mm. and 155 mm.), and the 3d Battalion of the 282d Field Artillery (220 mm.), all French personnel and matériel, as well as the 10th Battalion of French Trench Artillery (58 mm., 150 mm., and 240 mm.), were under the divisional artillery commander.

The 303d Trench Mortar Battery (6-inch Newtons) and the 1st Battalion of Trench Artillery (240 mm.) were in line in the Bois-le-Prete and Bois du Pouillot in the sector of the 360th Infantry. Their mission was to cut wire, and they were more successful than on any other part of the front. While the 360th did not advance on September 12 over the ground where the wire-cutting had been going on, it was valuable on September 13. The principal difficulty came in the matter of ammunition supply. A carload of trench mortar ammunition drifted in on the tracks at Marbache, in the sector of the 82d Division. This was promptly secured, and the contents carried forward to the batteries.

The day before the attack the artillery plan was changed to include four hours of preparation. This cut into the supply badly. All battery positions were supplied with three "days of fire" before the attack, but some of it did not reach the batteries until after the artillery action had opened.

In all the plans of the 1st Army, surprise was the thing at which they aimed. Of course, it was impossible to keep from the German intelligence service the information that an attack of some sort was being planned. However carefully guns and material may be camouflaged; however quietly and cautiously activities may be carried out under the cover of night; despite the fact that every attempt be made to preserve the normal appearance of the sector, and that the artillery be allowed no more than its usual rate of fire, the big guns not even being allowed to

CUTTING OFF THE ST. MIHIEL SALIENT

register on their targets, the fact of a coming operation cannot be absolutely camouflaged. However, it was possible to conceal the exact point where the maximum effort would be made, so that the German high command would not know where to place its reserves; and the exact day when the attack would be launched also could be kept a secret. In attacking on September 12 the army undoubtedly sprang a surprise which resulted very seriously for the Germans.

During the last few days before the attack, front line battalions were engaged in cleaning out the old French trenches in No Man's Land from which they were to jump off on September 12. During three years of inactivity these trenches had



Dugouts at Mamey, where battle P. C. of the 90th Division was located during the St. Mihiel attack. P. C. of the 179th Brigade was located here during the division occupancy of the Puvenelle sector

become filled with wire and trash. All the work had to be done silently, under cover of darkness, and the trash had to be disposed of out of sight, as nothing reveals a contemplated attack so readily as the preparation of a jump-off line. It was necessary to prepare this departure position very carefully, as the rolling artillery barrage was calculated to fall 500 meters in front of it, and mistakes would mean "shorts" on the heads of our own men.

The Division battle P. C. was officially opened at Mamey at noon, September 11. During the afternoon notification of H hour was sent out to all commanding officers, who were in turn charged with transmitting the information to subordinate commanders.

The assembly of the infantry for the attack was successfully accomplished in spite of difficulties. The night was as black as ink and the rain was coming down in sheets. The positions to be taken up were new to the men, in most cases, and

HISTORY OF THE 90TH DIVISION

to many of the officers. After floundering about in the mud, stealthily and without light, the men took up their positions before the opening of the artillery bombardment. That artillery preparation was a wonderful thing! It may be doubted if all the firing, terrific as it was, had any material value on our front other than to kill a few Germans. Certainly it did not cut any wire. But the sound of the shells whizzing over their heads, and the sight of the flashes of bursting high explosives in Boche land, cheered the shivering men in the strange trenches, and relieved the strain of the long wait for H hour.

Some of the battalions made marches of considerable distance before reaching their positions. The 1st Battalion, 360th Infantry, for example, came into line from reserve in an old French camp called Camp des Antonistes, in the southern end of the Forêt de Puvénelle. The 1st Battalion, 357th Infantry, on the other flank of the attack, had a march of even greater length from the woods near Gris-court. The relief of the 2d Battalion, 357th Infantry, by the 5th Division did not begin until 11 P. M., but between that time and H hour Captain Lammons succeeded in making the relief and moving his companies into support position.

GENERAL PLAN OF THE BATTLE OF ST. MIHIEL

Just as the attack of September 12 was the first experience of the 90th Division in offensive tactics, so it was the initial attempt of the American Expeditionary Forces at large-scale operations. Prior to that date American divisions, and even corps, had played their part at critical moments along different parts of the Allied line. But it was not until the latter part of August that the training of all branches had reached a point that made possible the organization of the 1st American Army.

An army, it must be understood, is more than a collection of divisions. In the first place, there must be a staff accustomed to handling large-scale operations. General John J. Pershing, commander-in-chief of the A. E. F., himself took command of the army for this first operation. There must be railroads and lines of communication, and depots of supplies of all sorts, and experienced officers who know how to get those supplies forward to the fighting organizations. Then there is the aviation service, the tank corps, the long guns of the artillery, the special gas and smoke troops, telephone battalions, the increased medical personnel and hospitals and supplies, engineers to rebuild the roads and railroads as the advance progresses, not to mention the hundreds of military police required for the control of traffic and the evacuation of prisoners, and the salvage squads which reclaimed and saved the debris of battle. In all, there were about 216,000 American and 48,000 French troops in line, and about 190,000 American troops in reserve.

"The First Army (U. S.) will cut off the St. Mihiel salient." This sentence

CUTTING OFF THE ST. MIHIEL SALIENT

of the field order for the operation tersely, definitely, unequivocally stated the mission for which this huge army had been assembled on the famous battle-field.

Among the reasons why this place was chosen for the first "show" of the Expeditionary Forces are: First, this was a part of the front set aside as the "American sector"; secondly, the reduction of the salient would definitely relieve the half-enveloped position in which Verdun was placed and would free the important double-track Verdun-Toul-Belfort railway; and, lastly, the straightening of the line would prepare the way for further operations in which the great iron mines of the "Briey basin," the German concentration point at Metz, and the Montmédy-Sedan-Valenciennes railway, would be the stakes.

The attack was made by four army corps. Two American corps were on the south face of the salient. The 1st Army Corps operated from Clemency, east of the Moselle, to Limey, and the 4th Army Corps extended the line to Xivray, where it connected with the 2d French Colonial Corps. The French were at the point of the salient, and were to follow up as the Germans withdrew. On the west face, with Les Eparges in its center, was the 5th Corps.

The principle of the maneuver was that the point of the salient would be pinched off by the junction of the attacking forces from the south and the west in the neighborhood of Vigneulles. The divisions on the south face would attack at 5 o'clock A. M., the first day's objective being a line embracing Thiaucourt and the crests beyond the Rupt-de-Mad to Nonsard. On the second day the advance would be pushed to Vigneulles, where connection would be made with the 26th Division from the west, which was to make its original attack at 8 o'clock A. M. on September 12. By effecting this junction the enemy's line of retreat from St. Mihiel to Gorze would be cut off and the troops remaining in the pocket would be "bagged."

The German troops holding the salient were of Army Detachment "C," Lieutenant-General Fuchs commanding, of the army group of Von Gallwitz. From an official report of Army Detachment "C" which has since come into the hands of the American intelligence service, it appears that the German high command hesitated too long in making up its mind whether to resist strongly all attacks or withdraw from the salient. A strong "Hindenburg line" called the "Michel position" had been prepared. At a conference of the commander of the army detachment and the division commanders on the afternoon of September 10 it was decided, according to this official report, to begin preparations for the systematic evacuation of the salient. It was estimated that a period of eight days would be necessary to remove important war materials and supplies and to destroy important works. This work of removal and destruction began on September 11. "This was the situation when the hostile attack was launched by surprise on the night of September 11 and 12," the report stated.

The German troops of the "Michel group"—that is, in the point of the

HISTORY OF THE 90TH DIVISION

salient—received the order that “the withdrawal will begin at once” at noon September 12. They were forced to make a thirty-kilometer hike that night in order to get the bulk of the personnel clear of the St. Benoit cross-roads before the 1st American Division cut their line of retreat.

DIVISION AND BRIGADE PLANS FOR ATTACK

THE 1st Army Corps, commanded by Major-General (later Lieutenant-General) Hunter Liggett, was composed of five divisions. Three divisions were to attack: the 90th on the right, the 5th in the center, and the 2d on the left. The 82d Division, which straddled the Moselle River, was to hold on its front, and the 78th Division was in reserve.

Thus it will be seen that this Division was on the extreme right of the attacking forces; in fact, the Division’s special mission was to protect the right flank of the advance. As the narration of events proceeds, it will be possible to appreciate more fully the difficulties of the important task assigned the men from Texas and Oklahoma who were going into their first fight.

The situation was rendered even more trying by the fact that the divisional right boundary ran along the heights about two kilometers west of the Moselle. The left boundary on this day ran north from Mamey, crossing No Man’s Land 1500 meters east of Regniéville, through Bois de la Rappe, along the Stumpflager-Viéville road up the valley that bisects Bois St. Claude; thence around the western edge of Forêt des Vençheres and Bois des Rappes to La Souleuvre Farm.

The divisional plan of attack was set forth in Field Order No. 3, issued at 17 hours (*i. e.*, 5 P. M.) September 9, which prescribed that the brigades would fight side by side, and that in each brigade the regiments would be placed side by side. Since the Division was the pivot for the entire offensive, it was provided that the 180th Brigade, in the right subsector, should merely hold on part of its front and make a limited advance on the remainder of its front, while to the 179th Brigade fell the task of pushing ahead on the left, so as to aid the advance of the 5th Division, and of tapering off toward the right so as to connect with the old front line. Thus the line drawn on the battle map by the army commander and called the “first day’s objective” required an advance to a depth of four kilometers on the extreme left of the 90th Division sector, a gradually diminishing advance on the remainder of the front of attack, and no advance at all on 2½ kilometers of the Division front. The width of the divisional front on this day was about six kilometers.

On this secret battle map there was also marked another line in black, called the “exploitation line.” It was the army plan that the first day’s objective, upon being captured, should be strongly organized as the main line of resistance of a new defensive position; that on the second and following days the ground be-

CUTTING OFF THE ST. MIHIEL SALIENT

tween the first day's objective and the exploitation line should be seized, and the American outposts established along this exploitation line. Roughly, the exploitation line was parallel to the German Michel position. Hence the theory of the exploitation line was that the enemy would not stop his withdrawal, after his first defensive positions had been broken, until he arrived at this strong Michel line; and that the victorious American troops should seize all the ground possible while the hostile forces were in a state of demoralization.

It will be seen later on, however, that the "exploiting" of the 90th Division did not stop on this original line, but was continued to include important heights on the west bank of the Moselle.

The preparation of the orders for a "trench warfare" attack is a monumental task. The working out of the infinite details was the task of the General Staff and of the heads of technical services. A good staff officer must not only have a knowledge of staff technique, but must also possess a never-wearying faithfulness to duty and a willingness to sacrifice himself for the welfare of the entire command. Success in modern warfare is impossible without excellent staff work, no matter how intrepid the officers, how courageous the men. The staff of the 90th Division, as well as the fighting ranks, proved itself in its first big effort.

It may be said that the excellence of staff work can be tested by the results accomplished with the least sacrifice of lives and the elimination of useless effort on the part of the soldiers. The staff of the 90th Division worked overtime in order to achieve this standard; and the fact that it was successful may be attributed to the self-effacement and spirit of coöperation which inspired its members. The chief of staff, Colonel John J. Kingman, a model of coolness, suavity, and efficiency, set a high standard for all others.

The secrecy surrounding the St. Mihiel operation handicapped the staff by the fact that only a very short time was available for the completion of plans. And here are just a few of the things that had to be done:

First, before the attack order could be written, it was necessary to find out everything possible about the enemy. This job was done so thoroughly by the intelligence department under the direction of Colonel Tatum, assisted by Captain (later Major) James C. McManaway and Lieutenant Maurice B. Deschler of the Corps of Interpreters, that with remarkable accuracy the location of every German unit down to squads on outpost was forecast. The location of trenches and strong points and the strength of their garrisons, the position of machine guns and trench mortars, the enemy camps, principal roads, telephone centrals, supply depots, etc., were determined and indicated on intelligence maps. The infantry needed this information in planning its maneuver; it was essential to the artillery so that the "big stuff" could be dropped where it would "do the most good." Prisoners and deserters also revealed the enemy order of battle and the quality of the opposing troops.

HISTORY OF THE 90TH DIVISION

The task of the Operations Section had only begun on the completion of the three and a half typewritten pages of Field Order No. 3. It was necessary to coordinate the innumerable "annexes" which prescribed the duties of the artillery, signal troops, air service, engineers, smoke and gas troops, and the like. As Colonel Thorne joined the staff of the 1st Army shortly before the operation, this work fell to Major Andrews. With his characteristic thoroughness he went to the bottom of every arrangement to see that no stone was left unturned which might contribute to success. His assistants throughout both this drive and the Meuse-Argonne offensive were Captain (later Major) George Wythe, Lieutenant (later Captain) Daniel H. Kiber, Lieutenant (later Captain) J. P. Mudd, and Lieutenant J. P. Kennerley.

The sixteen typewritten pages of the annex on "Communications, Supply, and Evacuations" furnish some clue to the multitude of matters directed by Colonel Murphy and his staff of assistants in the G-1 office.

In addition to supervising the somewhat routine matters handled through the division adjutant, division judge advocate, division inspector, and division veterinarian, and the supplying of animals, motor and animal drawn vehicles, ammunition, quartermaster and ordnance supplies, G-1 was responsible for the planning and execution of numerous elements entering into active operations. The delivery of supplies, involving the use of the 60-cm. railroads, the use to be made of trucks, the questions of two-way and one-way roads, designation of road circuits, establishment of ammunition and food dumps, of ration distributing points, of traffic control, of evacuation of the wounded, burial of the dead, salvaging of property, of constructions and repairs, all had to be considered, not alone prior to the operations and during them, but also the means of handling these matters and solving anew these questions after the offensive had terminated.

Colonel Murphy's intimate knowledge of every detail of supply and administration peculiarly fitted him for the task of coordinating the work of the services. His first assistant was Captain (later Major) Sylvan Lang, formerly of Company L, 357th Infantry, who had finished the Staff College course at Langres and received some practical experience with the English and the 3d Corps. Captain (later Major) Peter P. Rodes, Lieutenant (later Captain) Ward Delaney and Lieutenant William R. Kincheloe were the other officers of the First Section.

This is the way in which the infantry brigade commanders drew up their plans for attack: General O'Neil gave the 357th Infantry the position on the left, the regiment to attack with one battalion in the front line and one in support, while the remaining battalion was to take position in brigade reserve in the northwest corner of the Forêt de Puvenelle about one kilometer east of Mamey. Colonel Hartmann chose the 1st for his assault battalion and the 2d for support, the 3d going into reserve. The regimental sector was made narrow owing to the fact that the depth of its advance was the maximum for the Division. The jump-off

CUTTING OFF THE ST. MIHIEL SALIENT

position was an old trail just north of Chemin de Fey. The regiment was to traverse an open space of about a kilometer and a half before reaching the Bois de la Rappe; then across a ravine which separated the Bois de la Rappe from the Bois St. Claude; thence through the latter woods and winding up in another open space just east of Viéville-en-Haye (the town in the 5th Division sector).

The 358th Infantry was given approximately twice the frontage of the 357th Infantry, as it had a shorter distance to go. Two battalions were disposed of on its 1500-meter front. The 3d Battalion, on the left, went over the top from some ancient trenches north of Tranchée du Calvaire. Its right joined up with the left of the 2d Battalion just in the center of the one-time village of Fey-en-Haye, the 2d Battalion's departure position being to the right of the town. The entire sector of the 3d Battalion was wooded from a point about 750 meters from the assault line to the objective. A deep ravine ran due north in the center of its sector to the objective, where it emptied into the valley of the Trey brook. This same wood, the Bois de Friere, extended into the northern part of the area assigned the 2d Battalion. The 1st Battalion went into support just south of Fey-en-Haye.

General O'Neil established his own P. C. in a dugout in the woods at the side of the road running from Auberge St. Pierre to Fey-en-Haye, about 800 meters northwest of Auberge St. Pierre. The 358th Infantry was near by, and Colonel Hartmann was about one kilometer from his jump-off line near the Auberge St. Pierre-Regniéville road.

General McAlexander placed the 359th Infantry on the left of the 180th Brigade to link up with the 358th Infantry. The 3d Battalion, the assault unit, was to leave from Polygone Est trench. Its objective was a limited one, the most important feature being the highly organized bit of ground where woods had once existed, known as the Quart-en-Reserve, a block about 300 meters square, which protruded from the west edge of the Bois-le-Pretre. The 2d Battalion was to follow in support.

The 360th Infantry was to have two battalions in line. The left one, the 1st, was to follow up the advance on its left by easing off the sharp pocket formed to the east of Quart-en-Reserve and connect with the 3d Battalion, which was to hold the old trenches from a point one kilometer east of Quart-en-Reserve to the eastern boundary of the Division.

The 1st Battalion, 359th Infantry, and the 2d Battalion, 360th Infantry, were in division reserve. Together with the 343d Machine Gun Battalion, they were located in the northern edge of the Forêt de Puvénelle, under command of Major McCoy, 343d Machine Gun Battalion.

General McAlexander's P. C. was in a dugout in the woods to the rear of the St.-Dizier-to-Metz highway, about one kilometer northeast of Auberge St. Pierre. The 359th Infantry was in the ravine in the Bois du Pouillot, and the 360th was at Le Petant Farm, on the reverse slope of the hill northwest of Montauville.

HISTORY OF THE 90TH DIVISION

Judged in comparison with the Meuse-Argonne operations, the artillery concentration for this attack was relatively insignificant. The creeping barrage was fired by nine batteries of American 75's and nine batteries of French 75's. Owing to the width of the front, this barrage was thin, at least in comparison with the 1000-meter deep barrage of November 1, north of Bantheville. The barrage lifted 100 meters at four-minute intervals, a rate which proved a bit too fast for the poor infantrymen who had to cross that sea of wire and trenches and kill a few Boches betimes.

When this barrage had gone forward 500 meters beyond the first day's objective, it stopped and fired so as to form on this line a protective curtain. Behind this rolling barrage bursts of fire from heavier calibers were directed on "sensitive points" such as communication trenches and machine gun positions. At H hour this "raking fire" dropped on targets near the German front line, lifting as the infantry advanced. Fire for destruction was also carried out on the strong positions in the Bois-le-Pretre, where stubborn resistance on the second day was feared.

THE ATTACK ON SEPTEMBER 12

STRANGE as it may seem, the terrific din and awesome splendor of the four-hour cannonading had a soothing effect on the tense nerves of these lads going into their first battle. The German artillery reply had been negligible, as their gunners were too busy at this moment trying to get out of the way. So these Texans and Oklahomans crouched in their trenches, occupied during this fateful period more by curiosity over novel sights than by thoughts of impending action.

Promptly at five o'clock the irregular belching of the guns was replaced by the rhythmic roll of the 75's, shooting as though in cadence. The barrage had begun—the signal that the supreme moment had come! Simultaneously, the assault troops of the four regiments climbed from the trenches and took up their place in a continuous line that stretched across the divisional front, and formed a part of the 23-kilometer wave of men in khaki that engulfed the entire salient.

There was no hesitating, no holding back, in all that long line as it moved uniformly across No Man's Land. On the other hand, such was the impetuosity of the supporting troops that they were with difficulty kept at their proper distance to the rear of the front wave, and restrained from joining their comrades on the fighting line.

No one who has ever taken a look at No Man's Land on this front, and seen that twisting, treacherous maze of wire and the hundreds of pitfalls of ancient trenches, has failed to ask how it was possible for human beings to cross such obstacles in the face of hostile fire. French staff officers, sent by Marshal Foch, the Allied Generalissimo, to see this historic region in which thousands of "poilus" had given up their lives to advance the lines a few pitiable inches, gasped in



View of the region which was No Man's Land before the attack on September 12, taken from jump-off trenches in front of Fey-en-Haye. The assaulting battalions were forced to cross the maze of trenches and wire before getting at grips with the enemy

HISTORY OF THE 90TH DIVISION

astonishment when they heard of the facility with which American doughboys had surmounted such seemingly unconquerable difficulties. In fact, this achievement will always remain one of the most amazing features of the entire operation; and the modest heroes who accomplished it, on reviewing this land of desolation, themselves wondered just how they did it. But it is sufficient to say that these men from the Southwest were natives of barbed wire's native States!

This problem of the wire was one to which the staff had given considerable thought. For more than a week preceding the attack patrols and working parties had been engaged nightly cutting lanes through the thick bands of entanglements. Owing to the fact that the 5th Division did not take over the front on which it was to attack until nearly midnight, September 11, troops of the 357th Infantry were required to prepare the path for that division as well as for themselves. The men had also been handicapped by a lack of heavy wire-cutters. In their eagerness to supply what was needed, G-1 office almost created a scandal by sending to Nancy, Toul, and neighboring cities to purchase this necessary article of hardware in the open markets. Not until September 10 were efficient cutters received through engineering channels. On the day preceding the attack about 400 of these instruments per brigade were in the hands of the men.

It might be stated that the domestic variety of wire-cutters known to almost every household in the Southwest is only a vest-pocket edition of the "de luxe" reproduction issued on this occasion. The tool was equipped with a handle about eighteen inches long. Little did the Texas and Oklahoma cow-punchers and stock-dealers expect, when they said "good-by" to the Plains on their way to join the round-up at Camp Travis, that the homely and prosaic wire-cutter would play such a big part on the Western front!

In order that the attack might be launched a complete surprise, the original orders of the 1st Army did not contemplate an artillery preparation. On September 11 the four-hour preparation was ordered, one reason undoubtedly being the necessity of cutting as much wire as possible with high explosive. So, during the first two hours of this preparation, the artillery played on the back areas, principally with gas, in order to catch the German personnel in their trenches, dugouts, and camps; but from three to five o'clock every available battery was directed on the enemy wire. However, this part of the program was not a great success. As the guns had not previously registered, and fired without observation or correction, the effect on the entanglements was practically nil.

The infantry plans also were drawn up to minimize the danger of the wire as far as possible. Owing to the width of No Man's Land, and the necessity of using a formation to get the men through existing lanes in the entanglements so that units would arrive intact in front of the enemy first position, it was provided that each platoon of the assault companies would be formed in "line of combat groups," that is, with each little group of riflemen and specialists in single file—

CUTTING OFF THE ST. MIHIEL SALIENT

while the support companies were to be in "column of half-platoons," a still more compact formation.

In each platoon four men were equipped with the big wire-cutters and told off with the sole mission of cutting wire so that the remainder of the platoon could pass through. This plan worked admirably. The scheme to detail engineers with Bangalore torpedoes to accompany the assault wave for the purpose of blowing up entanglements was carried out, but was not a great success for the reason that from the time that the American and hostile lines drew close together, and the battle waxed hot, all processes of wire-cutting proved too slow, and each soldier solved the problem for himself. Here the physical prowess of the men in the ranks saved the day, and the bands were cleared at one leap. In the mêlée the clothes of hundreds were torn to shreds, and some arrived on the objective so naked that it was necessary to send them to the rear for a new uniform in order to avoid freezing.

The wire proved most serious for Company G, 358th Infantry. Just as this company was picking its way through the sea of entanglements in front of Bar-num Trench, 500 meters north of their jumping-off positions, it came under murderous machine gun fire from the right flank.

RAPID ADVANCE ON THE LEFT

It was in the center of the divisional sector that the chief difficulty was experienced. On the two flanks the advance went off like clockwork, and the objectives were reached ahead of schedule. On the right, the 1st Battalion, 360th Infantry, commanded by Major W. H. H. Morris, quickly overcame all resistance and reached its objective by 6:30 A. M. The left flank of the 3d Battalion, 360th Infantry, commanded by Major J. W. F. Allen, moved into what had formerly been No Man's Land to connect with the 1st Battalion.

The 357th Infantry, on the left, made record time in attaining its objective. By 9:30 A. M. the line had been reached on the right, although there was still fighting to be done before it was occupied throughout.

The 1st Battalion, commanded by Captain (later Major) Aubrey G. Alexander, suffered numerous casualties soon after the jump-off. Lieutenant Roy E. Matthews, battalion scout officer, and Lieutenant J. McKenzie McIntosh, Company A, were killed early by machine gun fire. Just before reaching the Bois de la Rappe, Lieutenant Fred Regenbrecht, second in command of Company B, received wounds from a machine gun bullet that caused his death in a hospital several days later. Lieutenant Eldon Breedon, Company D, although wounded in his side by a machine gun bullet when the first German positions had been taken, stuck with his platoon and led them on to their objective.

The bitterest fighting the regiment experienced that day was in taking the re-

HISTORY OF THE 90TH DIVISION

serve trenches in the Forêt des Vencheres just north of the ravine in which runs the road from Fey-en-Haye to Viéville-en-Haye. This ravine was later popularly known as "Gas Alley." It seemed that every approach was covered by machine gun fire, and it was necessary to scale a steep bluff in order to reach the position. Lieutenant James Manahan, Company A, was killed instantly by this machine gun fire. In the advance, Corporal Arthur H. Koch, Company A, although aided by only one private, flanked a machine gun nest, killed seven Germans, and captured one German and three machine guns.

The 2d Battalion, 357th Infantry, in close support of the 1st, also received its quota of casualties. Captain Richard Townsend, Company H, received a machine gun bullet wound during the advance in the woods which later caused his death. Lieutenant Donald McBride, Company E, received a machine gun wound in the leg, and Lieutenant John C. Donally, Company G, was wounded just before crossing the valley of the Stumpflager. To the 2d Battalion fell the duty of mopping up machine gunners who concealed themselves until the 1st Battalion had passed. Lieutenant Tobin C. Rote, Company E, single-handed, captured a gun and its crew. A short time afterward he was wounded by artillery fire.

The 2d Battalion assisted the advance of the 3d Battalion, 358th Infantry, and temporarily closed the gap which their delay in getting through the Bois de Friere had created, by striking in rear of the Germans in the vicinity of Moulin de Jaillard. When the 3d Battalion finally arrived on the objective and connected with the 1st Battalion, 357th Infantry, the 2d Battalion withdrew to support position in the Tranchée Claude for the night.

1st Sergeant William G. Greenfield, of Company G, 357th Infantry, from Logan, Oklahoma, was wounded twice during the morning, but he refused medical aid until the day's job was over. He was awarded the D. S. C. for his faithfulness and the qualities of leadership he displayed in reorganizing groups of men which had become separated from their organization in the dense woods. Private Bart L. Shadrick, Company E, from Sapulpa, Oklahoma, was also awarded the D. S. C. for his fearless action in attacking machine gun nests on two different occasions. The unique manner in which he effected one of these operations was by rolling over the parapet after creeping up to the emplacement, killing the gunners and capturing the gun.

DIFFICULTIES IN CENTER OF SECTOR

THE 3d Battalion, 358th Infantry, seemed doomed to hard luck from the very start. While moving up to its jump-off positions it was caught in enemy artillery fire and somewhat scattered. Just before zero hour the battalion commander, Major Terry Allen, was wounded by shrapnel and taken to an aid station, the command passing to Captain Donald Gallagher. The story of Major Allen's

CUTTING OFF THE ST. MIHIEL SALIENT



For four years the Germans had held these substantially built trenches just north of the village of Fey-en-Haye. The 90th Division, taking part in the assault that closed the salient of St. Mihiel, captured the trenches by a sudden attack on the morning of September 12, 1918

adventures that day sounds like romance. He had been stunned by the explosion of the shell which wounded him, but on "coming to" he tore off the first-aid tag and rushed back in the direction of the fighting. En route, he rounded up small groups of men who had become separated from their unit, and while marching forward reached a small wood just in time to find some enemy machine gunners coming out of their deep holes to set up their guns and fire on our second wave. These men had been passed over by the assaulting line. Closing in with his small command, Major Allen engaged the machine gunners in hand-to-hand combat. After exhausting all the ammunition for his automatic pistol, he continued fighting with his fists until again badly wounded. In this mêlée Major Allen had come into possession of a German soldier's identification tag, which he dropped into his pocket.

In hurrying forward to catch up with the leading wave, he met a detachment of the 357th Infantry, who, not knowing Major Allen, were inclined to suspect him. Like the other officers, he had gone into the fray without any tell-tale insignia of rank; in the desperate encounter through which he had just passed his

HISTORY OF THE 90TH DIVISION

face had been covered with blood, some of his teeth knocked out, and his clothes torn. These circumstances, taken in connection with the presence of the Boche identity plate in his pocket, caused his detention until he was identified. Major Allen was then evacuated on account of his wounds.

Lieutenant Royal C. Harrington, Major Allen's adjutant, was so badly wounded by shell fire before H hour that he died two days later. Lieutenant Thomas J. Powell, Company I, was killed by a machine gun bullet during the morning.

The advance of the 3d Battalion was retarded by the difficult terrain, which was highly organized by the enemy, crossed iron gratings between the trees being a part of the defense scheme. While the battalion was slowly fighting its way up the wooded valley in the Bois de Friere, the 357th Infantry, on the left, and the 2d Battalion, 358th Infantry, on the right, had passed beyond it. The seriousness of the action here will be realized from the fact that only five out of the twelve officers who started with the battalion remained to consolidate the dearly won position.

During the advance along the hillsides and up the valley, men of the 1st Battalion in support became mixed with those of the 3d Battalion. Captain George B. Danenhour, commanding Company B, with characteristic aggressiveness and fearlessness, worked his company up the ravine to Jaillard Mill, arriving at the objective before the bulk of the 3d Battalion was up. As he still yearned for other fields to conquer, Captain Danenhour, accompanied by Captain Sim C.



Vickey-sur-Trey

CUTTING OFF THE ST. MIHIEL SALIENT

Souther, Company M, decided to mop up Vilcey-sur-Trey before nightfall. But this feat proved more difficult than was anticipated, and the advancing American scouts were stopped about 800 meters west of the town. There being no other shelter available, Captain Danenhour was forced to take refuge in the stream which trickled down the valley and to remain practically submerged in the cold water for hours. Early the next morning 2d Battalion scouts entered Vilcey from the south and were astonished to find twenty-six French civilians still in the town.

The 2d Battalion, 358th Infantry, suffered heaviest in crossing the wire before getting at grips with the Boches. During the first hour of fighting, Major Ike Ashburn, battalion commander, was wounded in the neck by a machine gun bullet and taken to the rear unconscious, and two company commanders were put out of action. Captain C. W. Griggs, Company E, was severely wounded, and Captain Snowden M. Leftwich, Company F, received a machine gun bullet in the right arm, causing an amputation of the arm to be necessary. Captain John N. Simpson, Company G, took command of the battalion.

While Company G, on the right, was suffering terrific losses, the left assault company, F, weathered through the enemy first lines with only slight casualties, and by 7:15 A. M. Lieutenant Raymond Leslie, second in command, had reached the objective with remnants of a platoon. This company rounded up 165 prisoners in the little valley near Camp de Ouest in the Bois de Friere. Difficulty was experienced with German snipers who had taken up positions in trees so as to command the paths through the woods. These paths or roadways, running systematically at right angles through the woods, are characteristic of carefully planted French forests. But these troublesome riflemen only furnished interesting sport for the "squirrel hunters" of the 179th Brigade. Corporal Wilbur S. Light, of Oklahoma City, outsniped the snipers. His feat in picking three Germans off their lofty perch, and in killing three other Germans, was given recognition by an award of the D. S. C. Others added almost as many notches to their gun-stocks before all of the pests were cleaned out of the trees and hiding-places that day. Private Joseph A. Buffalo, of Big Cabin, Oklahoma, was also awarded the D. S. C. for his fine work after he had been badly wounded.

Company G continued to receive trouble from the right flank, and the entire 2d Battalion was not on the objective until about 2 P. M. Orders were then received to clean out La Poele, a network of trenches which had been a German strong point, and to embrace this position in the outpost for the night. Here the company suffered still further casualties from artillery, minenwerfer, and machine gun fire. Lieutenant Charles H. Hauser, Company H, from Eagle Pass, Texas, was killed on the ridge just north of La Poele by a minenwerfer shell.

The 3d Battalion, 359th Infantry, the assault unit for the regiment, commanded by Major T. D. Collins, had been holding the line since September 8.

HISTORY OF THE 90TH DIVISION

It was necessary to "side-slip" further to the west for the attack. Due to a combination of untoward circumstances,—the lateness of the orders, the inability of some commanders to notify all their officers of the hour of the attack, the delay occasioned by the distribution of extra ammunition and rations late at night, the difficulty of finding one's way through rain, mud, and woods,—two platoons did not arrive at their jumping-off trenches until shortly before H hour.

The battalion assaulted in line of companies. Severe machine gun fire poured down upon them from the Quart-en-Reserve. But continued advance was made possible by the action of such men as Corporal Jesse W. Grisham, who, when Company L was held up by entanglements, jumped out of the trench without command, cut a pathway through the wire, signaled back its location, and moved to the right, continuing to cut paths and signal their position to the men of his company until killed.

Captain Walter Ferrol reached Camp du Ravin with a detachment of Company K early in the morning. During the day Captain Ferrol, Lieutenant Ben M. Davis, and Lieutenant Otto F. Zedler became casualties, leaving Company K without an officer. By 1 P. M. Companies K, L, and M held trench Rhenane and were patrolling beyond, but all withdrew to trench Rhenane for the night.

Lieutenant Charles D. Harned, adjutant, 3d Battalion, was killed, and Lieutenant Glen L. Brown, Company L, received wounds which resulted in his death. Lieutenant Montgomery Fly, Company L, was rendered unconscious early in the advance by the explosion of a shell; but upon recovering, about two hours later, collected some scattered men and began mopping up machine gun nests run over by the assaulting troops. Lieutenant Fly himself killed two Germans, but received wounds in this action which later proved fatal.

The 2d Battalion in support, commanded by Major Birdsall P. Briscoe, also suffered very heavily. Owing to the severity of the fighting, the men of the 2d and 3d were considerably mixed. Lieutenant James R. Cunningham, Company E, who was picked off while giving a command to his platoon, was the first to go. Lieutenant Andrew K. Dunn, of Company C, was killed while passing through the wire. Captain Clinton C. Mason, Company G, received wounds which resulted in the loss of his left arm and left eye. Captain William B. Martin, Company H, received mortal wounds.

ALL OBJECTIVES TAKEN

By 2 P. M. our troops had reached the day's objectives all along the line, and were mopping up the enemy positions in the woods which had been overlooked in the rush, and pushing out beyond the objectives. Not until several days later had all the German prisoners been smoked out of their holes and hiding-places. When the big artillery preparation came down at 1 A. M. the morning of the 12th,

CUTTING OFF THE ST. MIHIEL SALIENT

many of them sought cover and remained out of sight until the news was broken to them that their part in the war was over.

The success of the 90th Division was equaled by the other divisions further west, as is evidenced by Field Order No. 51, 1st Army Corps, issued the afternoon of September 12, which is quoted below:

"1. The enemy has been thoroughly defeated along our whole front. The number of prisoners taken by the corps amounts to more than 4000. A number of his guns were also captured. Every objective laid down by the army for two days was attained in one day under very trying weather conditions. The spirit and dash shown by the troops is very gratifying to the Corps Commander, and reflects credit upon all concerned."

Such was the glorious fashion in which the 90th Division made its début in the arena of combatant divisions of the A. E. F. Seven German officers—one a major—and 575 enlisted men passed through the divisional prison cage that day. The prisoners confirmed the order of battle that had been anticipated. Opposing the 357th Infantry and extending as far east as the valley in the Bois de Friere had been the 332d Reserve Regiment of the 77th Reserve Division. This division had been almost routed by the deep advance on its front. Prisoners were also captured from the 153d Landwehr Regiment, which held most of the front opposite the 358th and the 359th Infantry, and from the 94th Landwehr Regiment, opposite the 360th Infantry. Prisoners were not captured from the 68th Landwehr Regiment, the third regiment of the 255th Infantry Division, until later. The 68th Landwehr Regiment straddled the Moselle River.

It should be remembered that the majority of men composing the Division which had achieved this success had been in the military service approximately four months, while the officers were veterans of almost exactly a year's standing! Opposing these youngsters were the men of the 255th Infantry Division, most of whom were between the ages of 35 and 45; men who had received years of peace-time training in addition to their four years of service at the front; men who had long been in this particular sector and knew every foot of the terrain. Owing to the number of men from Alsace-Lorraine in its ranks—some of whom had deserted and come into our lines before the attack—it was rated only as a fourth-class division, but it was considered first-class for a purely defensive operation.

But the outstanding feature of the German defense was the organization of the terrain. This had been in 1915 one of the most bitterly contested spots on the Western front, and the elaborate system of artificial defenses which had resisted the fierce onslaughts of the French, not only were still intact, but had also been augmented and improved during the three years of comparative quiet. The trench system extended seven kilometers in depth from the front line to the ele-

HISTORY OF THE 90TH DIVISION

ments of the Hindenburg line running westward from the vicinity of Pagny-sur-Moselle. The system consisted of deep revetted trenches and concrete dugouts, protected by a continuous mass of wire entanglements from one to two kilometers in depth. Even the dewberry vines conspired to augment the delaying power of these seemingly impregnable lines of defense.

The dugouts were marvels of comfort and convenience. Slight wonder the Germans had been content to sit down in a period of inactivity for four years and wait. In the Stumpflager, which was taken on the 12th, and at Camp Grollman and in the Norroy Quarries, which fell the second day, were discovered the most perfectly appointed homes, together with large quantities of stores.

THE NIGHT OF SEPTEMBER 12

BUT the operations were by no means completed by the cutting off of this slice of Bocheland. The same corps field orders which felicitated the troops on the victory contained this second paragraph:

"2. The first phase is now completed. The next step is to organize the line attained for permanent occupancy. This means that the outpost line must be pushed two kilometers in front of the line being fortified and the whole position occupied in depth. This outpost must be established before morning, September 13, and the line of resistance completely laid out and the trenches dug. This position must be held against all attacks of the enemy."

The attack is only half the battle; the modern soldier must know how to wield a spade as well as shoot a gun. There was no chance for rest after the wearying combat of the day. Every one was immediately put to work digging trenches along the line of the first day's objective, which was to be the main line of resistance of the new position. In addition, there was further fighting to be done in establishing the outpost two kilometers beyond the point which had been reached during the first day.

The difficulties encountered in fulfilling this last mission are illustrated by the experience of Lieutenant Bryan H. Mudgett, Company A, 357th Infantry. He succeeded in going more than a kilometer, but in doing so had slipped through the German lines and was completely surrounded. With a command of only two squads, he attacked and captured a battery, together with the non-commissioned officer in charge and seven of the crew. He fought his way back toward the American lines, losing only one of the prisoners, until he met the 3d Battalion of his regiment moving forward the next morning. On September 23 Lieutenant Mudgett received a mortal wound from artillery fire while on duty in the locality of this exploit.

Owing to the wooded nature of the terrain, and the fact that the infantry was

CUTTING OFF THE ST. MIHIEL SALIENT

rushed forward with maximum speed, the machine gun organizations had little opportunity to get into the action. In the 179th Brigade, the guns had been disposed as follows: the 357th Machine Gun Company was with the 1st Battalion of its regiment; the 358th Machine Gun Company was with the 2d Battalion, and the companies of the 344th Machine Gun Battalion were assigned in this manner: Company A to 2d Battalion, 357th Infantry; Company B, part to 3d Battalion and part to 1st Battalion, 357th Infantry; Company C, to 1st Battalion, 358th Infantry; and Company D, to 3d Battalion, 358th Infantry. In the 180th Brigade the assault battalions of the 359th and 360th Infantry were supported by their respective regimental machine gun companies, and the 345th Machine Gun Battalion was disposed as follows: one company to the support battalion, 359th Infantry; one company to the 3d Battalion, 360th Infantry; and the remaining two companies in brigade reserve.

The machine guns were used in organizing the line of resistance. A counter-attack was feared the night of September 12-13, and the guns of the support battalions were moved forward to the main line, where part of them remained for defense during the remainder of the Division's occupancy of the St. Mihiel sector.

357TH INFANTRY FRUSTRATES COUNTER-ATTACK

THE next morning the 3d Battalion, 357th Infantry, when it passed through the lines to begin the exploitation, encountered the 106th Reserve Regiment, first-class Saxon troops. It appears that this regiment was the advance-guard of the 123d Division, which had been in reserve but was moving forward to counter-attack. According to the German official report of the St. Mihiel operations, "The most advanced regiment of the 123d Division, which was already at Onville at 4:15 A. M., was sent to La Grange-en-Haye Farm at 5:45 A. M., therefore before the attack"; and "At 8:15 A. M. the commanding general gave permission to advance the foremost regiment of the 123d Division to the cross-roads two kilometers southwest of Preny and to send the rest of the division forward to Grange-en-Haye Farm." At 11 A. M. this division was ordered to make a counter-attack against the American right flank in the direction of Viéville-en-Haye.

The action of the 3d Battalion played a big part in frustrating this counter-attack. As the 123d Division became involved in the general defense, it was unable to launch its counter-attack in full force, although a slight attack was made the night of September 13 on the 5th Division front. The artillery supporting the 90th Division put down a barrage in front of the 5th Division sector, and helped break up this threatened danger.

From the statement of prisoners that it was the mission of the 106th Reserve Regiment to hold the narrow-gauge railway through St. Marie Farm at all costs, it appears that this regiment was covering the advance of the other elements of

HISTORY OF THE 90TH DIVISION

the division. The resistance which the Saxons offered to the advance of the 3d Battalion through the Vencheres forest was very bitter, and by nightfall the battalion had progressed only about 1500 meters, digging in along the narrow-gauge railway that runs through the forest from northwest to southeast. Throughout the night their positions were harassed by machine gun concentrations. The Americans replied, and the piles of German dead revealed in advance of the 3d Battalion's position the next morning bore gruesome witness to the accuracy of their fire.

Major John M. True, commanding the 3d Battalion, had received his promotion to lieutenant-colonel just before September 12, but he put the notice in his pocket and told no one about it until after the fighting, as he feared he might not have the chance to lead his battalion were his promotion known.

The 1st Battalion exploited for the 358th Infantry. It passed through the 2d and 3d Battalions, which remained on the previous day's objective, traversed the Vilcey-sur-Trey valley, drawing hardly a hostile shot, and entered the Vencheres forest. Only slight resistance was encountered. A few prisoners were captured. Major Dan Morgan Smith brought his men back for supper that night at the south edge of Vencheres, 1500 meters west of Vilcey-sur-Trey. During the night the battalion worked its way back through the woods to the St. Marie valley. The morning of the 14th was spent in organizing for defense the edge of the Vencheres woods overlooking this valley.

CAPTURE OF BOIS-LE-PRETRE AND NORROY QUARRIES

THE greatest advance on September 13 was made by the 360th Infantry, which enveloped practically the entire Bois-le-Pretre and inscribed the name "Norroy Quarries" on the roll of brilliant achievements of the Texas Brigade.

The notorious Bois-le-Pretre had been the scene of some of the bloodiest fighting of the war. In 1915 the French attacked with violence, in hopes of getting through the woods and working down the ravines toward the Moselle. The battle continued for months, and gains were measured in terms of yards. Later the Germans counter-attacked and wrested away all that had been won from them. The French are reported to have lost 123,000 men, of whom 18,000 were killed, in this area. When all advance ceased in 1915, the opposing trenches were so close together that a sound above a whisper could be heard by the enemy. Gradually the contending forces pulled their outposts back, leaving a maze of trenches in No Man's Land.

In drawing the plans for the St. Mihiel operation, the Norroy Quarries had been particularly feared. They were not included in the objectives of the attack, but were left to be dealt with by exploitation. However, on September 12 they were the objects of special consideration on the part of the heavy artillery in

CUTTING OFF THE ST. MIHIEL SALIENT

order to prepare the way for subsequent operations. Gas troops had also been provided, who promised to drive the garrisons from their defenses. But subsequent investigation showed that the artillery had been unable to make an impression on the German defenses, which included mined dugouts forty feet deep. Furthermore, the gassing program fell through on account of the fact that the first projector touched off blew up, killing the lieutenant in charge and many of his men.

Receiving permission the night of September 12 to exploit, General McAlexander organized an operation the purpose of which was to seize all the high ground south of Trey valley. The brigade was given the direct support of a battalion of howitzers, in addition to the light regiment covering the brigade front. The 360th Infantry was selected to make the attack.

Colonel Price pinched off this formidable spot neatly. During the night of the 12th, the 2d Battalion, commanded by Major Charles E. Kerr, which had been released from division reserve, passed through the 1st, and took up a position in the Bois-le-Pretre along the Route de Bois Communaux. At 7 A. M. this battalion advanced northeast, simultaneously with the movement of the 3d Battalion due north. Their progress was strongly opposed by the enemy, who, protected in concrete pill-boxes, had not been affected by the artillery preparation. But, overcoming machine gun resistance, and ignoring the bursting of high explosives, the two battalions occupied and thoroughly mopped up the quarries by 5 P. M. Patrols from the 3d Battalion found the town of Norroy unoccupied. An outpost was established on a high point of land known as the Croix des Vandieres, although it was in the sector of 82d Division, which had not advanced.

Large quantities of stores, especially medical supplies and machine gun parts and ammunition, were captured. Among the spoils were minenwerfer, gas projectors, grenades, telephone repair kits, signal outfits, and German rations and equipment. The German dugouts, which had been abandoned in haste, provided the victorious Americans the most comfortable quarters they had enjoyed for many a day. There were recreation rooms with pianos and talking-machines intact; handsomely furnished dining-rooms with beautiful serving sets; and offices equipped with every convenience.

During the day, September 13, the 3d Battalion sent out patrols into the Bois-le-Presle, and at night moved forward to occupy the Tranchée de la Combe. The 2d Battalion was later moved forward to fill in the gap between the 3d Battalion, 359th Infantry, and the left of the 360th Infantry. On September 14 the outposts of the 359th were pushed forward to the edge of the woods overlooking the Vilcey-Villers valley. Lieutenant-Colonel E. K. Sterling, who had been division machine gun officer, took command of the 359th Infantry the night of September 13.

HISTORY OF THE 90TH DIVISION

EXPLOITATION ON SEPTEMBER 14

BASED on the intelligence reports which he had received, General Allen decided, early on the morning of the 14th, to exploit more vigorously, with the view not only of advancing the outpost position, but of moving the main line of resistance northward also. The facility of the advance of the 358th Infantry, and the discovery by a patrol of the 359th Infantry that practically all enemy troops had withdrawn from Villers-sous-Preny and that the civilians were being evacuated, pointed to a retirement toward the Hindenburg line. Therefore, at 9 A. M. Field Order No. 4 was issued, stating: "We will continue our exploitation within the division sector north toward the Hindenburg line with a view to occupying a new line of resistance." The substance of this order had been previously telephoned to brigade commanders.

This proposal found a ready response in General O'Neil's Irish fighting spirit, and two battalions from each of his regiments were soon on their way with orders to clean out thoroughly the country to the front. The two battalions of the 358th Infantry were ordered due north to Les Huit Chemins, whence they were to turn northeast to Preny. After this movement had got under way, definite orders from the corps made a change in plans necessary. Hence, at 4 P. M., Field Order No. 5



The 315th Engineers building roads across No Man's Land, north of Fey-en-Haye, about September 14

CUTTING OFF THE ST. MIHIEL SALIENT



Men of the 315th Engineers and the 357th and 358th Infantry, building roads over old No Man's Land near Fey-en-Haye. The roads through Fey-en-Haye and Regniéville were obliterated by the years of artillery activity, and much work upon them had to be done both during and after the drive, the workers being always under the eyes of enemy observers directing artillery fire

was issued, stating that the line of resistance would remain as before, but strong reconnaissance would be pushed to the Hindenburg line.

In the meantime the troops of the 179th Brigade had already taken up the advance. About 1:30 P. M. the 2d Battalion, 358th Infantry, moved forward from its position on the first day's objective to support the 1st Battalion. At 4 P. M. the general advance on both regimental fronts began.

The 2d Battalion was chosen to lead for the 357th Infantry, with the 1st Battalion in support. Just prior to the passage of lines, the 3d Battalion, which was still in front, was strongly assailed, two German battalions participating in the action. This attack was beaten off, Company L in particular distinguishing itself, the passage of lines was consummated, and the 2d Battalion took up the advance. Captain Lammons encountered opposition of the severest type. Machine guns in trees gave much trouble, but these were cleaned out by the heroism of men like Private Aaron F. Valentine, Company A, 344th Machine Gun Battalion, who, when the infantrymen of Company E were held up by a gunner firing from a tree in St. Marie valley, mounted his gun in the open and knocked the German from his perch. While he was setting up his gun, several hostile shots struck the tripod, one cutting the chain holding the trunnion-pin. Company F,

HISTORY OF THE 90TH DIVISION

led by Captain W. F. Cooper, and a platoon of Company E, led by Lieutenant H. G. Bradford, succeeded in crossing the valley and gaining the woods on the other side, but when darkness came the battalion drew back and occupied the holes which had been dug the night before by the 3d Battalion, the ground to the front being held by patrols. During the night the 3d and 1st battalions withdrew to the line of resistance.

During the day the 5th Division also had resumed the advance on our left, and at 5:30 P. M. reported that detachments had reached Hill 361.4, an eminence just within our sector which covered the open ground across which it was necessary for the 5th to advance. This hill was popularly known as "Bill Jones."

Lieutenant-Colonel Everington was in command of the two battalions of the 358th Infantry which started across St. Marie valley at 4 P. M. The Germans had discovered the presence of a considerable body of troops on this position, and were making the edge of the woods hot with artillery. The 2d Battalion, which had reached a position in the old German trenches along the east edge of Vencheres, suffered particularly heavily. Here one shell killed Captain Sam R. Craig and wounded Lieutenant Albert J. Sergeant, both of Company A. Captain Henry E. Robertson, 344th Machine Gun Battalion, was wounded. Another shell blew off the arm of Lieutenant Murray N. McCune, Stokes mortar platoon of Headquarters Company.

Here, also, Major Ashburn received his second wound. He had been wounded and evacuated during the first hour's fighting on September 12, but he would not stay in the hospital, and was back with the battalion that night, resuming command the morning of the 13th. This time a sniper got him through the leg, which put him out for the rest of the fighting. The masterly manner in which he led his companies, together with his pluck in resuming the fight, was recognized by the D. S. C.

Anticipating the American attack, the Hun had manned his defenses in the Bois la Dame and Bois de Villers, which overlooked the St. Marie valley. Here existed a double line of wired trenches, reinforced with machine guns, which were unknown and unsuspected. Here the 94th Landwehr Regiment, from Hanover, with orders to hold the hill at all costs, fought to the death. These troops were covering the retirement of the main body of enemy to the Hindenburg line. Men of the 2d Battalion, 358th Infantry, came out of the scrap convinced that the fighting of the first day of the attack was mere child's play to this desperate struggle in the dark.

By 8 P.M. remnants of the two battalions had reached Les Quatre Chemins, a prominent road junction which was mistaken for Les Huit Chemins, or "the Eight Roads." The remainder of the night was spent in exploring the woods and in disposing the outposts around Les Quatre Chemins. Captain Danenhour established the outposts for the 1st Battalion, and Captain Simpson commanded the

CUTTING OFF THE ST. MIHIEL SALIENT

2d Battalion. Captain Hubert G. Peters, regimental operations officer, accompanied the advance.

The next morning orders were received to draw back. By mistake, instead of one battalion being pulled back, both started back. The 2d Battalion returned to the south edge of Vencheres for supper, then went into support position that night in the old German trenches on the east edge of Vencheres, where they had suffered such heavy casualties the previous day, remaining here three days. The 1st Battalion also came back, but, on reaching the Vencheres woods, again received orders to advance and establish the outpost line. Fortunately, by this time most of the enemy had withdrawn also, and our retirement for a short time occasioned no serious trouble. The 3d Battalion, 358th Infantry, was in reserve position during this time in the woods north of Moulin de Jaillard.

The 2d Battalion, 357th Infantry, resumed the advance about 2 o'clock the afternoon of the 15th. The advance across St. Marie valley was preceded by a short machine gun barrage by Company A, 344th Machine Gun Battalion, commanded by Captain Hans Runge. The valley was crossed and the woods to the north entered without serious opposition. Deserted minenwerfer, machine guns, and large quantities of ammunition were found. The 2d Battalion established liaison with the 358th Infantry near Huit Chemins (known as "White Shimmy"), and patrols from both regiments pushed out to the north edge of the Bois des Rappes.

Although the enemy had withdrawn from the Bois des Rappes, he was still holding Bois du Trou de la Haie and the slender necks of woods which jutted out from it. Machine gun positions in La Souleuvre Farm also caused trouble until mopped up about 7 P. M.

180TH BRIGADE TAKES CÔTE 327 AND HILL 367.0

GENERAL McALEXANDER made his dispositions in compliance with Field Order No. 5, 9 P. M., September 14, as follows: the 1st Battalion of the 360th Infantry would advance and organize an outpost position including Côte 327 and the Bois Chenaux; the 1st Battalion, 359th Infantry, to continue this outpost along Hill 367.0 and through the woods to the brigade left boundary.

Preceding the general advance ordered for the morning of September 15, strong patrols from both regiments aggressively scoured the country to the front during the night of September 14-15. In the 359th Infantry four platoons, one from each company of the 1st Battalion, were employed on this mission.

Two of these platoons, led by Lieutenant L. C. Davidson, Company A, and Lieutenant Raymond A. Schoberth, Company B, respectively, raided the trenches along the southeast edge of Bois des Rappes. This remarkable feat, which was most skilfully executed, was particularly noteworthy in that it paved the way for



View of Bois des Rappes and Côte 327, taken from Preny after the armistice

CUTTING OFF THE ST. MIHIEL SALIENT

the next day's advance, enabling the 1st Battalion, 359th Infantry, to cross the open valley without serious difficulty. In order to slip up on the Germans unaware, Lieutenant Davidson carried a German-speaking soldier with him to answer the sentry's challenge. The Hun was skeptical, however, when he received the reply "Friends" in German, insisting that no patrols had been sent out from the lines. Lieutenant Davidson replied that his patrol had been out five hours, leaving before the sentry came on post. During this parley Davidson's men succeeded in cutting gaps through the wire, and all rushed forward simultaneously.



Men of the 2d Battalion, 358th Infantry, passing through Vilcey-sur-Trey, on September 15, returning to reserve position after hard fighting in the Bois des Rappes

Davidson personally killed the sentry whom he had duped. About twenty Germans were killed, forty were captured, and the patrol took back with it several machine guns which would have proved murderous the following day had they not been "extracted" just in time.

Jumping off at 8:15 A. M., September 15, the battalion suffered only slight casualties and was on its objective at 11:56 A. M. In the Bois des Rappes a six-inch field-piece, three six-inch minenwerfer, and twenty machine guns, in addition to large stores of ammunition, were taken.

The 3d Battalion, 359th Infantry, followed the 1st in support on the morning of the 15th and took up a position in the Bois des Rappes. The 2d Battalion remained in the Tranchée de la Combe.

While the 1st Battalion, 360th Infantry, was moving forward on the night of September 14-15 to the jumping-off position in the woods overlooking Villers-sous-Preny, patrols from the 2d and 3d battalions were paving the way for its



View of Villers-sous-Preny

CUTTING OFF THE ST. MIHIEL SALIENT

operations on the following day. A platoon from Company I, led by Lieutenant Joseph S. Barnett, surprised an enemy outpost on Côte 327 and captured two machine guns with their crews of six men each. These guns were operated by Sergeant Caphus Clark and Corporal Moore from this position during the advance of the 1st Battalion on September 15. Early on the morning of the 15th a second platoon from Company I joined Lieutenant Barnett's command. A patrol from Company K, after several daring adventures, reached the saddle between Côte 327 and Bois des Rappes. It was while on a patrol from Company M that Lieutenant Vernon D. Hart was killed. Detachments from Companies F and G entered the trenches on the east edge of Bois des Rappes and killed a number of Germans.

As a result of these courageous enterprises, the 1st Battalion was able to advance on the morning of September 15 without the stiff machine gun fire which would have proved deadly on any attempt to cross the open valley. By 10 A. M. the battalion had occupied the outpost position from Côte 327 to the point in the Bois des Rappes where contact was made with the 359th Infantry, and had reinforced the platoons of the 3d Battalion on Côte 327 itself. This movement across the valley naturally drew heavy artillery fire, and the outpost positions both in the region of Côte 327 and in the Bois de Chenaux were heavily bombarded.

This advance placed the outposts of the 90th Division at least four kilometers ahead of the 82d Division on the right. During the day of September 14 General Allen had talked to the commanding general, 82d Division, and an agreement was reached that the 90th Division would take care of Côte 327, which was in the 82d Division sector, if the 82d coöperated in the advance. On September 14 a battalion of the 328th Infantry, the left regiment of the 82d, established its P. C. in the cinema at Norroy; and on the following day, during the successful advance of the 1st Battalion, 360th Infantry, an attack was made on Vandieres, but did not succeed on account of heavy artillery fire. The neighboring division did not again attempt to advance. Upon relieving the 82d Division west of the Moselle on the night of September 16-17, the 360th Infantry established outposts in Vandieres.

The result of the occupation of this position by the 90th Division was that it was necessary to face east as well as north. Hence the 3d Battalion at Norroy was in the outpost position as well as on the main line of resistance.

RECONNAISSANCE OF HINDENBURG LINE

ON the morning of September 16 General Allen ordered out daylight patrols with a view to reconnoitering the Hindenburg line. Very little headway was made, machine gun fire being encountered very soon after leaving our lines. After dark, however, the Germans withdrew their more advanced outposts, and during the night the 360th reached a point about 300 meters southwest of Pagny-sur-Moselle,

HISTORY OF THE 90TH DIVISION



German dugout in the Stumpflager, used for a dressing station

while a patrol led by Lieutenant Floyd G. Betts, regimental scout officer of the 358th Infantry, surrounded Preny. Later on, however, the Germans strengthened their outposts in front of Pagny and Preny and along the camouflaged road running southwest from Preny.

This reconnaissance of the Hindenburg line was the finale of the forward movement. From that time on, efforts were devoted to the organization of the sector. On September 16 Colonel Hartmann moved his P. C. to a comfortable German dugout in the Stumpflager. Captain Thomas B. Smith, a graduate of the third class of the General Staff College at Langres, who had been assigned to the 90th Division, joined the 357th Infantry the same day, and served as acting operations officer through the remainder of the war.

Colonel Leary had moved his P. C. on the second day of the fighting to old German dugouts in the valley in the heart of Bois de Friere, along the roadway from Fey-en-Haye to the Stumpflager. Colonel Price remained at Le Petant Farm, and Colonel Sterling established his P. C. in the Bois-le-Pretre along the Fey-en-Haye-Norroy road. The Division P. C. moved back to Villers-en-Haye on September 17.

The P. C. of the 179th Brigade, which had been in a dugout on Tranchée de Cri Cri since September 14, moved to Mamey, and the P. C. of the 180th Brigade was established at Champ Clos in the suburbs of Pont-à-Mousson.

CUTTING OFF THE ST. MIHIEL SALIENT

Going forward with the infantry and machine guns, and suffering the same hardships and dangers, were many special troops which played no small part in bringing about the success of the American troops. For example, the signal platoons of the regiments, which, in conjunction with details from the Outpost Company of the 315th Field Signal Battalion, maintained telephonic communication with battalion commanders despite the shelling which constantly chopped their wires, earned the praise received from all commanders. The trench mortar and 37 mm. platoons of the regimental headquarters companies, too, worked faithfully and were always prepared for any emergency, although the opportunity did not come for spectacular service. Owing to the weight of the mortars and the guns, the difficulty of carrying these weapons and a sufficient supply of ammunition was so great that there was not time to call them into action in an operation in which the infantry was rushing forward at the maximum speed in order to keep up with the barrage. In addition, in wooded country such as existed in the division sector, it was difficult to get sufficiently definite targets.

Too much credit cannot be given the wagoners of the regimental supply com-



German dugouts in Stumpflager, captured by the 357th Infantry on September 12. The 1st Battalion, the assaulting unit of the 357th Infantry, suffered its heaviest casualties in crossing the road and gaining the bluffs on the north side. The P. C. of the 357th Infantry was later located in these dugouts. Improvements noted in the picture, such as walks, steps and concrete construction, were the work of four years of occupancy by the Boches. After the drive of September 12 these dugouts were easy targets for German artillery and both buildings and roads were frequently shelled

HISTORY OF THE 90TH DIVISION

panies, who kept close on the heels of the fast advancing infantrymen with rolling kitchens, ration carts, and water carts. No division in the American Expeditionary Forces made a better record in getting hot food up to the men immediately after the fight. This was achieved in spite of the condition of the roads. No less important was the hauling forward of munitions. These achievements are noteworthy when it is recalled that both horses and drivers were frequently killed.

In no class of men was a stoical disregard for danger and hardship more evident than in the attitude of these drivers, the majority of whom had grown to manhood on the plains and stock farms of Texas and Oklahoma. Wagoner Andrew Pennell, Supply Company, 358th Infantry, illustrates this characteristic unconcern for peril when duty is involved. While driving along a shell-swept road with supplies for the front, he was stopped by an M. P., who said:

"You can't go up that road; it's too dangerous."

"Your road?" inquired Pennell.

"I'm in charge," said the M. P.

"Well, the Germans are shelling the devil out of it back a-ways, and if it's yourn, you had better go look after it."

With this parting shot, the wagoner slapped his wheel team with the reins and was soon out of view on the road, on which shells were dropping intermittently.

Corporal Enos H. Rush, of the same company, was equally regardless of danger. He was ordered by Major Dan Morgan Smith, 2d Battalion, 358th Infantry, not to drive along a road in the St. Mihiel sector on account of the shelling. Like the other officers, Major Smith had removed all distinguishing insignia in order that he might not furnish too conspicuous a target for German snipers. Those who know Major Smith will realize that his huge frame is a large enough target without added attractions.

"I'm not taking any orders from any big fat private," said Rush. "My wagon is needed up there and I'm going."

He did.

While practically all the efforts of the 315th Engineers were devoted to road work, as the opening up of lines of communication was recognized to be the matter of primary importance, detachments of engineering troops went forward with the infantry. One platoon of Company A, under Lieutenant P. M. Nicolett, and one platoon of Company C, commanded by Lieutenant R. A. Minter, accompanied the assaulting wave. These platoons were prepared to remove obstructions; but as the infantry chose to hurdle the wire, the platoons fought, filled trenches, cleared some wire, and brought up ammunition.

The remainder of Companies A and C, which were placed in the 179th Brigade sector under Major Harry F. Cooper, and Companies D and E, under Major E. A. Wood, operating in the 180th Brigade sector, opened trails for the passage of artillery, and immediately after the attack started work on roads. Companies

CUTTING OFF THE ST. MIHIEL SALIENT

B and F, which had been held as reserve under the Division engineer in the southwest edge of the Forêt de Puvenelle, were brought forward the morning of September 12 and also engaged on road work.

THE PERIOD OF STABILIZATION

THE period of stabilization from September 16 until the relief by the 7th Division on October 10 was one of the most trying in the Division's history. A short time before the relief took place every one was beginning to settle down fairly comfortably, but the organization of the new sector, which took the name of "Puvenelle" from the huge forest, was by no means a simple task.

In the first place, the defense of the sector had to be prepared. Colonel F. A. Pope, the Division engineer, immediately sited the main line of resistance, which was to run from the western boundary of the Division along the south bank of the ravine which cut through the middle of the Forêt des Vencheres, thence along the north edge of the Bois de Friere to La Poele, the maze of German trenches which had become famous in the fighting on September 12, here connecting with other German trenches, the Tranchée de la Combe and the Tranchée de Plateau, which were faced in the opposite direction. This work was supervised by the engineers, but most of the manual labor had to be done by the doughboys, who were already exhausted after four days' fighting. Colonel John J. Kingman, chief of staff, personally took much interest in this work, and his engineer training was of great value in drawing up the plan of defense.

Even more difficulty was experienced in the outpost zone. The men had not yet learned that digging a hole and crawling into it was just as important a part of modern warfare as shooting the enemy. They were perfectly willing to go out on patrols, or make a new advance, if necessary, but trench digging did not appeal to them as the soldierly thing to do. The consequence was very serious, as all the front areas were very heavily shelled, and the men were without adequate protection from shell fire. The Germans were well acquainted with every path and lane through the Bois des Rappes, and were very clever in calculating just the right hour to plaster them with high explosives.

The line of resistance of the outpost zone first ran through Les Huit Chemins, but about September 20 it was pushed further forward nearer the edge of the woods. These positions were finally completed and wired, and before the Division left the area the northern part of the Bois des Rappes, with its innumerable "fox holes," looked like a gopher community.

The 357th Infantry had considerable trouble on its left flank due to the fact that the 78th Division, which had relieved the 5th Division, found difficulty in crossing the open ground north of Hill 361.4. The Bois du Trou de la Haie was held by the enemy, and it was very easy for patrols, with machine guns, to slip

HISTORY OF THE 90TH DIVISION

into the Bois des Rappes under cover of the strip of woods, less than 100 meters wide, connecting the Bois du Trou de la Haie and the Bois des Rappes.

Every effort was made by the Division staff to give the men who had gone through the fight a bath and clean clothes as soon as possible. The main baths and delouser were located at Griscourt. G-1 also established supplementary baths at Gezoncourt, Jezainville, and Camp Jonc Fontaine, securing underwear by sending to the big United States laundry at Nancy, where worn garments were exchanged for clean ones. The policy was adopted by G-3 of making battalion reliefs weekly, the reserve battalion of the 180th Brigade going to Griscourt and the reserve battalion of the 179th Brigade taking station at Gezoncourt. But, at best, there was a long wait for the majority of the men. During the fighting many officers had lost their bedding rolls and had no clothes except the ones which had been torn to shreds by barbed wire. Before the men went over the top, their packs were assembled in dumps. G-1 transported these packs to points near the front line as fast as possible, but in many cases the rain and mud had rendered the blankets and overcoats unserviceable.

The battalions at Griscourt and Gezoncourt spent most of the short week allotted them resting, getting a bath, and procuring new clothes and equipment. However, G-3 took this opportunity also to introduce a short program of training emphasizing through close order drill the restoration of discipline and smartness, on which the Division had prided itself in the training areas, but which had badly suffered during the period of fighting. Liaison problems with aéroplanes were conducted also.

DIVISIONAL SECTOR WIDENED

THE divisional sector was twice widened: first, to the right, by taking over from the 82d Division, on the night of September 16-17, all territory to the Moselle River. The night of September 18-19, the 82d Division was relieved by the 69th (French) Division. On October 4 the 78th Division, on the left, was withdrawn from the line, and its sector was divided between the 89th and 90th Divisions. This relief was effected by withdrawing the 358th Infantry from line and moving the regiment to the west to relieve the entire 156th Brigade, while the 357th Infantry and the 359th Infantry closed in and made connection, each of the latter two regiments taking over a part of the old 358th Infantry's line. This relief extended the Division front to a point about a kilometer and a half south of Rembercourt, approximately eleven kilometers on a straight line from Vandieres, the right flank (and much more than eleven kilometers if all the bends in the line were considered).

With this extension, the Division sector included the town of Viéville-en-Haye and the Bois d'Heiche and Bois la Haie l'Evêque. The 358th Infantry moved to

CUTTING OFF THE ST. MIHIEL SALIENT

the new area and made the relief during the daytime, the men filtering in small numbers across the open space north of Viéville.

The night of the 4th the 153d Field Artillery Brigade was relieved so that it could join its division, the 78th, and proceed to the Meuse-Argonne front. Its mission was taken over by the 5th Field Artillery Brigade, most of the young officers of which were from Texas. The 19th Field Artillery Regiment was in liaison with the 180th Brigade, and the 20th Field Artillery Regiment supported the 179th Brigade.

On September 29 and October 6 the depleted ranks of the organizations were partially filled by replacements, approximately 1000 men arriving from depot divisions on each of those dates. On three other occasions the Division had received replacements, once at Aignay-le-Duc (300 on August 2) and twice at Villers-en-Haye before the attack (255 on August 30 and 400 on September 5).

TROUBLE FROM RIGHT FLANK

THE greatest source of trouble during the period of stabilization was the German artillery located on the east side of the Moselle. Owing to the fact that the divisions to the right of the 90th had not advanced during the St. Mihiel offensive, our flank was "in the air" and open to enfilading fire. In fact, German guns on the east bank could be located further south than our positions in the Bois des Rappes and shoot our men in the back, as it were. Our supporting artillery was several times accused of firing "shorts" before the nature of this enfilading fire was understood. Despite the hardest efforts of the 153d Field Artillery Brigade at counter-battery, this fire against our right flank, directed by German observers on the heights at Vittonville, continued to cause casualties as long as the Division remained in the sector. Lieutenant Fred H. Morgan, Company C, 357th Infantry, was struck and killed by a 77-mm. shell the day after he returned from school. His battalion was in the outpost position, but he had stopped on the line of resistance, as a relief was to take place the next day. Lieutenant Benjamin E. Irby, 3d Battalion gas officer, was shot through the shoulder while on a patrol.

This continual shelling made the question of supply very difficult. All transport was forced to cross what was known as "Death Valley" through Vilcey-sur-Trey or Villers-sous-Preny, which was under constant observation during daylight. On the morning of September 16, the Supply Company of the 357th Infantry, which had kept well up with the advancing infantry, was caught in shell fire near St. Marie Farm, and many horses were killed and wagons knocked out. A new road built from Montauville through the Bois-le-Pretre, and then by way of Villers-sous-Preny into the Bois des Rappes, was used by the 359th Infantry.

HISTORY OF THE 90TH DIVISION

In crossing "Death Valley" eight horses of the Supply Company were killed, and twelve more were lost in the Bois des Rappes.

The kitchens were located near springs in order that water might be had. For example, those of the 358th Infantry were near the large spring in the southwest corner of Bois de Villers, and the 359th's in the Bois de Chenaux. These spots were well known to the Germans, who correctly guessed that our men were making use of them, and they were constantly shelled, especially with gas, thus running up the number of casualties among the "kitchen police."

PATROLLING AND ARTILLERY ACTIVITY

With the advent of the American army in force, Marshal Foch had decided that there would be no more "quiet fronts." This momentous decision on the part of the Allied Generalissimo was quite in keeping with the opinion of even the humblest private, who had no desire to sit down in foreign trenches and wait for something to happen.

The divisional front was far from quiet. Every opportunity to harass the Germans was seized. Almost nightly patrols, often in strength, went out from each regimental front with the mission of penetrating as far as possible into the enemy lines, securing information about their defenses, and capturing prisoners. A total of eleven Huns were bagged during this period of stabilization by these small patrols.

Seven of these prisoners were captured by the 359th Infantry. The aggressive spirit of the officers composing these nightly raiding parties is illustrated by the action of Lieutenant (later Captain) James A. Baker, Jr., who never failed to bring back a prisoner. One morning, about 3 A. M., after an unsuccessful patrol had returned to our line, Colonel Sterling directed that another patrol be sent out. Lieutenant Baker was given this patrol and returned before daylight with prisoners.

Patrols using the short shotguns also succeeded in inflicting casualties on German outposts. The majority of prisoners were taken by surrounding outposts in front of Preny and along the Ravin Moulon, which flowed into the Moselle south of Pagny-sur-Moselle. The town of Pagny itself was an object of curiosity. It was known that a garrison of considerable size was sheltered in its cellars. Some during adventures worked their way up the Tranchée de la Remise, an old German trench running almost due north from Côte 327, and reached the very outskirts of Pagny, where they could see and hear what was occurring within buildings.

The artillery was as aggressive as the infantry, and kept up the spirits of the latter by harassing the Hun. The men remained cheerful, despite the enfilading fire which continually jeopardized their lives, as long as they could count just as

CUTTING OFF THE ST. MIHIEL SALIENT

many shells going over their heads in the direction of Boche land. The intelligence personnel of the regiments worked in coöperation with the artillery, the forward observers, particularly on Côte 327 and Croix des Vandieres, spotting many targets. Direct telephone connection with the artillery made it possible to notify the batteries in time to lay the guns and open fire on moving troops and transport which appeared within range. The observers of the 360th Infantry, under the direction of Lieutenant Prescott Williams, intelligence officer, became expert at this. Unfortunately Lieutenant Williams was evacuated on account of sickness before the regiment left the sector. The Division observation station, under Sergeant Owen Covell and Sergeant Arthur C. Stimson, which had become famous under the code name of "Dottie," worked first from Côte 327 and then returned to Mousson Hill, an eminence just east of Pont-à-Mousson, from which the spires of Metz can be seen on a clear day.

On October 2 the north edge of the Bois des Rappes, particularly in the zone of the 2d Battalion, 358th Infantry, was saturated with mustard gas. That day 150 men were evacuated from the 2d Battalion. Notwithstanding these losses, the battalion continued to hold the line. The effects of the gas were horrible beyond description, some being blinded for life, others disfigured by the effects of the acid on parts of the skin which the liquid had touched. In addition, practically every man in the battalion, although continuing to do duty, was weakened by inhaling the fumes. On October 4 the 2d Battalion moved over to the west, going into the front line in the sector taken over from the 78th Division. As a result of the gas the men could not refrain from coughing, sentries on outpost duty sometimes giving away their position as a consequence.

The evil effects of this gas bombardment were felt even after the Division moved into the Meuse-Argonne sector. Major Earl T. Brown, regimental surgeon, claimed that the battalion was unfit for duty, and upon examination, on October 18, three officers and 130 men were evacuated as post-gas cases. This made a total of approximately 300 men who were put out of action by the gas attack, not to mention many others who were rendered unfit for the arduous duties of a soldier.

RAID OF SEPTEMBER 23

In order to impress upon the enemy the offensive spirit of the Allied forces, the army planned a series of raids all along the front. The date for the 90th Division raid was set for the night of September 23-24. It was decided that this raid should be staged in the 357th Infantry sector, as here the opposing lines were closest together and the point of the Bois des Rappes furnished an excellent forming-up place.

The raid was successfully executed by the 1st Battalion, 357th Infantry, under the command of Captain Aubrey G. Alexander, supported by the 153d Field Ar-

HISTORY OF THE 90TH DIVISION

tillery Brigade. The raiding party crossed two bands of wire, reached the second line of trenches, captured five prisoners, and came back intact with valuable information regarding the famous Hindenburg line. The battalion suffered twenty-four casualties, only a few of which were serious, none being killed. The majority of the casualties were received from artillery fire in the vicinity of Les Huit Chemins as the battalion was going into position.

In this operation the trenches Grognon and Pepinieres were penetrated and a section about one kilometer long of each of them mopped up. There was no artillery preparation, but a box barrage protected the raiders until two green V. B. rockets fired by Captain Alexander gave the signal that all our men had returned to our lines. Companies B and D, 344th Machine Gun Battalion, put down a barrage, lasting one hour, with twenty guns. A dummy raid effected by artillery and machine gun fire on Preny furnished a diversion which kept the enemy guessing as to where the blow would fall.

DEMONSTRATION OF SEPTEMBER 26

WHILE the 90th Division did not enter the Meuse-Argonne front until October 22, it played a part in the offensive on September 26—the first day of the big attack—which will long be remembered. The 1st Army decided that simultaneously with the attack west of the Meuse, demonstrations would be made by the divisions between the Meuse and the Moselle. In addition, all divisions east of the Meuse under the 1st Army command were to be held in readiness to attack or take up the pursuit in case the enemy showed signs of weakness or withdrawal.

On the night of September 24 the order of the 4th Corps was received directing the 69th (French) Division, east of the Moselle, and the 90th, 78th, 89th, and 42d Divisions, west of the Moselle, to make raids simultaneously, starting on D day at H hour, and penetrating through the enemy's zone of outposts to the hostile line of resistance. In a conference with the brigade commanders that same night at Villers-en-Haye, General Allen decided upon the plan for the 90th Division raid.

It was decided that the raiding party should be made up of troops from each brigade. The 179th Brigade's quota was about 500 men. For this operation Companies B and D of the 358th Infantry were raised to full war strength of 250 by attaching men from other units to fill up the depleted ranks. The raiding party of the 180th Brigade consisted of Companies F and H, 359th Infantry, under the command of Captain Fred N. Oliver, Company E, and Companies E and F, 360th Infantry, commanded by Major Charles E. Kerr. Lieutenant-Colonel R. T. Phinney, 359th Infantry, was in command of the entire 180th Brigade detachment.

That the Germans had anticipated with uncanny shrewdness the nature of our

CUTTING OFF THE ST. MIHIEL SALIENT

operations was proved in the preparations they made to forestall the attack, and was later further verified by the statements of German officers of the 123d Infantry Division, which held the line at this point. The German outposts had been doubled by bringing up an additional battalion, and a half hour before midnight of September 25-26, while the raiding parties were moving to their assembly positions, a terrific barrage came down upon our lines. The companies of the 360th Infantry suffered especially, and were unable to reach their position until 4 A. M. The enemy also started out early in the night to test out our positions



View of Bois des Rappes (on the left) and camouflaged road (on the right), being a portion of the ground over which the raid of September 26 took place

with patrols, which undoubtedly carried back information as to our dispositions and intentions. For the purpose of the raid, the companies of the 359th had taken up a position in front of the 358th sector, about 100 meters beyond the edge of the Bois des Rappes. They reached their places about 9:30 P. M. and were almost immediately attacked by a large German patrol. Later in the night their position was again strongly assailed. The 179th Brigade detachment encountered German patrols in the Bois des Rappes, and were forced to drive them out in order to reach their jumping-off place near the point where the road from Huit Chemins to Grange-en-Haie Farm debouches from the woods. They were in place about a half hour before midnight, Captain George B. Danenhour, commanding the two companies, making his P. C. in the hospital at the edge of the woods.

Just at the zero hour, 5:30 A. M., another violent barrage fell between the attacking and support companies of the 180th Brigade. And no sooner had the assaulting waves debouched when they were swept by a withering machine gun fire.



Two views of concrete machine gun emplacements built into the wall around Preny. There were a number of similar emplacements in the wall as well as loopholes constructed in the walls of the buildings so as to cover the valley south of Preny

CUTTING OFF THE ST. MIHIEL SALIENT

The plan for the raid contemplated that the raiders would strike due north until the road from Sebastopol Farm to Pagny was reached, the men from the 179th Brigade then turning west and returning by the light railway, while the detachment from the Texas Brigade was to turn east along the valley south of Bois de Beaume Haie and circle Preny. In keeping with this scheme of march, the artillery barrage was also to execute a "column right" or "column left." For six hours prior to the attack, army corps and divisional artillery harassed circulation and assembly points with gas and high explosives. The 37-mm. platoon



One of the concrete machine gun emplacements which were a part of the defenses of the Hindenburg line west of Preny. Similar emplacements were constructed at intervals of about 100 meters along the Tranchée des Grognons behind the camouflaged road running west from Preny

of the 359th Infantry fired 600 rounds on Preny. The barrage was timed to advance at the rate of 100 meters in 2½ minutes. The infantry found it impossible to keep up with this speed. This fact enabled the German machine gunners to crawl out of their concrete pill-boxes after our artillery had passed over and set up their guns to catch the advancing infantry.

The enemy defenses which the raiding party encountered were all that the name "Hindenburg" implies. In the walls of Preny itself were several concrete machine gun emplacements, and dugouts in the town were capable of accommodating a large garrison. There was a row of concrete pill-boxes at intervals of one hundred yards along the ridge running west from Preny. Machine guns from these positions, as from the woods to the north and west, completely dominated the open space across which the raiders were forced to pass. There were two lines

HISTORY OF THE 90TH DIVISION

of trenches: the first, Tranchée des Grognons, and the second, Tranchée des Pepinieres, each defended by bands of wire. The men were not able to get beyond Tranchée des Grognons, and only a few reached this position. None who reached it came back to tell the story. Captain David Vanderkooi, Company F, 359th Infantry, sent a message that he had reached this trench, and was not seen again, being wounded and captured.

The leading companies, after suffering severe casualties, retired to the jumping-off position, and at 9:50 A. M. orders were given to hold this position against counter-attack, as the enemy had followed up our withdrawal aggressively. The 343d Machine Gun Battalion had been moved to Côte 327 to lay down a barrage on Preny and vicinity, and to be in readiness to meet this anticipated counter-attack. The battalion suffered from artillery fire, Lieutenant Walter B. Dryson being killed.

Every company officer of the 359th Infantry going into the action was a casualty, and during the day the 2d Battalion, 359th Infantry, had five commanders. Captain Fred N. Oliver was wounded by shrapnel fifteen minutes after the action began. He sent word to Captain Vanderkooi to take command, but Captain Vanderkooi probably never received the message. Lieutenant E. B. Ferrais held the command a short time, remaining on the job despite a wound in his neck by a machine gun bullet. After the action, Captain Merlin M. Mitchell, Company M, was sent to take command of the 2d Battalion, but on his arrival a shell burst directly in front of him and he was sent to the hospital badly gassed and shocked. Captain B. M. Whitaker then commanded until the battalion returned to Griscourt for rest, where Captain Tom G. Woolen was placed in command.

Five officers of the 359th Infantry were missing after the action. Two of these, Lieutenants John C. Boog, Company F, and Oscar Nordquist, Company H, were later known to have been killed. Captain Vanderkooi, Lieutenant Walter J. Wakefield, Company F, and Lieutenant James B. Morgan, who commanded Company H, were discovered in a German hospital at Metz after the armistice. Captain Vanderkooi was shot through the right arm and shoulder; Lieutenant Wakefield had a bad wound in his lungs, and Lieutenant Morgan had been so badly mauled by high explosive that it was necessary to operate on him five times. Lieutenant Oscar C. Key, Company C, was killed, and Lieutenant Lewis J. Hennessey, Company A, was wounded. Both of these officers had been attached to the raiding companies for the operation. Lieutenant Clifford Clower received a wound which later made the amputation of one leg necessary. In addition, Lieutenant Leland F. Zilman, who was in command of the combat patrol between the 359th Infantry and the 358th Infantry, was shot in the leg. Lieutenant Claude W. Fisher, adjutant, 2d Battalion, and Lieutenant Peter E. McKenna, battalion intelligence officer, were lucky enough to return with only slight scratches.

The raid also robbed the 358th Infantry of one of its best officers, Captain



WUZZE

4



CUTTING OFF THE ST. MIHIEL SALIENT

Herbert N. Peters, who was killed while commanding Company D. Lieutenant Robert E. Gilbraith, Company A, attached to Company D for the raid, was wounded and captured. Lieutenant T. J. Devine, Captain Danenhour's adjutant, received a fractured shoulder from machine gun fire.

In the 360th Infantry, Lieutenant Raymond C. Campbell, Company E, was very severely wounded and captured. He died of wounds in a German hospital, according to reports.

Lieutenant E. R. Warren, commanding a platoon of Company C, 315th Engineers, attached for the operation, and ten of his men were wounded.

Such was our part in the initial phase of the Meuse-Argonne offensive. The mission was to make a demonstration which would lead the enemy to believe that an attack was impending, thus causing him to hold reserves which he could not spare from the real point of attack. The Division succeeded in this mission.

The Germans retaliated by heavy shelling, particularly with gas, the afternoon and night after the raid. There were many casualties in the outpost position of the 357th Infantry. The next day there was a mustard gas concentration on the line of resistance of the 359th Infantry, Company B, 345th Machine Gun Battalion, suffering very heavily. The positions became so bad that it was necessary to move out of them into new ones. Owing to the persistency of this type of gas, it was never possible to occupy the gas-saturated trenches during the time that the Division remained in the Puvenelle sector.

RELIEF BY THE 7TH DIVISION

THE 7th Division relieved the 90th Division during the period of October 8-10, the command passing at 11 P. M., October 10. The 14th Infantry Brigade took the place of the 179th Brigade; the 34th Infantry, of the 358th Infantry; the 64th Infantry, of the 357th Infantry; the 13th Brigade, of the 180th Brigade; the 55th Infantry, of the 359th Infantry; the 56th Infantry, of the 360th Infantry; the 5th Engineers, of the 315th Engineers; the 10th Field Signal Battalion, of the 315th Field Signal Battalion; and the 19th Machine Gun Battalion, of the 343d Machine Gun Battalion.

The area to which the Division moved on coming out of line was practically the same as that which had been used for staging purposes on moving from Aignay-le-Duc into the line. Battalions were billeted in practically the same towns as before; Division Headquarters, the 315th Engineers, the 315th Field Signal Battalion, and the Headquarters Troop, however, went to Lucey. The distance from the front line to the new area was so great that the troops staged two nights en route, stopping the first night at the camps in the Puvenelle woods or around Martincourt, the second night being spent in the half-way towns at Avrainville and Francheville.

HISTORY OF THE 90TH DIVISION

Intimations that something was in store for the Division were conveyed by the corps order that the relief must be completed and all units assembled in the billeting area by noon of the 12th. In order to carry out these instructions, it was necessary to send trucks to Griscourt the morning of the 12th to move the personnel of Company C, 345th Machine Gun Battalion, the last unit to be relieved. This company was doing duty in the front line with the 359th Infantry, and was not relieved the night of October 11, as was intended, owing to the fact that the



View showing French tanks passing through Rampont

corresponding unit from the 7th Division became lost in the woods. Hence it was necessary for the company to get out in the daytime. However, they safely filtered across "Death Valley" before night, and went into billets at Griscourt.

MOVE TO BLERCOURT AREA

UPON coming out of the Puvenelle sector, every one eagerly looked forward to an opportunity to rest, wash, clean up, and obtain badly needed clothes and equipment. The men who stumbled along, half asleep after nights of front line duty, down the smooth Dieulouard road, which extended straight as an arrow, but apparently for an interminable distance toward Toul, heard the sounds of the guns gradually becoming fainter, and they dreamed of soft beds of straw

CUTTING OFF THE ST. MIHIEL SALIENT

in some French barn at Domgermain or Pagny-sur-Meuse, where they could stretch out and sleep forever.

But this was not the time to rest. The American High Command, fully acquainted with the factors which were rapidly weakening the enemy resistance, had determined not to lose a minute, and were pressing the attack in the Meuse-



View of Esnes, showing blocked traffic moving at the rate of only two miles per hour

Argonne sector with every available resource. The 90th Division, which had proved its capabilities in the St. Mihiel attack, had been withdrawn, not to rest, but to take station at the "post of honor" on the Meuse. Therefore, before the last units had reached the staging area west of Toul, orders were received to move by "bus" to a region west of Verdun.

A bus is a sort of truck fitted with two long benches, and is designed to carry fifteen men. The busses were formed in a long train, which moved from station to station under orders of the French C. R. A. (Automobile Regulating Commission), exactly similar to a railway. On October 13 the 179th Brigade was moved to the new area, passing over the famous Verdun-Bar-le-Duc highway, one of the best roads in France, which was the sole route for supplies in the Verdun defense after all railways were cut by Boche artillery.

Sudden changes in the military situation brought about three different changes of orders regarding the destination of this brigade during the period of eight hours that it was en route. But the busses finally came to a standstill near Blercourt, new division headquarters, on the Verdun-Chalons road, twelve kilometers west of Verdun, where the troops "debussed"—that is, climbed off the trucks as fast as their stiff legs would allow them. As this entire region is crowded with barracks constructed by the French during and after the fight for Verdun, accommodations for the brigade were found in the Bois de Sivry, just north of Blercourt, and every man was able to sleep dry, despite the fact that the rain, which had already lasted for weeks, was still coming down in torrents and the entire region was one sea of mud.

Then there came another change of orders. Busses first intended to move the remainder of the Division were diverted to transport the 91st and 37th United States Divisions to the French front in Belgium, to follow up the successes there,

HISTORY OF THE 90TH DIVISION

and it was not until October 16 that the 180th Brigade arrived and was billeted in barracks at Jouy, Rampont, and neighboring camps. In the meantime, the motor and horse transport of the Division, which had come overland in two separate convoys, had arrived on the scene.

II

OPERATIONS ALONG THE MEUSE

THE "POST OF HONOR" ON THE WESTERN FRONT

WHILE the St. Mihiel operation contained many elements that appeal to the imagination and probably will remain longer in the memory of the participants, and although it was the first great attack of the 1st American Army and was filled with all the eagerness and enthusiasm of the long-hoped-for American offensive, the battle of the Meuse-Argonne is much more important from a strategical standpoint and more interesting from a purely military angle of view.

The battle of St. Mihiel was definitely concluded by September 15, ten days before the opening of the second big offensive. Before that date General Pershing had started moving artillery and corps troops to the area in the rear of the French line between the Meuse River and the western edge of the Argonne Forest.

The American operations were a part of Marshal Foch's plan, which contemplated "no more quiet fronts," but continual attacking all along the front from the North Sea to Asia Minor. By the last week in September, the Allied counter-offensive, begun on July 18, had succeeded in driving the Germans back to their line of departure on March 21—the Hindenburg line—and in retaking the ground lost during the spring and summer. Then, on September 21, General Franchet d'Esperey launched an attack on the Macedonian front which resulted in an armistice with Bulgaria within eight days; while the operations begun by General Allenby in Palestine on September 23 were so successful that Turkey was soon eliminated.

Between the North Sea and Verdun there were several centers of pressure. One was in Flanders between Dixmude and a point southeast of Ypres, where the Belgian army and the British Second Army attacked. Others were the points of attack of the British and French armies against the Hindenburg line, particularly on September 27, between Gouzeaucourt and the Sensée River, and on September 28 by the British, for the purpose of continuing the attack down to St. Quentin, and by the French from St. Quentin to La Fère.

HISTORY OF THE 90TH DIVISION



Machine Gun Company, 359th Infantry, going up into the lines in the Argonne sector

On September 26 the 1st United States Army was to attack between the Meuse and the western edge of the Argonne, and the French Fourth Army was to extend operations in eastern Champagne to the Suippe River.

The 1st United States Army held the "post of honor" in that opposite it were the strong German positions which covered the Metz-Longuyon-Mézières-Lille railway, one of the most important lines of communication for supplying the armies in France. This position was also the hinge for the German retirement; for, should this point give way too soon, the gap south of the Ardennes would be closed, and the German armies and materials which had not been withdrawn in time would be lost. One look at the enemy order-of-battle map at this time will show that the Germans appreciated this situation, for there was no greater concentration of troops at any other point of the front except at Cambrai. A total of forty-two German divisions were used against the 1st Army, and among them were such first-class units as the First and Fifth Guards divisions.

The battle of the Meuse-Argonne may be divided into three phases: Big advances were made on the first day, but after that the advance slowed down. The second phase began on October 4, when the army collected itself together, put in fresh troops, and at 5:30 A. M. attacked anew all along the line. No spectacular result was achieved. From that time on to November 1, individual divisions and corps were allowed to straighten out their lines and advance accordingly as the local situation would permit. During this period, on October 10, General Pershing turned over the immediate command of the 1st Army to Major-General (later Lieutenant-General) Hunter Liggett, who had commanded the 1st Corps in the

OPERATIONS ALONG THE MEUSE

battle of St. Mihiel. The third and last phase opened on November 1, when the army drove through to a decision.

The part which the 90th Division played on September 26 has been described in the account of the raid on Preny. But the Division did not enter the Meuse-Argonne sector until during the second phase of the battle, and it rendered its greatest service during the third and last phase.

90TH DIVISION IN 3d CORPS RESERVE

As soon as all units of the Division had arrived in the Blercourt area, the Division was transferred from Army Reserve to 3d Corps Reserve. This was on October 17. That night the 315th Engineers were marched to the vicinity of the former site of the historic village of Malancourt to build a road under orders of the corps.

The next night the 179th Brigade moved forward to bivouac in the Bois de Cuisy, just west of Malancourt, taking advantage of such protection from aerial observation as the shattered trees and tangled underbrush afforded. On the 19th the 179th Brigade filtered still further forward, the 357th Infantry manning the 3d Corps main line of resistance from Nantillois to Drillancourt, and the 358th Infantry the second line of resistance between Fayel Farm (on the eastern out-



Main street of Blercourt. This town was the headquarters of the 90th Division from October 13 to October 19, when the Division was moving into the Meuse-Argonne sector

HISTORY OF THE 90TH DIVISION



Signal Corps men stringing wires in Malancourt, October, 1918

skirts of Montfaucon) and Béthincourt. The brigade was thus in a position of readiness either to defend the position in case of a German counter-attack, or to relieve the American troops in the front line. This move into position was one that will long be remembered. The positions of the two regiments had been indicated by red and blue lines on a map. But to find these lines on the ground was a different story. Villages, woods, roads—in fact, every conceivable landmark—had been virtually obliterated. The rain continued steadily and a particularly vicious variety of mud weighted down the feet of the infantrymen and clogged



View from hill looking down into the shell-ruined town of Cuisy

the wheels of the regimental trains. Scattering shell fire was incessant, a direct hit dropping on a rolling kitchen and its tell-tale queue of soldiers lined up to receive their allowance of "slum." More times than once in the history of the Division enemy planes spotted this line of flashing mess kits, and sent a wireless flash to a waiting battery, which, by means

OPERATIONS ALONG THE MEUSE

of the code coördinates of the map thus transmitted by electricity, was able to locate and scatter the dinner party very effectually.

This same day headquarters of the Division moved to Cuisy. The desolation of this region defies description. As for the ancient village of Cuisy itself—well, even Fey-en-Haye was a metropolis in comparison. The only possible simile



Dugouts at Cuisy occupied by part of Division Headquarters

for the town might be a community of prairie-dog holes out on the Llano Estacado, for the Cuisy of buildings and streets and homes had ceased to exist, and in its place was a scattered collection of dugouts. The underground shelters in this area had one peculiar virtue: they were Boche and all faced the wrong way for



View looking from Cuisy across the valley toward Septsarges. This view shows an American field hospital in the middle of the picture, and a canvas red cross can be seen on the ground to the left of the hospital

HISTORY OF THE 90TH DIVISION



Shells bursting near Cuisy

American tenancy, so that a direct hit from a shell was sure to find its way down the entrance passage into the dugout itself. To carry the prairie-dog figure of speech still further, if the busy staff officers at Cuisy may be compared to that industrious rodent, further likenesses may be found. It is well known that the prairie dog shares his hole with the rattlesnake. While

this Texas reptile is not known in France, the Division staff soon found that they were sharing their bunks with equally unwelcome guests—a German breed of cooties, which had remained behind when their former masters left this region in great haste.

But there is one point on which the comparison broke down: the Great Plain is dry, but all this area into which the Division was now moving was a lake of mud, churned into slush by shell fire and traffic.

THE HISTORIC SITE OF "LE MORT HOMME"

IN moving to Cuisy it was necessary to pass over the scene of some of the fiercest fighting that took place during the German attempt to take Verdun, beginning on February 21, 1916. Of special interest were Hill 304, on the right of the road from Esnes to Malancourt, and Le Mort Homme, a hill to the right in going from Esnes to Béthincourt. These positions had been the objectives of a fresh attack on April 10, 1916, which was launched with great strength for the purpose of driving out the French batteries which had very cleverly upset the German attacks on the right bank of the Meuse. The Germans succeeded in taking both hills, as well as the height of Forges and the woods of Avocourt. From this vantage-point, the enemy could reach with gun-fire the railway line from Verdun to Ste. Menehould. Not until more than a year later was this situation relieved. After six months' preparation, a counter-attack against Avocourt, Hill 304, and Le Mort Homme was launched on August 20, 1917; all of these objectives were taken and passed, and the French line brought back to the point whence the Germans started in 1916.

OPERATIONS ALONG THE MEUSE

When the 1st American Army attacked on September 26, 1918, the German line was just in front of Malancourt and Béthincourt. A bird's-eye view of the progress of the American operations before the 90th Division entered the sector will be of interest.

The 4th Division, on the left of the 3d Corps, passed Cuisy and entered the Bois de Septsarges by 12:40 P. M. of the first day. The 80th Division, on its right, had gone beyond that and even reached the Meuse; while the 33d Division, the extreme right of the 1st Army, cleaned out the region between the right of the 80th Division and the Meuse.



Scene in Cuisy showing Y. M. C. A. secretary giving chewing-gum to the men on duty. In the background is the road that leads from Cuisy to Septsarges

CAPTURE OF MONTFAUCON ON SEPTEMBER 27

MONTFAUCON was in the sector of the 79th Division of the 5th Corps. The town was situated on a hill which rose 342 meters above sea-level; this was thirty meters higher than any other eminence between the Meuse and the Argonne on either the Allied or the German side of the old battle line. From this eminence in a concrete observation post built in a house which later served as the P. C. of the 3d Division, the German Crown Prince is said to have witnessed the Verdun battle.

The town of Montfaucon was located on the axial road leading to the front; it was over this road that all of the traffic of the 90th Division passed, and it was therefore familiar to every driver in the division. This formidable height was taken by the 79th Division, after a spectacular attack, by noon of September 27.

After the deep advance on September 26, the progress of the 1st Army slowed down on the succeeding days. The German command rushed up three of their best divisions. The American infantry was also handicapped on the second day by the lack of artillery, which had not been able to cross No Man's Land, despite the fact that the 4th Engineers had built a complete road from Esnes to Malancourt by using 40,000 sandbags. The problem of supplying the army as it

HISTORY OF THE 90TH DIVISION



The town of Montfaucon, situated on the highest point of the region, was one of the best observation posts on the Western front. In the château on the left was an exceedingly valuable telescope used by the Crown Prince during the Verdun operations

advanced over this desolate area was also a very serious proposition, as the officers and men of the 315th Supply Train, who later hauled food and ammunition over this ground, can readily appreciate.

STRUGGLE FOR MADELEINE FARM

AFTER the first day's rush, the taking of every patch of woods and the capture of every shattered village meant a bitter struggle. On September 28 fresh regiments of the 79th Division took Nantillois and Bois de Beuge, and pushed up



General view looking north, showing part of town of Nantillois

OPERATIONS ALONG THE MEUSE

toward Madeleine Farm, which was organized as a part of the Kriemhilde Stellung. Despite a terrific artillery bombardment of the farm and the surrounding woods on the night of September 28-29, the 79th was able to make but a very slight advance, and fell back to the Bois de Beuge.



View showing Ferme de la Madeleine, headquarters of the 179th Brigade upon entering the Meuse-Argonne sector

No further strong effort was made to take Madeleine Farm until the renewal of the attack along the army front on October 4. In the readjustment which preceded this big attack, the 80th Division, after a week's rest, was set opposite the farm. After fighting two days and a night, under cover of darkness the evening of the 5th, the division took the Bois des Ogons. On October 6 and 7 the division fought desperately for the German positions east of the farm, but the attacks were not successful until the 9th. The farm itself was in the sector of the 3d Division, on the left of the 80th Division, and was captured on the 9th.

On October 14 the 1st Army ordered an attack by the 3d Corps to drive through Grand Carré Farm, and by the 5th Corps against Bois d'Andevanne. The 5th Division, which attacked for the 3d Corps, advanced with the 9th Brigade on the right and the 10th Brigade on the left. The 9th Brigade succeeded in reducing Cunel and capturing the Bois de la Pultiere, but the 10th Brigade was badly cut up and demoralized by cross-fire from Bantheville and the valley of



View looking northeast from Madeleine Farm, showing Bois des Ogons and shell-pitted terrain

HISTORY OF THE 90TH DIVISION



Type of balloon observing for the 90th Division

the Andon brook in attempting to advance across the open. The 3d Division, in covering the right flank of the 5th, advanced a kilometer in the Bois de Forêt and the Bois de la Pultiere. From October 14 to 20, the 3d and 5th Divisions had difficulty in keeping control of units, due to the dense underbrush and the severity of the artillery and machine gun fire. In

some organizations the number of men reported for duty was as small as ten per cent. of the strength, and all efforts were devoted to collecting the men and returning them to their organizations.

On October 19 the 1st Army ordered local operations all along the front for the purpose of developing the Freya Stellung, the last organized German defensive position opposite the army's front. Pursuant to these instructions, the 3d Corps again attacked on October 20. The 5th Division gained about 200 meters in the Bois des Rappes, and the 3d Division attacked Bois Clairs Chêne, just east of the Bois des Rappes. The 3d Division was so badly depleted by this time that engineers, kitchen police, and odds and ends from all units of the division were used in the fighting. The little wood was taken, but was lost to a German counter-attack. A second advance was ordered by Brigadier-General Preston Brown, commanding the division, and this attack, personally led by Colonel Morrow, of the 7th Infantry, recaptured the wood by 6 P. M. The 5th Division succeeded in cleaning out most of the remainder of the Bois des Rappes on October 21, although there was still some mopping up to be done when the men of the 179th Brigade entered the line that night.

Pursuant to the army order for the 5th Corps to operate against Bois d'Andevanne, the 32d Division attacked on October 14 and succeeded in capturing Romagne-sous-Montfaucon, where the headquarters of the 90th Division were located from October 30 to November 2, and penetrating deeply into the Bois de Bantheville. The 89th Division entered the line here on October 20.



BRIGADIER-GENERAL JOSEPH P. O'NEIL, U. S. A.
COMMANDING THE 179TH INFANTRY BRIGADE

HISTORY OF THE 90TH DIVISION

90TH DIVISION ENTERS LINE OCTOBER 21-22

THE policy of the 1st Army during this offensive was to use every division to its maximum capacity. The number of combatant divisions was limited, and the United States army had been given a task the achieving of which virtually meant the defeat of the German armies on the Western front. All the Allies were putting in every ounce of energy at this time in the hope of ending the war before winter. Hence it was necessary that the division, which is the principal unit of combat, should so conserve its force as to be able to carry on a long sustained operation under trying circumstances. With this in view, the policy was followed of designating one brigade as an attacking brigade and the other brigade as the reserve brigade. The attacking brigade was thus replaced by the reserve one when heavy casualties and utter exhaustion made it absolutely necessary that the former be withdrawn for rest and replacements.

So when the 90th Division went into the line of the Meuse-Argonne front, the night of October 21-22, the 179th Brigade relieved the 10th Brigade of the 5th Division (the 357th took over from the 6th Infantry, and the 358th from the 11th Infantry), and the 180th Brigade moved up from Jouy and Rampont to the Bois de Cuisy. The 155th Field Artillery Brigade (80th Division), which was already in the sector, was attached to the Division.

The artillery fire was very severe the night of the relief, and not all of the machine guns had been cleared out of Clairs Chêne woods. Lieutenant Thomas R. Ridley, Company L, 358th Infantry, was killed the morning of October 22 by high explosive in the Bois des Rappes.

Where the 5th Division had left off, the 90th Division took up the task of developing the Freya Stellung and establishing a good jump-off position for the next general attack, which came on November 1.

The front line, as taken over on October 21, ran as follows: The 357th Infantry connected with the 89th Division on the northern outskirts of Romagnous-Montfaucon, and held a line extending over the ridge northwest of the town to the Bois de la Pultiere, whence the 358th Infantry extended the line around the western and northern edges of the Bois des Rappes to the northeastern corner of the woods, there making connection with the 3d Division. The 89th Division remained on our left until the armistice. The 3d Division was relieved on the night of October 26-27 by the 5th Division, which retained thereafter the position on our right.

Thus it will be seen that the Germans held a pocket between the Bois des Rappes and Bois de Bantheville, in which were included the towns of Bantheville and Bourrut. The first mission of the 90th Division was to straighten out the line by cutting off this pocket.



View of the village of Bantheville, showing the results of heavy shelling, first by American artillery and later by the Germans

HISTORY OF THE 90TH DIVISION

About nine o'clock on the night of October 22, a long message in code was received at P. C. O'Neil—a deep German dugout at Madeleine Farm—which message, when translated into every-day language, was an order to advance the line on the following day to include the towns of Bantheville and Bourrut and also the ridge to the northwest of Bourrut, known as Hill 270.

THE TAKING OF BANTHEVILLE AND HILL 270

THE mission assigned the 179th Brigade was achieved by the 1st and 3d Battalions of the 357th Infantry. To the 1st Battalion was assigned the principal rôle. The commanding officer, Major Aubrey G. Alexander, received his orders at the brigade P. C. after midnight of October 22–23, and rushed back to his own P. C. to move his battalion under cover of darkness to their jumping-off place in the Bois de Chauvignon, a kilometer and a half southwest of Bantheville, in the sector of the 89th Division. By starting from this position it was hoped to avoid the losses which a long advance across the open north of Romagne would naturally involve. From this position the 1st Battalion was to advance, first due north, cleaning out the sunken roads which ran into Bantheville from the west, and also the enemy machine gunners who were still believed to be lurking in the Bois de Bantheville. Having reached the sunken road, Company D was to veer to the right, mopping up Bantheville, then turning again to the left to take Hill 270 in flank. The 3d Battalion was to jump off from its trenches and advance north, taking Bourrut and connecting with the 3d Battalion of the 358th Infantry.

The affair started at 3 P. M., after thirty minutes' artillery bombardment of Bantheville and Bourrut. Bantheville was soon taken, together with a machine gun and the crew left to delay the American advance. But on leaving the town, Company D was forced to pass through a heavy barrage. Undaunted, they made their way through the curtain of fire, turned aside to clean up some machine gun nests in Bourrut which were holding up the 3d Battalion, and reached the objective. Captain Beauford H. Jester had been badly gassed during the attack, but remained with the company.

The total casualties from this affair were only about twenty. The 3d Battalion suffered the heaviest. Captain Harry E. Windebank was killed by shell fire; Lieutenant C. W. Paine, Company I, was knocked down and slightly injured by high explosive; and Lieutenant E. C. Martin, Company I, was saved only by his helmet, a fragment piercing the steel and entering his head.

The regimental 37-mm. platoon was able to render valuable assistance in this attack by firing on machine gun emplacements. The trench mortar platoon followed up the infantry, and remained to consolidate the position. Its commanding officer, Lieutenant Robert C. Murphy, was wounded by high explosive on October 26 and died two days later.

is
on

ig
a
)
g

l,
-
é

e

1
-
3
5
7
1

OPERATIONS ALONG THE MEUSE

Lieutenant Albert Garther, Company A, who had joined the regiment at Bois de Sivry, was killed by a machine gun bullet. He had received his commission at an Officers' Training School in France.

The success of the 179th Brigade in establishing its position, and in sticking to it without a single man wavering or yielding an inch (this success coming at a period of the operations of the 1st Army when straggling had become a curse), won the highest commendation of the higher commanders. The commanding general of the army sent the following congratulations:

"The army commander directs that you convey to the commanding general, officers, and men of the 90th Division his appreciation of their persistent and successful efforts in improving the line by driving the enemy from the Grand Carré Farm and the Bois de Bantheville.

(Signed) H. A. DRUM."

To this message the commanding general of the 3d Army Corps added the following:

"The difficulties under which the 3d Corps has labored to improve its position have been numerous and great, and the part the 90th Division took in establishing the present advantageous position of this corps is deeply appreciated by the corps commander, and he adds his congratulations to those of the commanding general of the army for the vigorous and untiring efforts of the personnel thereof, whose resolution and fortitude are worthy of the best traditions of the American army.

(Signed) J. L. HINES."

That night word came down from corps headquarters that intelligence reports pointed to an enemy withdrawal for ten miles opposite our front, and orders were given to gain and keep active contact with the enemy. Patrols from the 357th Infantry soon gained contact of the liveliest sort and were forced to retire to our lines. Lieutenant Bateman of Company I was taken prisoner. Two companies of the 3d Battalion, 358th Infantry, succeeded in crossing the Andon brook before being halted by machine gun fire along the Aincreville-Bantheville road. Major Terry D. Allen, commanding the 3d Battalion, was cited in a division order for his coolness and bravery in this action.

At 11 o'clock on October 24, following an artillery preparation, a further attack was made to mop up positions from which the enemy continued to harass us. The result was that the top of Hill 270 was established as No Man's Land. During the brief struggle the 1st Battalion alone took forty-one prisoners and six machine guns. But the 1st Battalion also suffered heavy losses, particularly in the fighting around Grand Carré Farm. Companies E, G, and H, 2d Battalion, which had been sent up to reinforce the 1st Battalion, also participated in the successes and losses. Lieutenant Henry C. DeGrummond, Company K, and Lieu-

HISTORY OF THE 90TH DIVISION

tenant Edmund K. Whitaker, Machine Gun Company, 357th Infantry, received machine gun wounds. Lieutenant Whitaker was wounded while making a reconnaissance for his guns to protect the 1st Battalion's right flank. Corporal Charles E. Chaffin continued his work and carried out his orders. Lieutenant DeGrummond was wounded before the advance got under way.

The Germans retaliated during the afternoon with a mustard gas concentration. Captain William F. Cooper, commanding the 3d Battalion; Lieutenant Ed. McCoy, his adjutant; and Captain Joseph M. Simpson, 357th Machine Gun Company, were evacuated. Lieutenant W. B. Johnson, regimental intelligence officer, took command of the battalion for a day, until relieved by Captain John Hopkins, Headquarters Company.

During the day of October 25 occurred an incident both dramatic and amusing in its appeal to the human emotions. Aniello Spamanato, an Italian who had been drafted and was now a private in Company L, 357th Infantry, found himself, with three other soldiers, on outpost duty just north of Bourrut. Their position was being harassed by a machine gun manned by six Germans. After killing one German with a rifle shot, Spamanato suggested to his comrades that they go after the machine gun. The others being unwilling, the little Italian started out alone. He killed two of the Germans and captured the remaining three, whom he forced to carry the gun back to our lines. He was allowed to conduct his prisoners back to division headquarters, and there, in broken English, Spamanato explained what he had done. For this exploit he was awarded the D. S. C.

GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACK

THE following days were severe and trying. About 5:30 P. M., October 25, the Germans made an attempt to regain their lost ground. Following a terrific preparation lasting about forty minutes, enemy infantry made a rush for the top of the hill opposite Company D, 1st Battalion, 357th Infantry. The counter-attack was stopped by rifle and machine gun fire. The 357th Machine Gun Company, which had played its part in taking these positions, rendered very great service by holding them and continually harassing the opposing forces.

The official communiqué for October 26 read: "On the Verdun front, yesterday evening, the enemy extended to the west side of the Meuse his efforts to wrest from our troops the gains of the preceding days. In the region of Bantheville, after artillery preparation lasting half an hour, he attacked our positions between the Bois des Rappes and the Bois de Bantheville. After sharp fighting he was repulsed with heavy losses, our line remaining everywhere unchanged."

On the afternoon of October 26 the second counter-attack was delivered. This was noted in the official communiqué of October 27 as follows: "North of Verdun the enemy renewed without success his attempts to regain the ground lost in

OPERATIONS ALONG THE MEUSE

recent fighting. Yesterday evening an attack launched with strong forces against our positions between Bantheville and the Bois des Rappes broke down under our artillery fire before reaching our lines." A modest notice, but full of suggestion! It is safe to assume that no Texan or Oklahoman, on reading the communiqué for October 27, realized that lives of loved ones had been in the balance, but that the danger "broke down." So close was the fighting that hand-grenades were used.

For a week the 3d Battalion, 358th Infantry, clung perilously to its position along the Aincreville-Bantheville road. The two companies which held this posi-



"Chow" detail, Company D, 358th Infantry, 90th Division, taking bread and hot "chow" to the men in the front lines, Bois des Rappes, near Cunel, Meuse, France, October 25, 1918

tion were in a hotbed of Boche snipers and trench mortars, which found effective concealment in Aincreville and the Ravin l'Etailon. Early on the morning of October 23, while patrolling toward Aincreville, Lieutenant Lyle K. Morgan, Company M, was killed by a rifle shot, and immediately afterward George F. Dobbs of the same company was severely wounded. Owing to the peculiar situation of the 3d Battalion, the only avenue of communication was down the open slope from the Bois des Rappes and across the Andon brook, and the slightest move by day brought forth a hail of bullets from German sharpshooters. "Chow details" which attempted to fetch a bit of food for their comrades across the creek suffered particularly until Sergeant Charles Ward, Company K, with deadly aim succeeded in "bagging" the Hun. Sergeant Ward himself received several bullet holes in his helmet and the back of his blouse.

The 344th Machine Gun Battalion, commanded by Major Claude B. Gullette, played an important rôle during this period. Its best opportunity came when two companies in the Bois des Rappes succeeded in catching the Germans in a terrific barrage while forming up in the Ravin Cheline for a counter-attack against our

HISTORY OF THE 90TH DIVISION

positions. The 358th Machine Gun Company, commanded by Captain Mark D. Fowler, also participated in this barrage. On October 30 the machine guns of the 179th Brigade assisted the 5th Division in the taking of Aincreville by firing on enemy positions to the north and west of the town. Aincreville was easily taken, but was immediately afterward subjected to such heavy artillery fire that it was necessary to withdraw from the town. Captain Clarke W. Clarke, who had brought the 358th Machine Gun Company to France, was gassed at Vilcey-sur-Trey on September 14.

The stubbornness of the fighting in this region is to be attributed not only to the determination to hold this precious ground, but also to the quality of the German divisions opposing our troops. When the Division entered the line the sector opposite was held by the 123d Division, with which the men had become acquainted in the St. Mihiel attack. As has been seen, this division was in reserve at the beginning of operations on September 12, and was thrown in to counter-attack, colliding with the 3d Battalion, 357th Infantry, on September 14. All three of its regiments were identified by prisoners captured in taking Bantheville. Following this attack, however, two regiments were relieved by the 109th Body Grenadier Regiment and the 110th Grenadier Regiment of the 28th Division, which were put in by the enemy to regain the lost ground and hold it at all costs. On the night of October 26-27 the 40th Fusilier Regiment of the 28th Division came into line between the 109th and the 110th, with orders to counter-attack on the morning of October 27.

This 28th Division was one of the best divisions in the German army, and had won such a reputation as shock troops that it was known as "The Kaiser's Favorite."

REAR AREAS SHELLED

Not only the troops actually in the front line, but the rear areas as well, were subjected during this period to intermittent bombardment which took its daily toll. The Bois des Rappes and the area around Madeleine Farm were favorite targets. The 1st Battalion, 358th Infantry, in support of the 3d Battalion, suffered heavily from this fire. Lieutenant (later Captain) J. P. Woods and Lieutenant Haley G. Heavenhill were wounded by shrapnel; the woods continually reeked with "yellow and blue cross" gas, and Lieutenant Ralph D. Walker, the sole remaining officer of Company D, was overcome and evacuated. On October 25, when the battalion was moving to the northern edge of the Bois des Rappes to support the 3d Battalion more closely, a shell dropped directly in front of Lieutenant Samson B. Brasher, Company A, killing him and his orderly, Private James F. Matlock.

Nor was life still further to the rear any more pleasant. The headquarters of the 180th Brigade, in Nantillois, were continually shelled; Lieutenant John H.



Former German headquarters building at Cunel, used as dressing station
by the 3d Battalion, 359th Infantry

HISTORY OF THE 90TH DIVISION

Byrd, assistant adjutant, being severely wounded by a shell fragment while eating lunch. The Montfaucon-Nantillois-Cunel road was constantly harassed, particularly in the vicinity of the junction of the Nantillois-Cunel and the Nantillois-Cierges roads. There were ammunition and food dumps near this junction. Field Hospital No. 360, which was also in this neighborhood, suffered from the searching artillery fire on October 25. A shell passed through one ward tent and demolished two other ward tents. Two men were killed, a sergeant was mortally wounded, Lieutenant Lee Woodworth and twelve enlisted men were seriously wounded, and four other men were slightly injured.

The 90th Division chaplains, with the aid of details furnished by infantry and engineer units, undertook the work of burying the scores of dead of the 4th and 5th Divisions, which had suffered very heavily in the severe fighting in this region. There were corpses in all parts of the divisional sector, particularly in the Bois des Rappes. The burials were carried on despite the constant shelling. While engaged in this duty, Chaplain Charles D. Priest was mortally wounded by the explosion of a shell near him on October 27. He was buried at Rampont on October 30 by the Division chaplain. Chaplains F. A. Magee, 357th Infantry, and Milles E. Hoon, 358th Infantry, were wounded about the same time.

Chaplain Priest was known as one of the bravest men of the Division, and was posthumously awarded the D. S. C. On one occasion he buried a man in a position enfiladed by a German one-pounder. After two burial squads had been driven from the work, Chaplain Priest himself shouldered the tools and went out and dug the grave, placed the body in its resting-place with a short service, covered it over, and returned to our lines. The one-pounder dug holes in the ground all around the chaplain, but he stuck to his work.

Despite the severity of the fighting which marked the establishing of our line north of Bantheville, the operations were only a prelude to the general attack on the army front on November 1. The 180th Brigade was chosen to make this attack for the Division.

All corps orders during this period directed the Division to "improve its position in preparation for further attack." On October 28 was issued the corps field order outlining the attack, big preparations for which were already under way. By this time the 179th Brigade was pretty well spent. Only eight officers remained in the 1st Battalion, 357th Infantry, and some companies were so badly reduced that it was necessary to consolidate them. October 31 proved to be "D minus one day"—that is, one day before the big attack.

The 180th Brigade, which was to deliver the attack, was brought into line the night of October 30-31, long enough before the attack to allow it to become familiar with the terrain. This policy proved to be doubly wise in view of the heavy artillery reaction the night before the attack, which reaction would have caught both brigades at the worst possible moment, when relieving and relieved



BRIGADIER-GENERAL ULYSSES G. McALEXANDER, U. S. A.
COMMANDING THE 180TH INFANTRY BRIGADE

HISTORY OF THE 90TH DIVISION

troops are both in the forward zone. As it turned out, the relief was made without a casualty.

On October 30 the Division P. C. moved to Romagne-sous-Montfaucon, being housed in dugouts constructed by the Engineers and made more comfortable by the Headquarters Troop under the direction of Captain Donald Henderson.

The stage was now set for the third and last phase of the battle of the Meuse-Argonne.

TEXAS BRIGADE BREAKS FREYA STELLUNG

PRIOR to arriving at a decision as to the best manner of attack, any commander, from a corporal leading a squad to General Pershing himself, must study all the factors affecting his own and the enemy forces. This mental process is described in Field Service Regulations—the Bible of the soldier—as an “estimate of the situation.” In order, then, to understand the plan of attack of November 1 it will be necessary for the reader to make such an estimate. Under the head of “our own forces,” it suffices to say that when the 180th Brigade jumped off on November 1 its strength was only at 50 per cent. of its officers and 65 per cent. of its enlisted personnel. The headings which will require explanation are: the terrain, the organization of that terrain by the Germans for defense, and the intentions of the enemy—that is, whether or not the Germans planned to hold their present positions or were merely fighting a rear-guard action preparatory to a general retirement.

First, then, must be understood the terrain over which the advance was to be made. The principal feature on the immediate front of the Division was the wooded ridge running north along the left boundary—that is, roughly speaking, between Grand Carré Farm and the heights north of Andevanne. From this high ground there was an open slope toward the Meuse. This open ground was cut on the front of the 90th Division into three ridges, and by two ravines which flowed in a southeasterly direction into the Andon brook. The highest point of the region was a heavily wooded hill known as Côte 243, which was just west of Villers-devant-Dun and linked up with the wooded ridge along the left boundary.

Sloping north from Côte 243 was a relatively open space of an average width of two kilometers before entering the dense Bois de Tailly, Bois de Montigny, Bois de Mont, and Bois de Sassey. The first two woods, which formed a continuous forest, were separated from the last-named two woods by a deep ravine, along which ran the Villers-Montigny road. The northeastern edge of this wooded area marked the crest of a high bluff. From the foot of these bluffs to the Meuse the country was flat and open.

As to the organization of the terrain by the enemy, suffice it to say that on November 1 the 90th Division held a line opposite the Freya Stellung. This defensive position, which the Germans relied upon to hold the American attacks,

OPERATIONS ALONG THE MEUSE

was organized in depth to include a first or covering position between Aincreville and Grand Carré Farm, and, secondly, the main line of resistance, which embraced Andevanne, Côte 243, and Villers-devant-Dun. And it was manned with troops rated among the best in the German army. The enemy order of battle, at the beginning of the operation, was, from west to east, 88th Division, 28th Division, and 107th Division. "The Kaiser's Favorite" held most of the sector, but there were elements of the 88th and 107th Divisions on the flanks.

As the operations in the Meuse-Argonne region shaded into what is popularly known as "open warfare," as compared with "trench warfare" and "warfare of position," there was not to be found on this front the maze of trenches and entanglements, such as faced the Division at St. Mihiel. The artificial defenses consisted for the most part of pits for machine gunners and "fox-holes." The latter are individual pits dug at scattered intervals so as to afford the maximum protection from shell fire. There was some wire, particularly on Côte 243, but the enemy relied principally upon machine guns, concealed in woods, holes, and isolated farms or villages, to bar the way.

Practically all of the above information was known by General McAlexander before he was called upon to make his decision as to the manner in which the attack would be made. This information was supplied by the second section of the General Staff. The story of the life of the Boche, his home and his habits, had been pieced together by Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Tatum and the regimental and battalion intelligence officers, from evidence received by ground observation, aerial observation and photographs, the statements of prisoners, and other sources.

The one element in the "estimate of the situation" still a bit doubtful was "intentions of the enemy." Several matters are worthy of note in this connection. In the first place, it was evident that the enemy would hold on to every inch of soil here in order not to sacrifice what remained of the big armies still retreating from the Laon salient toward Germany. Then there was the quality of the divisions opposing the 90th Division—first class; and the sort of resistance they offered—to the death. At the same time it was necessary to keep in mind the possibility of a retirement or a break through at any time, and the American armies must be prepared to take up the pursuit.

FIELD ORDER No. 13

THE plan of attack for the Division, which was issued as Field Order No. 13—lucky number!—was generally as follows:

The 90th Division, as at St. Mihiel, was on the right flank of the 1st Army attack. On our left was the 5th Corps, which by a direct drive was to seize the ridge of the Bois de Barricourt and the heights northeast of Bayonville, thus effecting a complete rupture of the enemy's main line of resistance the first day.

HISTORY OF THE 90TH DIVISION



Grand Carré Farm, located northwest of Bantheville on the high ground in close proximity to shell-torn woods. Used by the Germans for an observation post, it was the scene of heavy fighting on October 23 and November 1. Captured by the 360th Infantry on November 1

The 5th Division—the other front line division of the 3d Corps—was to hold on our right, merely sending out patrols to reconnoiter the Bois de Babiémont and Côte 261, the only two spots of possible danger in their front. These two points were on the brink of a huge basin, in the center of which was a small elevation called 216. The town of Doullon is located in this “punch bowl.” The wooded heights north of the “punch bowl,” known as Bois de Sassey, were to be saturated with “yellow cross” gas so as to eliminate any danger from that flank.

The principal mission of the 90th Division on the first day of the general attack was to capture the wooded ridge along the left boundary of the Division. The 360th Infantry was assigned this task. To their right the 359th Infantry was to attack northeast across Cheline and Etaillon ravines, covering the flank of the 360th Infantry. The front of the 360th Infantry was made very narrow, and the infantry attack was to be supported powerfully by a deep rolling barrage of four waves, in addition to gas, smoke, and overhead machine gun fire, in order that the mission of the regiment might be accomplished as speedily as possible. As has been pointed out in the description of the terrain, the Andevanne ridge dominated the open space which the 359th was to cross; hence that regiment's advance must follow the neutralization of the woods to the left. Furthermore, the possession of this ridge would facilitate the advance of the 89th Division on our left.

The first day's attack was divided into two phases. There was an intermediate

OPERATIONS ALONG THE MEUSE

objective—Hills 300 and 278 and Cheline Ravine—which all troops were scheduled to reach by two hours and a half after H hour, and where all units were to halt, catch their breath, and start off afresh. Then there was the corps objective, the final objective for the day, which included the heights north and northeast of Andevanne and the ridge running southeast from Andevanne to Croix St. Mouclen, a point one kilometer west of Aincreville. Nothing was left to chance. The exact rate of advance, with varying speed limits across the open, up the hills, and through the woods, was set forth in orders, and the exact position of every unit throughout the attack was planned in advance. On the second day, however, there was no “set piece,” but merely an “exploitation”; that is, on November 2 each organization was to advance as far as local successes and the nature of enemy resistance on their front would permit.

THE ATTACK ON NOVEMBER 1

A DESCRIPTION of the thrust of the 360th Infantry is the most logical starting-point of the narration of the attack of November 1. The 3d Battalion, commanded by Major J. W. F. Allen, which was to make the assault for the regiment, took up its position for the jump-off just north of the road leading northwest from Bantheville, at the point where it loops around the northeast corner of the Bois de Bantheville. The 2d Battalion in support, and the 1st Battalion in reserve, were in position in the Bois de Bantheville and the sunken roads to the east



View taken of Bantheville while it was being shelled on the morning of the drive, November 1

HISTORY OF THE 90TH DIVISION

of the woods. Some casualties were suffered from an enemy heavy artillery fire which opened about midnight. The regimental P. C., located in a light shelter in the Bois de Bantheville, suffered a direct hit about 1:30 A. M. There were twenty-six casualties in the regimental headquarters detachment during the night. The American artillery bombardment, which opened at 3:30 A. M., also brought down an enemy counter-preparation.

H hour was 5:30 A. M. No sooner had the assaulting wave debouched from its cover when a terrific machine gun fire poured into the lines. Particular trouble was experienced from the direction of Grand Carré Farm, which was well situated on the top of the open ridge. Despite the thoroughness of our magnificent artillery barrage, many enemy gunners found cover in the shelters in the vicinity of the farm and came to the surface again in time to catch the advancing infantry.

But the men of Companies I and K, forming the assaulting wave, were not to be daunted. Particularly heroic was the conduct of the 2d Platoon of Company K, which succeeded in capturing the Grand Carré Farm, thus putting out of action the enemy guns which were holding up the entire line. Led by Sergeant Frank B. Losscher, who was awarded the D. S. C. for this feat, this platoon maneuvered to the right of the strong point, and by the use of rifle and rifle-grenade fire and hand-grenades forced the garrison to yield. Seventy Germans were rounded up in one dugout, and fourteen machine guns were captured.

Lieutenant Wylie Murray, Lieutenant James H. Crosby, and Lieutenant John Sieber were wounded during this fighting. Lieutenant Murray later died of his wounds. Lieutenant Fleming Burk, commanding Company D, which was maintaining liaison with the 89th Division, was wounded, Lieutenant Alfred L. Jones taking command in his stead. Lieutenant Patrick Edwards and Lieutenant Mason Coney, of the regimental machine gun company, were evacuated.

After capturing Hills 300 and 278 the battalion halted on the intermediate objective for thirty minutes, in accordance with the field order. This delay in the operation afforded the enemy a breathing-spell during which machine guns and light artillery were concentrated on the battalion front. At 8:30 A. M. an attempt was made to resume the advance, but the line was halted by a withering fire. Twice again a start forward was made, but the result was so ghastly that the line was halted, the men taking refuge in shell-holes, and the situation reported to regimental headquarters. Colonel Price ordered the 2d Battalion to take up the advance. The battalion was led by Major Hall Etter, who, as a lieutenant, had been regimental adjutant at Camp Travis. On coming to France he was made operations officer, and just before the Division left the St. Mihiel sector took command of the 2d Battalion, Captain Lyman Chatfield succeeding him as operations officer for the regiment.

The advance got under way at noon. In order to avoid the open ground south

OPERATIONS ALONG THE MEUSE



P. C. Sterling of the 359th Infantry, one kilometer north of Cunel. The officers shown are, from left to right: Captain Geo. Young, Colonel E. K. Sterling, Captain Irwin O. Montgomery, Captain G. P. Knox and Lieutenant Chas. P. Hinkle

of Andevanne, now being swept by enemy fire, Major Etter maneuvered the battalion to the west through the Bois d'Andevanne, and went forward into the Bois Carpiere, north of Andevanne. The advance was made with such rapidity that enemy machine gunners were captured in position, together with their guns. The closeness of the fighting in this wood is illustrated by the extraordinary experience of Sergeant Alfred Buchanan, Company G, who, upon returning from an aid station after having his wounds dressed, reached the German lines instead of our own, but succeeded in escaping and finding his own platoon, which he led with marked courage until wounded a second time. When darkness came the battalion had reached the narrow-gauge railway running west through the woods from Côte 243. Lieutenant Thomas E. Hazlett, Company E, had been killed shortly after the attack was launched. Captain Charles D. Birkhead, Company F, and Lieutenant John S. LeClercq were wounded.

The 1st Battalion, which had moved forward to the right rear of the 2d Bat-

HISTORY OF THE 90TH DIVISION

talion, was in position south of Andevanne at 4:30 P. M., when Major W. H. H. Morris, the commanding officer, received orders to pass to the right of the 2d Battalion and seize Côte 243. Owing to the darkness it was necessary for the battalion to advance by compass bearing. Shells from our own artillery, which had been playing on the hill at intervals throughout the day, were bursting on Côte 243 when Major Morris reached the foot of the wooded heights. As telephonic communication with regimental headquarters had been maintained practically continuously, the artillery fire was soon stopped and the battalion moved up the hill. Major Morris established his P. C. there about 8:00 P. M. Captain Gustav Dittmar, Captain Mike Hogg, Lieutenant Lonus Read, and Lieutenant Robert Campbell were wounded during the advance. In mopping up the hill the next morning, a battery of 77's and two 105's and fifteen artillerymen, as well as the infantry officers, were captured. The guns were manned by our own artillery and fired on the Germans, there being a plentiful supply of ammunition at hand.

The 1st Battalion, 359th Infantry, was subjected to an enemy heavy artillery barrage just as the attack got under way. The advance proceeded rapidly, despite the machine gun fire which swept the open ridges from the north, the intermediate objective being reached at 6 A. M. and the corps objective at 9.30 A. M. During this advance Lieutenant Raymond A. Schoberth, Company B, was killed by a shell fragment near Cheline Ravine. Early in the morning he had been wounded by a machine gun bullet, but refused to give up. He was awarded the D. S. C. posthumously.

While organizing the line of the corps objective, which it was planned to hold against counter-attacks during the night of November 1, the battalion suffered very heavily from artillery fire. Captain John R. Burkett, Company C; Lieutenant Eugene C. Bell, Company B; and Lieutenant Eugene A. Scanlon, Company D, were killed here.

The 1st Battalion was commanded by Major William R. Brown, who, as a captain, had served as regimental operations officer during the St. Mihiel offensive. Captain George Knox, who had done excellent work as regimental intelligence officer, was now operations officer.

During this advance the 2d Battalion had followed the 1st as support. Some casualties had been suffered in passing through Bantheville and Bourrut, on which towns the enemy had laid down a thick barrage; but the company officers, inspired by the example of Major Tom G. Woolen, the battalion commander, led the men through without the slightest interruption of the regularity of the approach formation. In the advance one platoon of Company F extended too far to the right and came under machine gun fire. Two guns and their crews of four men each were speedily captured. Lieutenant Vernon B. Zacher, commanding the platoon, was awarded the D. S. C.

At 1:30 P. M. the 2d Battalion passed through the 1st and continued the ad-

OPERATIONS ALONG THE MEUSE

vance toward Chassogne Farm. The farm itself offered no resistance, as the artillery had played havoc with it; but, on reaching this crest, the battalion found itself under machine gun fire from all sides. Darkness found the battalion's outposts along the Aincreville-Villers-devant-Dun road, at the edge of the triangular woods north of Aincreville. Patrols brought back the information that the enemy was falling back toward Villers.

The big attack had been a complete success. By 4:30 P. M.—the hour that the 2d Battalion, 360th Infantry, had achieved its mission for the day—all troops of the 180th Brigade were on the corps objective, thus breaking the Freya Stellung. The other divisions in the 1st Army had also succeeded in their missions, and the enemy's main line of resistance was broken. In order to make the most of the exploitation, division orders were issued about 6 P. M. for the 180th Brigade to organize the corps objective line for defense, at the same time pushing forward fresh troops with the utmost vigor. The 179th Brigade in the meantime had been telephoned to move forward to position in the woods west of Bantheville.

But, owing to the general disorganization of the enemy, corps instructions were issued at 11 P. M., ordering a further advance on November 2 than was originally contemplated. Hence division orders were also changed. The 179th Brigade was given the task of holding the corps objective to guard against counter-attacks, and General McAlexander was directed to use his entire brigade to push the advance on November 2 to the Halles-Mont-devant-Sassey bluffs.

BOIS DE RAUX AND HILL 321 TAKEN

THE next morning severe machine gun opposition was encountered all along the division front. As there was no set program for the day's attack, infantry commanders called for artillery support as the centers of resistance developed. In the sector of the 360th Infantry—whose fortunes will be considered first—it was found that the principal volume of fire came from Hill 321, a very small, wooded eminence immediately northeast of Villers-devant-Dun, and from Bois de Raux, a patch of woods, about half a kilometer wide, which lay to the west of Hill 321. At 11:30 A. M. an hour's artillery preparation was ordered on these two positions preparatory to an attack. In the meantime the 3d Battalion, which had spent the night on the corps objective, moved up and prepared to pass through the 2d Battalion.

About 1:30 P. M. the 3d Battalion moved against Bois de Raux and the 1st Battalion began its attack on Hill 321. The 1st Battalion met with particularly bitter opposition. The little hill they had set out to take was a solid nest of machine gunners who had been left in their positions to fight a rear-guard action to the death. Obedient to command, these men in field-gray performed their

HISTORY OF THE 90TH DIVISION

work well, and many of them died at their posts at the point of the bayonet. But, led on by the example of Major Morris, who, despite his wounds, exposed himself to the deadly fire, and pointed out the enemy positions with the walking-stick which he always carried, by 2:15 P. M. our men had captured the hill and were moving further to the north.

Both the officers and men of Company A, which led this assault, displayed marked heroism. The company commander, Captain Charles E. Delario, received a wound during the action and went to the aid station to have it dressed. While at the aid station he received the news that Lieutenant George P. Cole had been killed, that Lieutenant Harold H. Shear was seriously wounded, and that the company was without an officer. He immediately started again for the front, but was killed on rejoining his company. Even the 1st Sergeant was put out of action. But the company had been inspired by the fine acts of courage of its officers, and continued the advance under the ranking sergeant, Robert J. Moreland, even repelling a counter-attack after it passed Hill 321.

In the 2d Battalion Lieutenant Burr S. Weaver and Lieutenant Govan N. Stroman were wounded.

359TH INFANTRY CAPTURES VILLERS-DEVANT-DUN

THE 359th Infantry found its task on November 2 to be much more difficult than that of the preceding day. In a dense fog at 5:30 A. M. the 2d Battalion, which had taken over from the 1st Battalion the afternoon of November 1, was formed up as follows to go after the Hun: Company N to go north to Villers, with Company E in support; Company F to clear the triangular wood, take Remé Farm, and continue north, Company G being in support. Company F did not encounter serious difficulty in the first part of its mission, but it was brought to a standstill south of the road which runs southeast from Villers-devant-Dun to Doulon by fire from the heights "en Haut," just north of the road. Company G took up the advance. Lieutenant John C. Patterson was shot through the leg, and the command passed to Lieutenant Patrick J. Murphy, who was the first man of the company to hurdle the wire.

Company H had its troubles from the outset. Machine gun positions had been sited skilfully to cover the road from Aincreville to Villers-devant-Dun. After these positions had been cleared, the advancing line came under fire from the heights "en Haut," from the vicinity of Villers itself, and from the eastern edge of Hill 321. The supporting artillery fired on these positions for twenty minutes, after which the advance was renewed, and by 2 P. M. Company H had taken the town and the crest to the north. These positions were held under the most trying circumstances. A rain of artillery came pouring down as soon as the Germans were out, and small detachments of the enemy, with light machine guns,

OPERATIONS ALONG THE MEUSE



View showing Boche machine gun nest and dead gunner, Villers-devant-Dun

worked forward by rushes up the Ravin du Fond de Theisse and attempted to retake the town. Captain H. S. Hilburn, commanding Company H. received the D. S. C. for his work here.

The counter-attack was delivered by troops of the 27th German Division, a first-class unit which was put into the line after four weeks' rest. According to prisoners' statements, this division was put in with the express purpose of counter-attacking and saving the situation at this point. It went into position between the 88th and 28th German Divisions. Elements of these three divisions, as well as of a fourth, the 107th Division, had opposed the 180th Brigade during this operation. While the enemy units became mixed during the retreat, and the order of battle by sectors was hard to determine, it is probable that no units engaged opposite the 90th Division were withdrawn, the presence of new troops indicating a reinforcement.

In the meantime the 1st Battalion had received orders to move north as far as Villers, pass through the 2d, and continue northeast, south of the Villers-Montigny road. In the fog, a group of sixteen Company H men on the heights north of Villers were overlooked and were not relieved. Lieutenant Walter S. Burke, who was in command of this small force, had been wounded during the fighting, but refused to give in and maintained his post throughout the night.

HISTORY OF THE 90TH DIVISION

The 1st Battalion carried on the fight, arriving at the edge of the dense Bois de Sassey at nightfall. Forty-two Germans were killed in one nest of resistance on the brink of the "punch bowl" east of "en Haut." Corporal T. W. Butcher, Company C, received the D. S. C. for his feat in capturing three machine guns after he had been wounded in the back. Major Brown was cited in division orders. He had placed himself in the front line, rounded up the men who had taken refuge in shell-holes and directed the operations under machine gun fire. The bravery of Captain William Fisk, Company D, also inspired the men of his company to greater action. On this occasion, as repeatedly on November 1, Corporal Clive C. Collier and Corporal Glen A. Bell, both of Company D, displayed such soldierly qualities in leading their squads that they were awarded crosses.

A little strip of woods called "les Dix Jours" caused the last trouble of the day. Here Captain Dan. C. Leeper, who was posthumously awarded the D. S. C., was killed.

The part of the 3d Battalion, 359th Infantry, in the two days of fighting had been to maintain liaison with the 5th Division on the right. Before leaving the Bois des Rappes on the morning of the 1st, Captain Victor H. Nysewander, Company K, was killed by artillery fire. During the night of the 1st, two companies connected the right of the 2d Battalion with the 5th Division at Aincreville, the remaining two companies being in position with the 1st Battalion on the corps objective. On November 2, Companies I and K entered Bois de Babiemont, a wood which the 5th Division had experienced great difficulty in taking from the south. Patrols from these two companies explored the "punch bowl" and took up position on Côte 216, two kilometers out of the Division sector. At night they were pulled back to join their units.

During its two days of smashing attacks, the 180th Brigade captured eighteen German officers and 789 enlisted men, of which number a majority of the officers and about 680 men were taken by the 360th Infantry. A considerable amount of artillery and sixty-eight machine guns were taken also during the fighting of November 1 and 2. The 3d Battalion, 360th Infantry, captured two 77's near Grand Carré Farm, and a detail of artillerymen who had taken station at Colonel Price's P. C. turned them on the enemy immediately, there being a plentiful supply of ammunition at hand. A battery of 77's located south of Andevanne was abandoned by its crew after the guns had been incapacitated for further use. A 210-mm. gun was captured by Major Etter's battalion north of Andevanne. From the firing chart of one of the two 105's captured on Côte 243, Colonel Price found the explanation of the bombardment of his P. C. early the morning of November 1. It appeared that the shelter had been spotted by aerial photography, and that the coördinates were turned over to this gun as one of its targets.

OPERATIONS ALONG THE MEUSE

The operations of the 180th Brigade in breaking the Freya Stellung received the following commendations:

"From Chief of Staff, 1st Army, to Chief of Staff, 3d Corps, November 1, 22h.20: The Army Commander desires to congratulate the 3d Corps and express to you his appreciation of the work done this date. He desires that you express his appreciation to the 90th Division. Please have this information transmitted to all organizations as far as possible this night.

DRUM."

General Hines added to this the following endorsement: "The corps commander desires to add his congratulations to those of the army commander to express his appreciation of the gallant work of your Division to-day."

THE MACHINE GUN BARRAGE

To this brief exposition of the infantry action of November 1 and 2 must now be added an account of the part played by machine guns and artillery. The machine guns will be reviewed first. The most notable thing about their use was the manner in which the 345th Machine Gun Battalion supported the advance of the infantry by direct overhead fire. The terrain was particularly adapted for effective barrage fire, and the degree of success with which Major H. R. Kimberling, brigade machine gun officer, exploited this opportunity established the action as one of the most successful machine gun operations ever attempted on any front.

Companies A and B, 345th Machine Gun Battalion, under command of Captain H. B. Irwin, were sited in the Bois des Rappes, covering the ravines over which the 359th Infantry was to advance; and Companies C and D, commanded by Captain Louis L. Chatkin, were in the northern edge of the Bois de Bantheville, from which position they could neutralize the edge of the Bois d'Andevanne as well as the positions around the town of Andevanne itself.

Perhaps it will convey some faint idea of the activity of these barrage guns to state that they fired a total of approximately a million and a quarter rounds of ammunition. Nor were these bullets wasted. The greater part of this fire was observed, and a German officer captured the first day testified that it was the most intense machine gun fire he had ever witnessed. The guns also received credit for silencing two batteries of enemy artillery—a very unusual feat. About 11 A. M. November 1, a battery of artillery was located in the triangular woods just east of Chassogne Farm, and Major Kimberling directed twelve guns on this spot for twenty minutes, with the result that the battery ceased to trouble us. A short time later an observer in the Bois des Rappes saw the Germans trying to get their guns out of the woods. Fire was again opened. After the woods were

HISTORY OF THE 90TH DIVISION

captured, the artillery pieces were found. The sides of the horses which were hitched to the caissons were riddled with bullets. About 1 p. m. another battery was silenced near the Bois de Babiemont.

Companies C and D fired from 5:30 to 7:30 a. m., and then moved forward to join the infantry. The guns in the Bois des Rappes, however, continued firing for a period of nine and a half hours on November 1 without stopping. Again, on the morning of November 2, these same guns fired for forty-five minutes on targets in the sector of the 359th Infantry, at a range of approximately 3000 meters, with good effect.

This wonderful result was achieved at the expense of only four men killed and twenty-one wounded. The slight casualties were due to the precautions which Major Kimberling took to have all men dig in properly before the action opened. The major assembled not only his officers, but his section leaders as well, at his headquarters at Nantillois several days before the attack, and there he explained in detail everything that was to be done. A model trench and machine gun emplacement, with section belt refilling station, had been dug at Nantillois. On the night of October 28 the men began digging similar emplacements for their barrage positions. During the daytime the range to all conceivable targets was taken, the compass bearings obtained, and charts made for each gun in order that all guns might be directed on the same target at a minute's notice, if it should be so desired.

The gunners who fired with such marvelous accuracy on November 1 had been without sleep for several days and nights. In addition to the work involved in digging in, there was an immense amount of ammunition to be carried forward from the dumps to the guns. The left group of gunners, in the Bois de Bantheville, were forced to carry 300,000 rounds from trucks which became stalled south of Bantheville.

But the 345th Machine Gun Battalion was only half of the machine guns participating in this action. The other gunners performed their tasks with equal distinction. The entire machine gun plan had been coördinated by Lieutenant-Colonel Ernest Thompson, division machine gun officer, who followed the principle of keeping the guns out of the front wave, and, instead, searching out commanding ground from which the guns could aid the infantry advance by delivering direct overhead fire. The 343d Machine Gun Battalion was in readiness in the Bois de Bantheville before H hour, and at 5:50 a. m. went over the top behind the assaulting infantry wave. Company A established itself on Hill 278, from which point it fired on the centers of resistance around Andevanne. One gunner alone fired eight boxes of ammunition on the edge of Bois d'Andevanne, with excellent results. It was the plan for Company B to move forward to Grand Carré Farm to cover the advance of the right regiment, but only the 2d Platoon was able to arrive at the objective intact. The 1st and 2d Pla-

OPERATIONS ALONG THE MEUSE

toons, as well as the Headquarters Platoon, suffered severely from shell fire. During the night of the 1st the 343d Machine Gun Battalion moved forward and took up a defensive position on Côte 243. On November 2 the battalion assisted the advance of the 1st Battalion, 360th Infantry, against Hill 321, and had a part in breaking up the enemy counter-attack in that region. Despite its rapid movement, the battalion maintained constant telephonic communication with Major Kimberling throughout the action.

The regimental machine gun companies of the 359th and 360th Infantry were attached to the assaulting battalions of their regiments, advancing by bounds and covering the advance of the infantry wave.

Although not an organic part of the Division, the 155th Field Artillery Brigade, which supported the Division in the attack, won for itself a warm place in the hearts of commanders, staffs, and doughboys alike. Every member of that brave organization, from Colonel Robert S. Welsh, the brigade commander, who was killed by shell fire the morning of November 5 on the road between Villers-devant-Dun and Montigny, down to the humblest gunner who assisted in dragging his battery into position with ropes the night before the attack, has the heart and soul of a soldier.

The 2d Battalion, 313th Field Artillery, commanded by Major John Nash, particularly distinguished itself in the eyes of the infantry. The regiment, commanded by Colonel O. L. Brunzell, was in direct liaison with General McAlexander, and the 2d Battalion furnished the forward guns which were to follow up and support the infantry advance by direct fire. Immediately after the infantry jumped off, the batteries prepared to move forward. In order to reach their positions south of Grand Carré Farm and behind Ridge 270, it was necessary to cross the open ground under both machine gun and artillery fire. Going first at a trot and then at a gallop, Batteries D, E, and F went into action in a spectacular manner that rallied the infantry and caused men to remark, "With such artillery we can go through hell." Captain Anderson of Battery E was killed in this noble charge in the face of machine gun fire.

There were only two hours of preparatory fire before the attack. However, during the night non-persistent gas had been fired into the Bois d'Andevanne. The rolling barrage under which the infantry advanced at H hour was exceedingly effective. This barrage, which was 1000 meters deep and 1200 meters wide, consisted of four waves, the first two being high explosive. It was fired by seventeen batteries of 75's and six batteries of 155's. The effectiveness of this fire was later revealed by the number of machine gunners found dead in their fox-holes. As the smoke made observation of the bursts impossible, different heights of bursts were used. In addition to this barrage, the advance of the 360th Infantry was aided by raking fire on Grand Carré Farm, Côte 243, and other dangerous points. There was no rolling barrage in front of the 359th Infantry, the accompaniment consist-

HISTORY OF THE 90TH DIVISION

ing of raking fire on Cheline Ravine, Chassogne Farm, and other suspected enemy positions.

The 2d Battalion, 314th Field Artillery, was designated to fire on targets of opportunity and surprise. It was pulled by drag-ropes into the northern edge of the Bois des Rappes, and there awaited its chances. But the fog and smoke so completely obscured all observation that the battalion could render but little service.

Colonel William Tidball, who succeeded Colonel Welsh in command of the brigade, commanded the heavy regiment, the 315th Field Artillery. In addition to the organic units of the 155th Field Artillery Brigade, the 16th Field Artillery and the 250th R. A. C. P. (French) were under the divisional artillery commander.

Before the action Captain Francis Tweddell of the 305th Ammunition Train organized a detail of twenty-four men to handle captured guns. Of the thirty-two guns captured, four 77's were used against the enemy, firing a total of 226 rounds, and two 105-mm. guns, firing a total of 275 rounds. A battery of 105's put in operation on the heights south of Mont-devant-Sassey was given the name of "Hindenburg." The principal difficulty found by Captain Tweddell was that the guns had been stripped of their sights or disabled by the retiring enemy, or that there was no transport available to haul them into range.

As in the St. Mihiel operation, the gas troops were unable to be of great service. Company F, 1st Gas Regiment, attached to the 90th Division, installed four 4-inch Stokes mortars in the northern edge of Bois de Bantheville and twenty gas projectors in the Ravin-dit-Fosse-de-Balandre, between the wood and the town of Bantheville, and planned to assist the infantry with smoke screens and lethal gas. But owing to adverse wind conditions no gas was fired. However, the mortars were able to fire thermite on enemy targets in the woods south of the Bois d'Andevanne and Grand Carré Farm before H hour, and at H hour to create a white phosphorus smoke screen. But about twenty minutes after the advance started, the Stokes mortar section was caught by enemy shell-fire and broken up, five men being killed and thirteen wounded.

The exploitation on November 2 turned out to be as costly as the set attack of the first day. In consideration of the urgent need of pressing the enemy without respite, and owing to the fact that the 180th Brigade had suffered heavy casualties and was nearing exhaustion, a division order was issued at 2 P. M. directing the 179th Brigade to relieve the 180th Brigade and carry on the latter's mission of exploitation.

But, as on the previous night, further information regarding the great success of the divisions further to the west brought about a change in the army's plans. The enemy was now in full retreat and was withdrawing so fast that the 4th French Army, to the left of the 1st United States Army, had lost contact alto-

OPERATIONS ALONG THE MEUSE

gether. The French troops had entered Boulton-aux-Bois, just east of the Argonne Forest, there making connection with the Americans.

The front of the 90th Division was the pivot of this retreat; Hill 321 and Villers-devant-Dun were the hinge which had held fast while the door was swinging backward. So it was decided to attack in full force the morning of November 3 in order to smash this hinge.

Field Order No. 16, 90th Division, specified that the 179th Brigade would make this attack, while the 180th Brigade would continue to hold the line which it had established during the day—Bois de Raux, Hill 321, Ravin de Theisse, and Les Dix Jours.

The objective of the attack was the heights from Halles to the Meuse. Simultaneously the 5th Division was to attack and then to cross the Meuse.

After midnight of November 1-2, and during the morning of the 2d, the troops of the 179th Brigade were moving forward to occupy the corps objective. The 357th Infantry got into position on the right, but the 1st Battalion, 358th Infantry, captured four prisoners and suffered some losses from shell-fire before getting into place. During the night of November 2 the battalions of both regiments continued the march to get in position for the passage of lines through the 180th Brigade.

GREAT ADVANCE ON NOVEMBER 3

CONSIDERABLE difficulty was anticipated in piercing the dense woods on the Halles-Montigny heights. The attack was to be made at 8 A. M., November 3, by the 358th on the left and the 357th on the right. During the night the artillery had bombarded enemy positions with gas, and a rolling barrage advancing at the rate of 100 meters in eight minutes was put down in front of the infantry. The 343d Machine Gun Battalion was attached to the 179th Brigade.

Imagine the general surprise, then, when the troops entered the woods without a hostile shot opposing them. The bursting of our own shells among the trees, as the barrage crept forward, was the only artillery firing to be heard. The Germans had made good their escape across the Meuse during the night. Our men went romping through the forest, and at 11:30 A. M. Lieutenant-Colonel Waddill, second in command of the 357th Infantry, sent back this message from the heights south of Montigny: "No enemy in sight; no artillery; good view for miles."

As soon as full information concerning the German withdrawal had been received by the 3d Army Corps, orders were issued by headquarters of that corps directing the 90th Division to keep up vigorous contact with the enemy and to push detachments, accompanied by machine guns, across the Meuse River to protect a crossing. This order was immediately telephoned to General O'Neil, who made plans accordingly. The 357th Infantry prepared to put a force across the river at Sassey, while the 358th Infantry exploited toward Stenay.

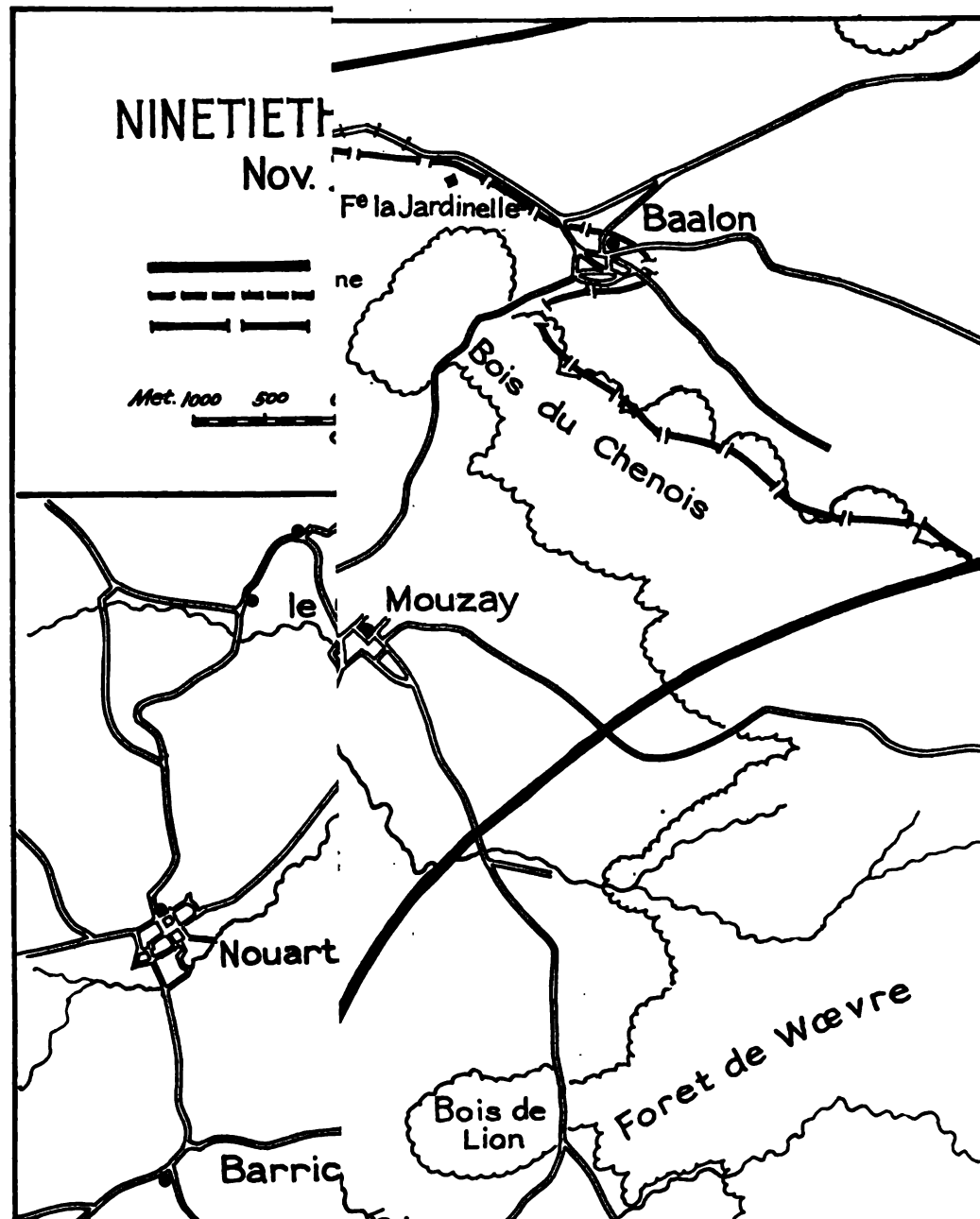
HISTORY OF THE 90TH DIVISION

This was about noon. But during the afternoon another corps order was issued, changing the previous plans, and providing that the 90th Division would hold the bulk of its forces on the Halles-Montigny heights, while the 5th Division, on the right, developed a bridgehead at Dun-sur-Meuse. The 90th Division was to aid with the bulk of its artillery the establishment of this bridgehead, and was also to locate and protect any undestroyed bridges over the Meuse within its sector.

MEUSE BRIDGES DESTROYED BY GERMANS

In the meantime the 1st Battalion, 357th Infantry, was advancing toward Sassey-sur-Meuse and came under machine gun fire from east of the river. It was found that a storm arch had been blown out of the bridge at Sassey, leaving a gap of about sixty feet, and that the foot-bridges at Sassey and Saulmaury were destroyed. The 2d and 3d Battalions assembled south of Montigny. The P. C. of the 179th Brigade was established at Montigny at 8:30 p. m., moving from Grand Carré Farm, which had been left far behind in the rapid advance. The P. C., 357th Infantry, was also established there. During the night patrols from the 357th Infantry went up the river as far as possible without entering the heavily gassed area in the Bois de Sassey, and down the river to Wiseppe, where machine gun fire was encountered. The 358th Infantry assembled in the Bois de Halles, but the regimental P. C. was not able to stay in Halles the afternoon of the 3d on account of a gas concentration. It was also found that a number of machine gun nests still remained north and east of Halles, and approaches to the town were swept by their fire.

The period from the time our victorious battalions reached the bluffs overlooking the Meuse River on November 3 until definite orders were received on November 9 to make a crossing and take up the pursuit, was one of great uncertainty. On October 30 the 3d Army Corps had issued a "plan in case of withdrawal of the enemy," which was to be effective when the Germans began a general retirement. This order provided that the 90th Division would cross the river at Stenay and pursue almost due east toward Montmédy. That this would be put into force was generally expected. During the afternoon and night of November 4 the 1st Battalion, 358th Infantry, moved up to Côte 205, a height half-way between Halles and Laneuville (the latter town being across the river from Stenay), and sent patrols into Laneuville, where similar patrols from the 89th Division were met. On November 5 the P. C. of the 358th Infantry moved to Boulain Farm, occupying the former P. C. of a German division commander, and the 2d Battalion moved to Bois de Boulain in support of the 1st Battalion. On November 6 the 3d Battalion filtered across the Wiseppe River and took up a position near the 1st and 2d Battalions in the southeastern edge of the Forêt de Dieulet.



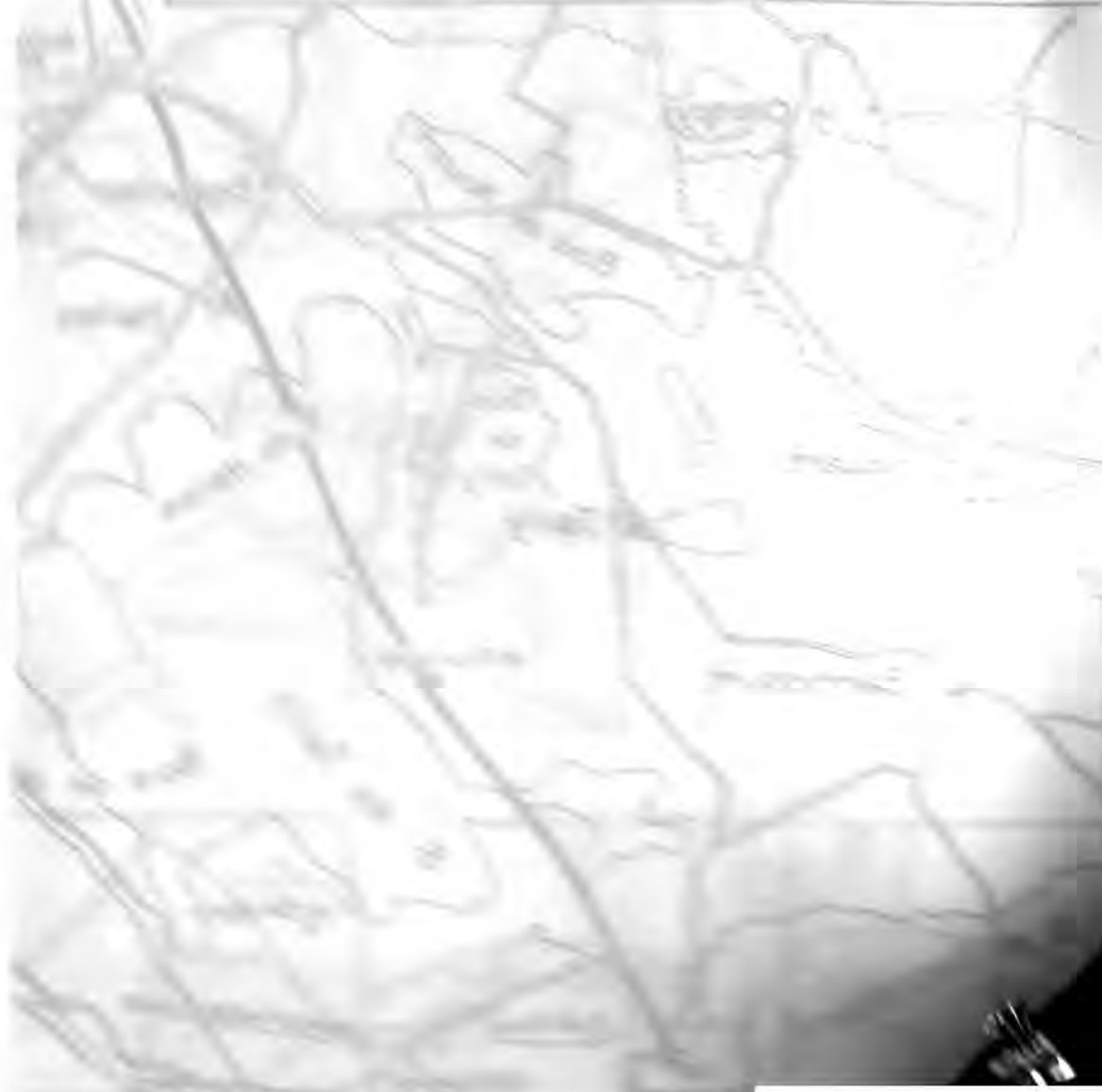
AREA OF
NINETEENTH DIVISION OPERATIONS
Nov 3rd to Nov 11th 1918

Forward line, 11th Nov 1918
Forward line, 3rd Nov 1918
Forward line, 1st Nov 1918



Scale

0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000



OPERATIONS ALONG THE MEUSE



A bridge across the Meuse River, between Laneuville and Stenay, which was blown up by the Germans in their retreat

Likewise, the artillery was moved forward to cover a crossing in that vicinity. During the night of November 3 and the morning of November 4 the 313th and 315th Field Artillery regiments were moved to positions east and south of Villers-devant-Dun in order to aid the 5th Division in establishing the Dun bridgehead. But on the night of November 6, both regiments moved forward again to positions near Halles, the 313th batteries being located near the town of Halles and in the Chenois Woods, and the 315th's guns going into the ravine running north from Le Fourneau, just west of Bois de Halles. The 314th Field Artillery regiment, in liaison with the 179th Brigade, went into the Bois de Mont on the morning of November 4, along the road running west from Mont-devant-Sassey, and remained there during this period.

Engineering preparations were also made for this crossing. All the area between Laneuville and Stenay was very low, and the road connecting these two towns was on an embankment. Between the Stenay railway station, which is nearer Laneuville than Stenay itself, and the Meuse River proper, there were a number of small streams, including the Wiseppe River. This Laneuville-Stenay roadway was in the nature of a long approach fill leading to the bridge proper, and there were five openings in the fill, varying in length from thirty to eighty feet, over the five streams. A reconnaissance showed that not only had the main

HISTORY OF THE 90TH DIVISION

bridge been destroyed, but the structures spanning the small streams had also been blown up.

The stream channel had been flooded by locking the gates of the canal and by felling trees along the river bank. As the flooded area was about a kilometer wide, it was impossible to cross except on the approach; so preparations were made to bridge its gaps. Company E, 315th Engineers, was assigned to this work, and the necessary material for the job was hauled from a German dump at Montigny to Laneuville by the trucks of the 315th Engineer Train and trucks of the 343d Machine Gun Battalion. It was expected to cross the river proper by pontoons, and a pontoon train was sent up by the army. But the change in plans rendered this work unnecessary, and the river was bridged by other engineers after the armistice.

The engineering work was directed by Colonel Jarvis J. Bain, who was assigned as division engineer when Colonel Pope returned to the United States.

Although the exact direction of the next advance was uncertain, there being an intimation from higher headquarters that the Division might push north on the west side of the river instead of crossing, General O'Neil continued to make preparations for getting across the Meuse in case a forced crossing were ordered. Several boats and rafts were constructed by the 315th Engineers and men of the Brigade.



Bridge over the Meuse River, showing damage left by the Germans in their retreat

OPERATIONS ALONG THE MEUSE

PATROLLING THE MEUSE RIVER

THE orders of the corps between November 4 and the night of November 7 stressed the reconnaissance of river crossings in the vicinity of Stenay, as well as pushing patrols across the stream to keep contact with the enemy. During this time the 5th Division was crossing the Meuse further south and was developing a bridgehead at Dun-sur-Meuse, while the 89th Division and divisions further to the west were cleaning out the enemy on the west bank of the river as far north as Sedan. The 5th Division effected a crossing on the night of November 4-5 at Briulles, and on November 5 the 32d Division, which had been in 3d Corps reserve behind the 90th Division, sent a regiment across to work on the right flank of the 5th Division. Several temporary bridges had been constructed, and a bridge capable of carrying heavy trucks at Dun-sur-Meuse was in operation on November 6.

This period of waiting sorely tried the patience of the men, who were eager to keep after the Boche. And the longer the halt lasted, the worse the situation became. Artillery fire on Halles, Montigny, Mont, the road from Villers-devant-Dun to Montigny, and other points daily became heavier; bombing planes paid nightly visits to practically all the towns holding troops, including Villers-devant-Dun, to which town Division Headquarters had moved on November 3; and the machine gun positions east of the Meuse were strengthened.

The last enemy machine guns were not cleared out of Wiseppe until the night of November 4. At daybreak that morning Captain DeWitt Neighbors, Company E, 357th Infantry, had advanced against the town, but was forced to withdraw after having fourteen men killed and thirty-eight wounded. Lieutenant Thomas S. Frere was badly wounded. The withdrawal was so hasty that six wounded men were left behind. These men were picked up by the Germans and taken to a building in Wiseppe, where they were given first-aid treatment, food, and wine. They were found again when the town was reoccupied by our troops on November 6. On the afternoon of November 4, Companies E and H, 357th Infantry, again advanced and reached Hill 206, northwest of Wiseppe, but the town was avoided, as the Germans were then shelling it very heavily.

The territory between the bluffs and the river is as smooth as the top of a table, and any movement drew enemy fire. Patrols attempting to investigate the condition of the river bank and crossings were sniped at, not only by rifles and machine guns, but also by one-pounder guns and 77's. The information desired was obtained under the most trying circumstances and at the greatest possible risk. Imagine, for example, the situation of Lieutenant Frank Feuille, 358th Infantry, who went out on November 6 in broad daylight to investigate river crossings east of Wiseppe. He was forced to cross the Wiseppe River, in plain

HISTORY OF THE 90TH DIVISION

view of the enemy, and after every movement there went whizzing by his head a one-pounder shell from a gun on the east bank of the Meuse.

Attempts to cross the Meuse were costly. On the night of November 5 a patrol from the 357th Infantry placed a ladder across the gap in the cement bridge at Sassey, but the fire on the bridge was so heavy that no crossing was made. Lieutenant Wendell F. Prime, attached to Company L, was killed the same night in attempting to cross near Saulmaury. The first crossing was made on the night of November 6, opposite Villefranche, in a boat.

Patrols of the 358th Infantry were particularly active in investigating approaches to Stenay. On the 8th a patrol led by Lieutenant Rufus Boylan, 2d Battalion, succeeded in wading across the five streams between Stenay station and the main bridge, and brought back much valuable information. On November 6 one platoon of the 358th Infantry took station in Laneuville. Engineers who accompanied the other troops removed no less than twenty-five treacherous mines from the buildings in which the men were later billeted.

On November 7, while the 5th Division was engaged in operations which resulted in the capture of Côte Saint Germain, a formidable height east of Sassey, patrols from the 1st Battalion, 357th Infantry, crossed at Sassey and went about two kilometers north along the river. Due to the advances on the east bank, the enemy were evacuating the lowlands between the river and the canal. This patrol also established a post in a stone building about 750 meters southeast of Sassey, in the angle formed by the canal and a bend in the river. During the night a detachment from the 5th Division came up to this point and a joint post was established.

A very amusing incident occurred about 5:20 o'clock that afternoon. Five ambulances from the 5th Division, which had evidently lost their direction, went too far along the Route Nationale, which runs north from Dun-sur-Meuse to Stenay, and were captured north of Sassey. The ambulance drivers' plight was observed by Lieutenant R. H. Peake, Company C, 357th Infantry, who was inspecting his outposts, and also by an engineer officer of the 32d Division, who had begun work about noon that day repairing the Sassey bridge. Prompt action by these two officers, operating on both sides of the roadway, succeeded in recapturing the ambulances. Four Germans, with three light machine guns, were also captured and sent back to the 5th Division in the ambulances under guard of two men from Company C.

On November 7 the Division received orders to organize its sector for defense. Division orders were accordingly issued, stating that the 179th Brigade would hold the outpost line along the Meuse and the main line of resistance along the heights from Halles to the Meuse. The 180th Brigade continued in reserve. This brigade had followed up the advance on November 3, the troops of the 359th Infantry going into barracks south of Montigny, and the 360th Infantry bivouack-

OPERATIONS ALONG THE MEUSE

ing in the Bois de Montigny. The brigade P. C. was at Villers-devant-Dun, the 359th P. C. at Montigny, and the 360th at St. Marie Farm, the second farm of that name to play a part in the Division's history.

The physical condition of the men of the 360th Infantry was very serious at this time. The physical strain of the severe fighting in piercing the Freya Stellung; the damp, unhealthy surroundings in which they found themselves in the Bois de Montigny, without sufficient blankets or overcoats, as all packs had not yet been brought up; impure water and cold meals at uncertain hours—these were some of the circumstances which made nearly forty per cent. of the regiment victims of diarrhea, and twenty per cent. patients with sub-acute bronchitis. In view of these conditions, it was decided to put the men in better billets. The morning of November 7 they marched to billets as follows: Regimental P. C. and 3d Battalion, Andevanne; 1st Battalion, Villers-devant-Dun; and 2d Battalion, Bantheville.

The shelling of Montigny with long-range guns during the day of the 8th pointed to the withdrawal of the enemy light artillery. This seemed to indicate that he was retiring to another position further to the rear. Accordingly, all troops were kept on the alert, and patrolling was very vigorous. One patrol from the 357th Infantry reached the outskirts of Mouzay and another got to a point south of the Bois de Lion, both patrols encountering machine gun fire at several points.

On the morning of November 9 reports definitely indicated that the Germans had withdrawn and halted on a line connecting the heights two kilometers east of Stenay and the heights north of Baalon. The moment had come to take up the pursuit.

The reason for all the delay was now beginning to become evident. The first goal of the Meuse-Argonne offensive was to cut the railway—Metz-Montmédy-Sedan-Mézières-Lille. This had been definitely accomplished by the 6th, when the 42d Division reached a point on the Meuse opposite Sedan. General Pershing's plan for the further use of the American forces was for the 1st Army to advance between the Meuse and the Moselle in the direction of Longwy; the 2d Army, which extended the line of the 1st Army east to a point just beyond the Moselle, to attack toward the iron-fields of Briey; and, later on, for six American divisions to assume the offensive near Nancy in the direction of Château-Salaine, in conjunction with nineteen French divisions, under the command of General Mangin. The attack of the 2d Army was made on November 10, and was in progress when stopped by the armistice. The date of the unfought battle in Lorraine was set for November 14.

While the wait of six days did not appeal to the eager soldiers of the 90th Division, it was in keeping with the strategical plan. During the last three days of this waiting period the 5th and 32d Divisions, in conjunction with French

HISTORY OF THE 90TH DIVISION

troops on their right, had forced the Germans from the hills along the Meuse and had driven them into the plain.

Orders were received shortly after noon of the 9th to begin the crossing of infantry at once. The engineers promised to have the bridge at Sassey, which would take artillery and wagons, ready by 4 P. M.

The 179th Brigade was ordered to move out at once as advance-guard. To the 358th Infantry was assigned the task of taking Stenay. The 357th Infantry was to take the wooded heights west and south of Baalon, known as Bois du Chenois, and to assist the 358th Infantry in taking Stenay and the heights to the northeast of that city. Although several foot-bridges had been constructed, it was deemed best to cross the entire brigade over the repaired bridge at Sassey. Unfortunately, during the period of waiting the 358th Infantry had been moved to the woods near Laneuville, with a view of crossing at Stenay, and was forced to march over seven kilometers to Sassey and thence back up an equal distance on the other side of the river before the attack could be launched.

ADVANCE-GUARD CROSSES AT SASSEY

THE 357th Infantry moved out first. The 1st Battalion's leading unit started across the bridge about 5 P. M. The 358th Infantry followed the 357th, and then came the 314th Field Artillery and Companies D and F of the 315th Engineers.



View showing section of flooded area between Sassey and Stenay and trees felled by the Germans along the line of retreat

OPERATIONS ALONG THE MEUSE



German prisoners of the 92d Regiment, 20th Division, being questioned by Lieutenant Deschler, Corps of Interpreters, at Sassey-sur-Meuse. These were the last prisoners taken by the Division before the armistice

attached to the 179th Brigade, and one battalion of the 315th Field Artillery Regiment. The brigade P. C. moved to Sassey at 6 p. m. The 3d Battalion, 358th Infantry, and one battalion, 313th Field Artillery, were left near Côte 205 to guard the left flank of the Division. On the afternoon of November 10 the 3d Battalion was ordered to cross at Villefranche and join the regiment. But when General Allen decided to continue the attack on November 11 with the 180th Brigade, further orders were sent to the 3d Battalion, stopping it for the night to billet in Villefranche.

The movement of the artillery up the Route Nationale was hampered by craters which had been blown by the retreating Germans, by destroyed bridges, and by trees which had been felled across the highway. These obstacles were quickly smoothed out by the engineers, and the road made passable by 2 a. m., although prisoners stated that it had been calculated to delay the artillery at least forty-eight hours.

During the night the 180th Brigade, in reserve, moved forward, and the next morning the 359th Infantry crossed at Sassey and the 360th at Dun-sur-Meuse.

When the 1st Battalion, 357th Infantry, reached Mouzay, about midnight,



Dedication ceremonies at Pershing Stadium, near Paris, on June 22, 1919, opening day of the Inter-Allied Games.

French troops are forming up in the arena, followed by "Pershing's Own." Some men of the Division remained in France for the games

OPERATIONS ALONG THE MEUSE

the town was being heavily shelled, and the troops were disposed in the safest places on the outskirts. Mouzay had been entered on November 9 by troops of the 5th Division, who soon withdrew to operate further to the east in the Forêt du Woevre. By 3 A. M. of the 10th, brigade and both regimental P. C.'s were in Mouzay.

Colonel Hartmann, who had been gassed on September 21, but remained in command, went to the hospital on the night of November 7, and was succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel James Everington, who was in turn succeeded on the morning of November 10 by Lieutenant-Colonel Waddill.

The news of the abdication of the Kaiser came at the moment that the Meuse was being crossed. In a despatch from Berlin, the Imperial Chancellor, Prince Max of Baden, published the statement: "The Emperor and King has decided to abdicate the throne."

The end of hostilities was now plainly in sight. Since the signing of the armistice with Bulgaria on October 29, with Turkey on October 31, and with Austria-Hungary on November 4, the days of further fighting had been numbered. The hope for peace, however, did not in any way slow down the offensive. Rather, it was the universal desire to fight all the harder in order to deliver the knock-out blow as soon as possible.

Through the radio despatches sent out from the Eiffel Tower in Paris, picked up by division, brigade and regimental radio sets, the progress of the armistice negotiations was followed with interest. On November 7 the following message was received from Marshal Foch's headquarters:

"If parliamentarians present themselves at any point on the front to submit request to Marshal Foch, they will be stopped at the front line division. This division will immediately inform Marshal Foch of their status and the object of their mission. They will be detained at the division until Marshal Foch has made known his reply."

However, the delegates did not come our way. At 10:30 P. M., November 7, the plenipotentiaries arrived in the French lines at Hondroy, north of La Capelle, some twenty-five kilometers northeast of Guise.

THE FIGHTING ON NOVEMBER 10

THE fighting on the day preceding the armistice was both severe and costly. It is probable that no other division in the Expeditionary Forces met with such stubborn resistance during the last hours preceding the cessation of hostilities. According to prisoners' statements, the next German position behind the Meuse was along the heights north and east of the Chiers River, which runs through Montmédy. But the retirement to this position was by no means precipitate. In order

HISTORY OF THE 90TH DIVISION

to cover this withdrawal, the enemy had left two companies out of each regiment, reinforced by machine gun detachments, on the heights between Stenay and Baalon and in the Bois du Chenois, southwest of Baalon, and this force fought with the fiendish skill which characterized German rear-guards.

Realizing the importance of this pivotal sector opposite the 90th Division, the German high command had thrown into line there its last remaining fresh division—the 20th—a first-class unit. The 55th Infantry regiment of the 13th Division, also a first-class organization, opposed the 358th Infantry at Stenay. The enemy order of battle on the last day was, from west to east: 55th Infantry Regiment (13th Division); 92d Infantry Regiment; 77th Infantry Regiment and 79th Infantry Regiment (20th Division); 354th Infantry Regiment (216th Division).

The casualties in our ranks on November 10 testify to the nature of the operations, one officer and 33 enlisted men being killed, and 12 officers and 171 men wounded.

Of primary interest is the fighting for Stenay, where was located in 1916 the headquarters of the German Crown Prince during the attack on Verdun. The 2d Battalion, 358th Infantry, led the attack. This battalion had marched all night long from its position south of Laneuville, and reached Mouzay about daybreak. The night was bitter cold, and the feet of many of the men, and many of the officers as well, were so badly frozen that they could hardly walk farther. It was only the bare remnant of a battalion which took up the advance at six o'clock.

About one and a half kilometers north of Mouzay was an old French rifle-range called the "Stand." Machine gun fire from this place, as well as from pits along the Route Nationale from Mouzay to Stenay, barred the way. But, led by Company G, the companies maneuvered around these positions, and, under cover of the unimproved road branching off south of the Stand, the progress continued. By 7:15 A. M. men had entered the outskirts of the town, and two hours later the battalion had gained possession of the quadrangle of buildings called La Forge and established its P. C. there. This structure was a bakery, and there were captured two thousand loaves of bread and seventeen "fishes," the latter being German prisoners. The battalion's advance was materially assisted by Company C, 344th Machine Gun Battalion, one platoon being used on each flank of the support companies to keep down harassing fire. Captain J. F. Hennessey, Jr., commanding Company C, was cited for his work here.

The north wall of the quadrangle was covered by machine guns and snipers, and any attempt to leave this shelter meant death. The Americans could reply only by firing from the windows of the bakery. But their aim was so deadly that twenty-four Germans were accounted for. All of these victims, it was later found, were shot through the head, the only exposed portion of the body. According to

OPERATIONS ALONG THE MEUSE



French civilians, under German rule for four years, gathered at the city hall of Mouzay to receive food and supplies from the Americans on the day following the evacuation by the Germans, November 11, 1918

German officers interviewed after the armistice, the gun with which their men did most damage was located in the steeple of the church at Stenay. Guns entrenched on an island between the river and the canal also made the Americans' position uncomfortable. In this predicament Major Sim C. Souther counted his rifles, and found that he had exactly eighty-five. This number was manifestly insufficient to mop up a city the size of Stenay, and a report was made to regimental headquarters. Heavy artillery fire rendered the battalion's situation even more precarious.

About nine o'clock the 1st Battalion, which had been in support, was ordered to reinforce on the right, and proceeded immediately toward Stenay along the main Stenay-Mouzay road. Its advance was held up, however, near the French barracks known as Blanc Fontaine, five hundred meters out of Stenay, by the cross-fire of machine gunners and snipers from the church steeple in the city, and from the slopes of Aviation Hill to the east of Stenay. The 2d Battalion had been protected partially by the morning fog, but this lifted, unhappily, in time to expose the 1st Battalion. A machine gun mounted in a window of the barracks kept down some of the enemy fire, and Major Danenhour, firing a rifle from another window, personally accounted for some snipers. But the heavy casualties

HISTORY OF THE 90TH DIVISION

and the reduced strength of the organization rendered further advance inadvisable, and the men were ordered to dig in and hold on.

When the progress slowed down, Colonel Leary decided to go forward and look at matters for himself. En route he came across about 150 men, consisting of part of a machine gun company and a platoon of riflemen, who had become separated from the battalion near the Stand. Colonel Leary personally led this detachment forward to replenish the thin front line. For this act of heroism he was awarded the D. S. C. On account of the difficulty of locating the enemy machine guns with sufficient accuracy for the artillery to knock them out, Colonel Leary gave orders to organize for defense, worry the Boche all night, and clean up the town the next morning.

This was done. Patrols, advancing cautiously the morning of the 11th, found that the Germans had evacuated, barricading the two principal streets with the finest French furniture, rifled from residences. A patrol led by Lieutenant Frank Feuille found four Germans who had been left behind. Before eleven o'clock outposts had been established around the city, with machine guns sited on all roads. About two hundred civilians remained in Stenay, hundreds of others having been evacuated during the last few days of fighting. Early in the morning a little girl was sent by the citizens to the bakery to present a bouquet of flowers and a flag to Major Souther and Captain Hennessey, who were welcomed as the deliverers of Stenay.



Street scene showing American soldiers in Stenay on the day following the taking of the town by the 358th Infantry

OPERATIONS ALONG THE MEUSE

THE ADVANCE ON BAALON

A VIEW of the terrain is essential to an understanding of the operations of the 357th Infantry. The town of Baalon, the immediate objective of the regiment, was situated in the valley of the ravine of a creek which flowed northward into the Chiers, about three and a half kilometers northeast of Mouzay and the same distance east of Stenay. A ridge running from northwest to southeast hides Baalon from both Stenay and Mouzay. The part of this ridge between Baalon and Mouzay is covered by a wood called Bois du Chenois. On the open part of the ridge between Stenay and Baalon were a German aviation field and Jardinelle Farm.

When the 1st Battalion, 357th Infantry, reached Mouzay, it was ordered to remain there in reserve, at the same time sending out patrols to connect with the 5th Division in the Forêt de Woevre. To the 3d Battalion, supported by the 2d Battalion, was assigned the task of taking Baalon. Captain Hopkins, battalion commander, was knocked down by a shell at Mouzay, fragments of the same shell striking Captain Leister, Company K, in the leg, causing the loss of the limb. 1st Lieutenant J. Frank Lindsey, battalion intelligence officer, took command, and during the night led his men along the Mouzay-Baalon road, by daybreak reaching the center of the Bois du Chenois. Shortly before eight o'clock the battalion P. C., while moving forward, was near this road at the edge of the woods overlooking Baalon. This position was observed by the Germans and was immediately fired on. A shell struck in the center of the group. Lieutenant Paul O. Pretre, regimental intelligence officer, was killed, and Captain Robert S. Marx, regimental operations officer, who had been sent to take command of this battalion, was severely wounded. Lieutenant W. B. Johnson, battalion adjutant, was wounded, and the battalion sergeant-major and corporal observer were killed.

Shortly before nine o'clock the 2d Battalion received orders to assist the 358th Infantry's attack on Stenay by advancing against Aviation Hill, but at 9:50 o'clock this was changed, and the mission of the 357th Infantry was given as pushing on toward Montmédy with all energy and speed. In the meantime the 3d Battalion was having great difficulty in taking Baalon. A patrol which succeeded in entering the town was driven out by superior numbers, and all attempts to cross the ravine south of the town were defeated by machine gun fire from the opposite bank.

Lieutenant-Colonel Waddill now planned the maneuver as follows: Artillery fire was put on Baalon and vicinity from 10:30 to 12 o'clock; then the 2d Battalion was to capture Jardinelle Farm and advance on Baalon from the northwest; the 3d Battalion to go forward again when the 2d Battalion had succeeded in its mission. By clever maneuvering, Major Lammons had the farm in his

HISTORY OF THE 90TH DIVISION

possession by 2:40 o'clock, and was going on when instructions were received that the 2d and 3d Battalions would hold the high ground which overlooked Baalon.

The 3d Battalion would have run short of ammunition during these operations had it not been for the bravery of eleven men of Company D, 315th Engineers, which had been attached to the brigade in the movement forward. These men volunteered to carry the boxes forward, and succeeded in delivering them after crossing two and a half kilometers in the face of artillery and machine gun fire. The work of the 179th Brigade, November 10, was summed up in the official communiqué of G. H. Q. for that evening as follows: "Troops of the 1st Army reached the southern outskirts of Stenay and occupied Bois du Chenois, south of Baalon."

The Division had given the order to the 179th Brigade to hold the ground it had captured, with the intention of passing through the 180th Brigade, which was to renew the attack at daybreak in the direction of Montmédy. This order was issued about eleven o'clock on the night of the 10th. Further orders from the 3d Army Corps changed the zone of action of the 90th Division, and assigned the national highway from Stenay to Montmédy to the 89th Division, on our left. Still later in the night, at about 1 A. M., it was necessary to make still further changes.

Field Order No. 21, 90th Division, as finally issued, explained the plans for November 11 as follows: The first mission of the Division would be to assist the 89th Division in crossing the Meuse at Pouilly and by pontoon bridges between Inor and Stenay. This mission was to be carried out by the 179th Brigade by pressing the enemy and seizing any ground possible between Stenay and Baalon. The 89th Division was to attack at daybreak and capture the heights east and southeast of Inor. When it had succeeded in this task, the second mission of the 90th Division would be undertaken, namely, to advance in liaison with the 89th Division against the heights overlooking the Chiers River.

The 180th Brigade was to perform this second mission. It moved up before daylight of the 11th, in readiness to advance when the time came. The 1st Battalion relieved the 3d Battalion, 357th Infantry, about midnight and had its jump-off positions prepared. The 2d Battalion was in support and the 3d Battalion in reserve. The 359th Infantry was formed up in the Bois du Chenois, with the 3d Battalion leading and the 2d and 1st Battalions in support and reserve respectively. The principal force of the 89th Division crossed at Pouilly, although two battalions went over on the foot-bridge opposite Villefranche, which had been built by Company E, 315th Engineers.

The Germans' artillery severely gassed Mouzay during the night of November 10-11, despite the presence of about six hundred civilians. General O'Neil was awarded the Croix de Guerre for his efforts on behalf of the population. The

OPERATIONS ALONG THE MEUSE

headquarters and troops located in the town suffered, as did also the men of the 180th Brigade, who were moving forward into position. Major J. W. F. Allen, 3d Battalion, 360th Infantry, was among those evacuated.

THE ARMISTICE

THE glad tidings that the armistice was signed were received at division headquarters at 7:20 A. M. The following bulletin from the 3d Army Corps was published:

"1. You are informed that hostilities will cease along the whole front at 11 hours on November 11, 1918, Paris time.

"2. No allied troops will pass the line reached by them at that hour and date until further orders.

"3. All communication with the enemy, both before and after the termination of hostilities, is absolutely forbidden. In case of violation of this order the



An exterior view of the Château des Verdier, the home in Stenay of the German Crown Prince for thirty-two months. The officers here shown are, from left to right: Major-General H. T. Allen, commanding 90th Division; Colonel J. H. Reeves, commanding 177th Brigade, 89th Division; Colonel J. J. Kingman, Chief of Staff, 90th Division; and Major G. E. English, Adjutant, 177th Brigade, 89th Division

HISTORY OF THE 90TH DIVISION



Major-General Henry T. Allen and a portion of his staff at Mouzay, preceding the ceremony of presenting D. S. C.'s to officers and men of the Division, November 14

severest disciplinary measures will be immediately taken. Any officer offending will be sent to these headquarters under guard.

"4. Every emphasis will be laid on the fact that the arrangement is an armistice only, and not a peace.

"5. There must not be the slightest relaxation of vigilance. The troops must be prepared any moment for further operations. Special steps will be taken by all commanders to insure the strictest discipline and that all troops are in readiness and fully prepared for any eventualities. Division and brigade commanders and commanders of corps units will personally inspect all organizations with the foregoing in view.

"By command of Major-General Hines:

CAMPBELL KING,
Chief of Staff."

The news that the "war is over" was received without excitement. The men of the 1st Battalion, 360th Infantry, who were set for another scrap, were almost disappointed. They sighed, and dug in a little deeper, for "you never can tell." Patrols of the 179th Brigade were busy before eleven o'clock straightening out

OPERATIONS ALONG THE MEUSE

their line. Stenay was occupied throughout by the 2d Battalion, 358th Infantry; the 1st Battalion, 358th Infantry, took over the heights to the east of the city; and the 2d Battalion, 357th Infantry, occupied Baalon. This line was extended by the 1st Battalion, 360th Infantry, along the northeast edge of the Bois du Chenois. That was the way the official line ran at the time the armistice went into effect.

The German artillery had a little spree before abandoning their guns. Mouzay was shelled about 8:30 A. M. The 155th Field Artillery Brigade replied with retaliatory fire until 9:30 A. M., when all firing ceased.

The German artillery fire claimed four victims on the morning of November 11. Three of these were killed between seven and eight o'clock in the Bois du Chenois, namely, Sergeant Joe G. Lloyd, Corporal Russel E. Wylie, and Private Earl Barkdull, all of Company L, 359th Infantry. The last man of the Division to be killed in action was Mechanic Carl Sheffield, Company B, 360th Infantry, who was killed about 10:30 A. M. at Mouzay.

Division headquarters moved to Mouzay on the morning of November 11, headquarters of the two Brigades and the four regiments also being located there. The Division P. C. was at Sassey-sur-Meuse on the night of November 10.

III

THE SYSTEM OF SUPPLY

IT is in the story of battalions advancing in an unbroken wave under a rolling barrage, or the description of the maneuvers of combat groups to outflank deadly machine gun positions, or the narration of heroic exploits of patrols, that every one expects to find the dramatic and spectacular incidents of war. But any divisional history which relates nothing more than the actual clashes of Americans and Germans must necessarily be incomplete. A division is more than its infantry, artillery, and numerous auxiliary arms. The trains and other organizations which keep the fighting men supplied with food and water, which replenish the ammunition belt when clips are running short, which insure clothing and essential articles of equipment, and which transport the fighting man to the spot where he can fight, are an integral part of the battle machine.

The successive steps in getting food and ammunition forward from the point to which it is brought by railway until it is delivered into the hands of the men



Horse and motor transportation passing through Dun-sur-Meuse

THE SYSTEM OF SUPPLY



Typical railhead scene

in the front line companies form a chain which may be designated as the "system of supply." Nor is the history of the organizations which constitute the links in that chain lacking in situations as tragic, as noteworthy, as humorous as are to be found in the annals of the war.

The point at which the Division's interest in this supply system begins is as far back as the "regulating station," where the daily pack-trains for divisions at the front are made up and routed. These trains, made up of cars of beef, bread, potatoes, hay, and other articles of rations and forage, were despatched daily to a railhead in the area of the division to which they were assigned, and at this railhead were unloaded the supplies to be stored in the railhead dump.

ON THE ST. MIHIEL FRONT

WHEN the 90th Division first went into the line, the regulating station of the 1st Army was near Is-sur-Tille, a little town north of Dijon, where vast warehouses and shops had been erected and which had become one of the most important points on the American Expeditionary Forces' lines of communication, which ran from the base ports through Tours up to the American front in Lorraine. The activities of the various units in the Division which moved the food and supplies forward from the railhead dump to the combatant troops were coördinated by the first section of the General Staff (G-1). The next link in the chain was the heads of the services. Lieutenant-Colonel John G. Winters and, later, Lieutenant-Colonel M. A. Rice secured and distributed the ordnance material; while the division quartermaster, Major Albert Feiss, had direct charge of the procurement



Views of the 60-cm. railroad system used by the Division, upon its entry into the St. Mihiel sector, for the purpose of transporting rations from the railroad to the forward regimental dumps

THE SYSTEM OF SUPPLY

and distribution of rations and other quartermaster supplies. Major Hubert W. Browder, assistant quartermaster, served as subsistence officer throughout the Division's battle period. In spite of the frequent changes in railheads, especially during the Meuse-Argonne offensive, not a day passed without rations being issued by the division quartermaster.

The first railhead of the 90th Division after entering the line was La Cumejie, about two kilometers east of Manoncourt-en-Woevre, and about thirteen kilometers from the front line. On September 9 the railhead was transferred to Belleville, and the office of the division quartermaster was established at Dieulouard, where the companies of the supply train were also located. While the railhead was at La Cumejie, a little French railway of 60-cm. gauge, running forward from Manoncourt, was extensively used to carry the rations forward to regimental dumps. It required twenty-six cars to transport each day's rations. The cars were loaded in the afternoon and all trips made at night; but as soon as the preparations for the St. Mihiel offensive got under way it was found necessary to use the 60-cm. railway for transporting heavier materials, such as ammunition and engineering equipment. The carrying forward of rations then devolved exclusively upon the 315th Supply Train. Owing to the shortage of horses and wagons in the infantry regiments, it was necessary to truck the rations as far forward as possible in order to shorten the haul for the regimental trains. On the day of the attack the Division had only 50 per cent. of its allowance of animals. Before the attack the distribution points at which the supplies were transferred from the trucks to the regimental wagons were St. Jean for troops on the left of the divisional sector, and Jezainville for organizations in the right subsector.

The memorable period preceding the attack was one that the drivers of the supply train have particular occasion to remember. The establishment of forward dumps in preparation for the offensive necessitated an unusually heavy traffic over all roads, particularly through the Forêt de Puvénelle, where many of the dumps were located. All hauling was done in the night, without lights, over roads which had been rendered slippery and treacherous by constant rains. In the blackness of the dense woods, with heavy traffic in both directions, many drivers allowed the trucks to get an inch too close to the ditch and were soon capsized. Each morning there were a certain number still stuck in the mud, which the drivers had been unable to extricate before daybreak. The supply train went into the operation handicapped both in trucks and experienced personnel. On September 12 the Division had of its authorized allowance only 65 per cent. of serviceable motor-cars, 55 per cent. of serviceable trucks, and 53 per cent. of serviceable motorcycles.

In preparing for the St. Mihiel drive, every precaution was taken to insure the fighting men hot meals as frequently as the tactical situation allowed them to lay aside the rifle and take up the mess kit. The field trains, loaded with two

HISTORY OF THE 90TH DIVISION

days' field rations and one day's reserve rations, and the rolling kitchens, carrying one day's field rations, were as near the front line as conditions would warrant when the infantry jumped off, and followed up the advancing battalions as soon as roads could be built across No Man's Land. Of course, during the first twenty-four hours after the attack was launched at 5 A. M., September 12, the soldiers ate the lunch they carried, and drew on two days' "iron" rations of hardtack and bacon. In the afternoon of the second day hot food had been got up to the troops of the 357th Infantry, and by that night a roadway had been constructed north from Fey-en-Haye, so that the kitchens of the 358th Infantry were established, on the morning of September 14, at the south edge of Bois de Friere, which had been captured by the 2d Battalion on the previous day. Thanks to better roads in the 180th Brigade sector and the shorter advance on September 12, the problem of supplying the men of the 359th and 360th Infantry was not so difficult at the beginning.

On September 13 and 14 the distributing point for the 360th Infantry was at Jezainville, and for all other organizations was along the Montauville-Auberge St. Pierre road. On September 15 the supplies were trucked forward to Norroy for the 360th Infantry, to a point near Fey-en-Haye for the 358th and 359th Infantry, and to a point on the road leading northwest of Fey-en-Haye for the 357th Infantry, and were distributed at these points about 5 P. M. daily. The regimental supply companies had moved forward behind the infantry, and, despite the casualties among both the men and the horses, kept the advancing troops abundantly provided with food. But the shortage of horses became so serious that it was decided to withdraw the regimental supply companies to positions back of the



The cross-roads Auberge-St. Pierre

THE SYSTEM OF SUPPLY



View of the Division small-arms ammunition dump located two kilometers east of Mamey, and camp of Company A, 315th Supply Train. Both the dump and camp were camouflaged by the extensive use of branches and shrubbery

Metz highway. Accordingly, the 358th Infantry Supply Company was established in the woods east of Auberge St. Pierre, and the supply companies of the 359th and 360th Infantry were billeted at Montauville. However, exception was made of the 357th Infantry, owing to the length of haul that such an arrangement would have made necessary. The supplying of this regiment was particularly difficult in that it was necessary for the trucks of the supply train to make a long detour in order to reach a point near Viéville-en-Haye, where the supply company received the supplies. The route followed was west from Fey-en-Haye through Regniéville into the 78th Division sector, and then into Viéville.

The ammunition supply was under the immediate direction of Captain Walter Negley, division munitions officer. Before the attack small-arms ammunition, grenades, and pyrotechnics were hauled from the 1st Corps dump to the division dump in the corner of Forêt de Puvenelle, two kilometers east of Mamey, and four regimental dumps were established further forward. This dump was not moved during the Division's period of occupancy of the sector, although the artillery ammunition dump for both division and corps was moved forward to a point near Auberge St. Pierre soon after the advance. Before the attack, Company A of the supply train, equipped with light delivery trucks, and the small-arms horse section of the ammunition train were parked in the Puvenelle Woods near the small-arms ammunition dump. The light delivery trucks proved to be particularly valuable, as necessary ammunition or pyrotechnics could be rushed to any point on short notice by this means. The shortage of animals re-

HISTORY OF THE 90TH DIVISION

duced the regimental combat trains to less than 50 per cent. of their normal allowance. Owing to the shortage of both horses and combat wagons, the horse section of the ammunition train and the company of light delivery trucks practically took the place of the combat trains. The Division had only 50 per cent. of its allowance of combat wagons on September 12. Despite the good work of these units, the difficulty of crossing the maze of wire and trenches made it necessary for the infantry to carry ammunition long distances.

Immediately preceding the attack an extra supply of ammunition was delivered to the front line units, so that every man went over the top with 220 rounds S. A. A. and two O. F. grenades. It was also necessary to supply ammunition for pistols, rifles, grenades, machine guns, Stokes mortars, and one-pounders; flares with which to signal to aëroplanes; and the innumerable rockets and fireworks prescribed in the plan of liaison. After the advance got under way the narrow-gauge railway was used to its maximum capacity in advancing the artillery ammunition and engineering dumps farther in the rear to a new location near Auberge St. Pierre. The 315th Supply Train answered emergency calls in hauling artillery ammunition, and a varying number of supply trucks were used daily to supplement the trucks of the 303d Ammunition Train. Companies A and C of the 315th Ammunition Train, which had been attached to the 1st Corps Artillery Park, furnished trucks to transport ammunition in the 90th Division sector.

Inseparable from the system of supply is the question of traffic control, for all circulation would be soon stopped by jams if motor vehicles were allowed to proceed as they pleased. Hence it was necessary to prescribe definite circuits and to enforce them by means of military police. Prior to the attack, army orders prohibiting circulation by day were very strict with a view to concealing the operations. No circulation was allowed except on passes, which were inspected at almost every cross-road. Just prior to the attack all motor traffic except motorcycle side-cars was prohibited in front of the line Dieulouard-Griscourt-Martin-court.

The 90th Division axial road during the St. Mihiel operations was from Dieulouard along the river to Pont-à-Mousson, thence west to a point just beyond Auberge St. Pierre, where the road turns north to Fey-en-Haye, proceeding northward to Vilcey-sur-Trey and St. Marie Farm. The return circuit ran southward from Auberge St. Pierre through the Forêt de Puvénelle.

No spot in the divisional area presented a scene of greater activity during the advance than the Auberge St. Pierre cross-roads. Of necessity, all traffic toward the front passed through this point. Owing to its accessibility, dumps of food and of engineering and ammunition supplies were located near by, making it the rendezvous of all motor and horse trains. This was the focus which also drew infantrymen going to and returning from the front lines. Such a center of activity was naturally quickly spotted by hostile aircraft, and the cross-roads were con-

THE SYSTEM OF SUPPLY

stantly shelled. If this shelling did not diminish the traffic, it at least had a stimulating effect in keeping convoys and single vehicles on the move. This was aptly illustrated on the afternoon of September 13, when the movement of the 78th Division, in reserve, across the front of the 90th Division caused a traffic jam that extended for miles in every direction. The most strenuous efforts of military policemen were unavailing; but when the shells began to drop, trucks which had been stuck in the mud were extricated in an almost miraculous manner.

Setting itself up for business in the ruins of the old inn, the Red Cross seized a wonderful opportunity for service when service was needed. Harry C. Blackwell served more than 4000 cups of chocolate daily at this point, and supplies of chocolate bars, cigarettes, and tobacco were distributed to organizations. During the drive 3000 newspapers were received daily from Paris and were distributed at the canteens and sent forward by ambulances and supply wagons. Both Mr. Blackwell, the divisional representative of the Red Cross, and Mr. J. W. Nixon, the divisional Y. M. C. A. secretary, had headquarters at Griscourt, and from this point sent forward supplies to the advancing troops. The majority of the wounded of the Division came back through the dressing stations at Fey-en-Haye and Montauville, and hot chocolate, cookies, and cigarettes were distributed at these dressing stations and field hospitals by the Red Cross and the Y. M. C. A.

In addition to controlling traffic by means of stationary posts of dismounted police, and by patrols of mounted police, the 90th Division Military Police Company, commanded by Captain Albert Boggess, was in charge of evacuating prisoners from Division Headquarters to Griscourt, of guarding them while being examined, and of forwarding them to the corps prisoner of war enclosure.

The difficulty of obtaining animals made the evacuation and care of wounded horses a matter of importance. From September 11 to 17, thirty-six animals were killed and two hundred and sixty-six were evacuated owing to wounds and other causes. A detail from the 315th Mobile Veterinary Hospital was stationed in the Puvenelle Woods to collect wounded horses and send them back to corps advance collecting station near Gezoncourt.

Food and ammunition were of greatest importance, but by no means the only articles which it was necessary for the division quartermaster to supply. Many of the men's uniforms were in rags, and underclothing had become ridden with "cooties." Beginning immediately after the conclusion of the offensive operations, practically the entire enlisted personnel of the Division was passed through the baths at Griscourt before the Division left the St. Mihiel sector. At the baths every man discarded his old underwear and received a new suit. In addition, eighty per cent. of the men were given new breeches, and about half of them got new blouses and shoes. Before the attack the men's shelter-half, blankets, overcoats, extra underwear, and shoes had been tied in bundles, marked with the sol-

HISTORY OF THE 90TH DIVISION

diers' names, and collected into battalion dumps. When the situation became stabilized, these packs were hauled forward and distributed to the men.

Before the attack it was the plan to extend the 60-cm. railway which ran from Belleville to Griscourt past the engineering and ammunition dumps in the Forêt de Puvenelle and Auberge St. Pierre, so as to connect with the German light railway through the Stumpflager; but, owing to the shortage of ballast, the work was not completed and the connection was not made before the Division was relieved. The light railway from Manoncourt to St. Jean, Regniéville, and Viéville was used by the division on our left flank.

The enemy discovered the ration distributing point at Dieulouard soon after it was established there and shelled the town continuously with long-range guns. The first shells arrived at 1 A.M. September 4 and caused six casualties. With the exception of one day, the town was shelled daily thereafter until the Division left the sector. The distributing point was changed to adjacent villages from time to time to escape this fire.

DURING THE MEUSE-ARGONNE OPERATIONS

ON being relieved by the 7th Division, the division railhead changed to Toul on October 11. On the heels of the relief came orders for the move to the Blercourt area. The arrangement of the details for the bussing of the personnel by the French C. R. A., the convoys of motor and horse transport, and the provisions for transporting kitchens, baggage, and headquarters material, were matters primarily of G-1 concern, and were managed with remarkable success, despite the uncertainty which surrounded the entire movement.

The officers and men of both motor and horse transport units, in spite of the fact that they were already fatigued by working overtime during the relief, carried through their part of the program. All large-bodied trucks were used to transport rolling kitchens, and the others were filled with rations, ammunition, and baggage. The first convoy left the Lucey area on September 13, at the same time as the departure of the personnel of the 179th Brigade in the French busses, but followed a different route. Lieutenant (later Captain) Lloyd A. Skiles, in command, led his column along the road through Cornieville, Apremont, and the historic town of St. Mihiel; then up the east bank of the Meuse to Dieue-sur-Meuse, where the river was crossed; thence through Ancemont to Lemmes, where the column turned into the Bar-le-Duc-Verdun road. Before the convoy reached Lemmes, Lieutenant Skiles went ahead to Blercourt to the division P. C. to get orders for further routing, as the allotment of the billeting area was being made simultaneously with the movement of troops. Receiving orders to go to Blercourt, he returned to Lemmes and found that the French officers of the C. R. A., thinking that his trucks had become separated from the regular convoys, had

THE SYSTEM OF SUPPLY

placed them in the French columns. Lieutenant Skiles had some difficulty in explaining the situation, extricating his men, and reforming the convoy, but Blercourt was reached in due time.

The changes in orders made the task of Lieutenant (later Captain) A. J. Moquin, division billeting officer, particularly difficult. An advance billeting party, composed of brigade, regimental, and battalion billeting officers, in charge of Lieutenant Moquin, left Lucey the night of October 12 in motorcycle side-cars and trucks for the new area, with orders to report to the zone major at Baleycourt, about five kilometers west of Verdun. Upon arousing the Frenchman from his slumbers early in the morning, they were politely informed that he had nothing whatsoever to do with the billeting area which had been assigned to the 90th Division. But the proper parties were soon located, and the billeting officers started to work to make the necessary subdivisions. Nixeville was decided upon as division headquarters, but about noon word was received that the army had designated Blercourt as the P. C. At that time Blercourt was filled by the 80th Division, which had just come out of the line; but as that division was going back into reserve, Blercourt was vacated in our favor. Nixeville was then given to the 179th Brigade, but the town was practically filled by the rear echelon of the 5th Division.

The billeting officers worked like Trojans, despite the discouragement they received whenever a change in orders rendered all previous efforts futile. After all arrangements had been made in accordance with one order, the 179th Brigade was finally ordered to an entirely different area in the Bois de Sivry, and the entire job had to be done over again. Similarly, in the case of the 180th Brigade, after the Bois de Nixeville had been apportioned even down to companies and platoons, and provisions made for road maps and guides, an eleventh-hour change put this wood in the sector of the 17th French Corps. Undaunted, the billeting officers jumped on their motorcycles and soon had the Jouy-Rampont area allotted.

The second convoy moved with the 180th Brigade, under Major Ewing of the supply train. On leaving Ancemont, the road was lost and the trucks were stuck in the mud all one night, but they were extricated and proceeded to Vadelaincourt, to which town the railhead had moved on October 14. The regimental supply companies and other horse transport moved by another route under command of Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Tillotson, 360th Infantry. The trip was made in four stages, halts being made for one night at each of the following towns: Mécirin, Pierrefitte, and St. André.

Practically all personnel and some baggage were moved by French busses and trucks. More than one comical situation arose as a result of confusion of languages. Part of the surplus personnel of the supply train and of division headquarters was transported in French trucks. At the time of this move the air was thick with rumors as to a general retreat on the part of the Germans and offers

HISTORY OF THE 90TH DIVISION

of peace to the Allied Powers. On arriving at Souilly, headquarters of the 1st Army, which was a regulating station for the C. R. A., the drivers of the trucks picked up a rumor that peace had finally come. With a wild rush and cries of "La guerre est fini!" the drivers deserted the trucks where they stood in the road and made for the nearest buvette where "pinard" could be found.

The most vivid impression of the Meuse-Argonne sector which lingers in the memory of the officers and men charged with the functioning of the system of supply is the length of hauls from railhead to distributing point, and the poor state of the roads over which the hauls were made. Throughout most of this period the distance from railhead to distributing point was a minimum of thirty kilometers, and, owing to the condition of the roads and the large amount of traffic on them, almost twenty-four hours were required for the round trip. The result was that the drivers of the supply train were almost constantly at the wheel, day and night, remaining on the job until so dulled by fatigue that it was dangerous to allow them to drive.

There were other handicaps under which the men labored, such as the frequent changes in railheads, but the net result was always the same, namely, increase in the length of haul. Four changes in railheads were experienced in as many days. From October 24 to November 4 the railhead was at Baleycourt, but it changed on November 5 to Cierges. The ration train, however, did not arrive at Cierges, and on November 6 rations were drawn at Varennes. On November 7 rations were drawn at Verdun, where the railhead remained until the armistice. Owing to the length of the trips, it was not always possible to get word of the change to the officers of the supply train, with the result that the trucks made the trip all the way to Baleycourt, to no avail. The supply train was billeted in quarries near Sivry-la-Perche from October 25 to November 5, moving on the latter date to Cierges; but practically every moment of the men's time was spent on their trucks.

Words cannot depict the miserable condition of the roads, which had been hastily constructed over lands rendered desolate by four years of war and daily pocked with fresh shell-holes made by the never-ceasing fire of German batteries. As these roads could accommodate only one-way traffic, all traffic necessarily followed a long circuit, making the distance to be traveled by ration convoys at times approximately one hundred kilometers.

Enough laborers to make a fair-sized army were employed in repairing the lines of communication, and the 315th Engineers were early set to this task. On October 17 the regiment began work under corps orders. On October 22 the 1st Battalion reverted to division command, but continued on road work as far north as Bantheville. When the 2d Battalion was released to the Division on October 29, it moved to Madeleine Farm and assisted men of the 1st Battalion in constructing the division P. C. at Romagne.

THE SYSTEM OF SUPPLY

On relieving the 5th Division in the line, this Division had taken over its food dumps—minus the food—on the outskirts of Nantillois and its ammunition dump between Nantillois and Septsarges. A ration distributing point was established at Nantillois on October 21. The enemy discovered the unusual activity of the trucks at that point, and proceeded to let the fact be known by turning loose a few “whizbangs” of Austrian 88’s. Four well-placed shells within fifty feet of the dump claimed twelve casualties.

In preparation for the renewal of the offensive on November 1, an advance ration dump was established at the road junction one kilometer northwest of Nantillois. The trucks with rations and supplies arrived on October 29, and the dump was made ready for issue on October 30. Enemy airplanes discovered this activity, and placed one shell directly in the dump. Despite the fact that precautionary measures had been taken, and only a few ration carts were allowed to be at the dump at any given time, the enemy batteries concentrated on this spot and dropped about 300 shells in that vicinity during the day of the 30th. Nine casualties were suffered in the supply train personnel delivering the rations and the quartermaster details operating the dump, and some supplies were destroyed. On the night of October 30 the remaining supplies were moved back to the former dump on the other side of Nantillois. Although this dump was bombed, the aerial torpedoes missed their mark.

As the infantry advanced, the distributing point was pushed forward accordingly. It was moved to the southwestern outskirts of Cunel on November 3, and



View of a 3d Corps ammunition dump. Note the method of piling the large shells, with the earth dumps between the piles

HISTORY OF THE 90TH DIVISION

the next day to Villers-devant-Dun. Quartermaster stores, gas-mask supplies, and ordnance material were also on hand at these dumps.

The supplying of ammunition presented difficulties equally as great as the getting up of rations. The divisional dump was moved from Nantillois to a point just northwest of Cunel, on the axial road, prior to the attack of November 1. The light delivery trucks which had been assigned on the ratio of twelve to each regiment proved to be the ideal sort of transportation for carrying forward to the combat trains the small-arms ammunition, grenades, pyrotechnics, and other munitions required by infantry organizations.

A provisional ammunition train was organized on October 17: one company composed of ammunition bodied trucks, under command of Captain F. A. Folmer, former division M. T. O., transported ammunition from the corps dump to the division dump, and moved the division dump forward after the advance got under way; the other company, composed of light delivery trucks, commanded by Lieutenant R. E. Lehman, functioned as in the St. Mihiel operations.

The artillery ammunition supply was very precarious. A comparative shortage of ammunition at this time affected all combat divisions of the French and American armies, and forced the strictest economy. As the 155th Field Artillery Brigade, supporting the 90th Division, calculated its daily expenditures with the greatest care, and the trucks of its ammunition train (the 303d) worked twenty-four hours a day, there was never a serious shortage as far as this Division was concerned. During the period of waiting on the west bank of the Meuse before the crossing on November 9, the need for artillery support was not very great, and the batteries were able to accumulate a supply adequate for any eventualities. While the artillery was in readiness at all times to support the crossing of the Meuse by the 5th Division, it was called on only for a few missions of minor importance.

The condition of the roads, and the shortage of horses and trucks, hampered the delivery of artillery ammunition, just the same as with the infantry. The road circuit required them to pass through Buzancy, far to the west, with the result that the round trip could seldom be completed in less than twenty-four hours.

The division axial road was as follows: Montzeville-Esnes-Malancourt-Montfaucon-Nantillois-Cunel-Bantheville. As the stone arch across the Andon brook at Bantheville had been destroyed by the enemy in his retreat, it was necessary to restore this bridge in order to open up communications beyond that point. The engineer train was moved to Cunel on October 30, and on the next night Company A, 315th Engineers, rebuilt the destroyed bridge, notwithstanding exceptionally heavy Boche firing. At the same time Company B constructed a ford over the brook about two hundred yards below the bridge, but it was not necessary to use it.

THE SYSTEM OF SUPPLY

Owing to the rapidity of the advance after the break through on November 1, practically all engineering troops were kept on the roads. The original plan of communication provided that the axial road for the 3d Corps and also for the 90th Division would continue from Bantheville north to Andevanne and thence to Villers-devant-Dun, but the amount of work required to make the Bantheville-Andevanne-Villers road suitable for heavy trucks was so great that this plan was abandoned and the road to Villers by way of Aincreville was used instead.

Numerous shell-holes existed on the narrow road from Aincreville to Villers. Trucks of the supply train succeeded in making the trip with rations to establish the new dump just south of Villers; but, on attempting to return, so many trucks became "stuck" that a slight jam resulted. As a result of this experience, the road was designated as open to north-bound traffic only, the return trip to Bantheville being made by way of Andevanne.

The supply companies of the regiments did excellent work during the Meuse-Argonne offensive. Before the attack of November 1 the regimental trains were assembled in the area between Cunel and Nantillois, where they remained until orders were given on November 3 to move forward to the wooded valley slightly northeast of Villers-devant-Dun, on the Villers-Montigny road. The rolling kitchens, however, followed the troops very closely throughout the actions, despite the extremely rapid advance. About noon of November 3 the kitchens of the 357th Infantry went rolling into Montigny almost simultaneously with the infantry. This was a matter of considerable importance as regards both the health and the morale of the fighting men.

Although the ration distributing point had moved forward to Villers-devant-Dun on November 4, the office of the quartermaster and the headquarters of the 315th Supply Train remained at Cierges from November 5 to November 10, when both moved to Briulles, which was the railhead on November 12 and 13.

On the issuance of the field order to cross the Meuse and take up the pursuit, G-1 gave instructions to regimental transport to assemble by brigades. The trains of the 179th Brigade were consolidated near Mont-devant-Sassey under Captain A. W. Guthrie, 357th Infantry, and the 180th Brigade transport also came together near Mont-devant-Sassey, under Captain J. W. Lynch, 360th Infantry. The water-carts, rolling kitchens, and a portion of the combat trains accompanied the infantry across the river. The remaining portions of these trains were held by G-1 at their points of rendezvous until traffic conditions and the tactical situation rendered it advisable to send them across the river.

On November 11 Sassey was designated as the ration distributing point, and on November 12 the supply train moved to that town. The railhead moved to Dun-sur-Meuse on November 14.

HISTORY OF THE 90TH DIVISION

ATTACHED UNITS

ATTACHED to the 90th Division during the period of its activity in France were a number of organizations which, in most cases, were not provided for in the tables of organization, but which, nevertheless, had been created during the war to fill particular needs. Such, for example, was Salvage Unit No. 310, commanded by Lieutenant H. L. Leighton, and composed of thirty enlisted men. This small crew was able to collect and ship back to depots for reclamation articles of an estimated value of more than a million dollars. Not only was this a profitable business, but it also rendered valuable service in that it decreased the amount of imports required at a time when tonnage was at a premium.

The list of articles salvaged ranged from tanks and trucks to tin cans and tent-pins. There were 2,037,500 rounds of ammunition saved. Despite the best efforts of the salvage squads, it is safe to assume that rifle-clips are still scattered from St. Nazaire to Coblenz. One of the largest items was both German and American ordnance property, such as machine gun carts, caissons, rifles, and even trench knives. The list also included quartermaster property of all descriptions, and medical, engineer, and signal material.

Naturally a small squad of thirty men was not able to go out into the fields and assemble all these articles. Details from the infantry regiments, aggregating at times as many as four hundred men, under the direction of Major L. F. Harrod, thoroughly scoured the divisional area, assembling this salvage at the ration distributing points and along the roads used by motor trucks. These returning motor trucks, after delivering rations, would pick up this salvage and transport it to the divisional railhead, where the salvage squad was located. It was there checked over and classified, and the serviceable articles were turned over to the division quartermaster or ordnance officer, the remainder being shipped to salvage depots in the rear.

The 315th Mobile Ordnance Repair Shop performed what was in some ways a similar function. The unit did not complete its training at Camp Williams until September 22. It arrived at Saizerais on September 24, under the command of Captain Alfred W. Baldwin, Ordnance Corps. All salvage gathered from the divisional area was delivered to the repair shop's forward dump, from which it was sent to the shop. In emergencies the ordnance repair shop was able to supply the division ordnance officer with considerable quantities of small arms. Supply officers took all unserviceable arms to the shop, and received serviceable arms in their stead. Upon telephone notice from artillery headquarters, a detail of officers and men was sent with tools to the battery positions to make repairs. In the Meuse-Argonne sector, the repair shop was stationed first at Vigneville and later

THE SYSTEM OF SUPPLY

at Bantheville, at the latter place taking over the repair work of the 155th Field Artillery Brigade.

Motor Shop Truck Units Nos. 391 and 398, operating under the division motor transport officer, repaired all division motor transport. The M. T. O. was charged with the responsibility of keeping necessary records of motor vehicles and with their upkeep and repair.

Later on, many other units were attached to the Division, such as a bakery company, a clothing and bathing unit, and a laundry establishment.

WELFARE ORGANIZATIONS

Also attached to the 90th Division were militarized representatives of three societies—the Y. M. C. A., the Red Cross, and the Knights of Columbus. While each of these organizations was charged exclusively with a special field of activity, their principal achievements were along the same lines of welfare work.

The Y. M. C. A. was first to join the Division. On July 10, Mr. J. W. Nixon, divisional secretary, and Mr. L. B. Young, business secretary, joined. During that month Miss Anna Cooper, our first woman worker, arrived, being soon followed by Mrs. Mabel Deering. These two women were with the Division throughout its battle career, and remained with it during the time it was a part of the Army of Occupation. Mr. Nixon was in charge of the Y. M. C. A. work in the Division during the St. Mihiel operations, being succeeded on October 4 by Mr. P. H. McDowell, who directed these activities during the Meuse-Argonne offensive and the march to Germany. On February 28, 1919, Mr. Young became divisional secretary. Mr. Young and Mr. A. G. Moseley were also with the Division continuously. The total Y. M. C. A. personnel on September 12 was about twenty. The maximum number at any one time was forty-five—on April 1, 1919—more than half of whom were women. The principal work of the Y. M. C. A. in the Aignay-le-Duc area was the establishment of canteens, religious activities, and a limited amount of entertainment and lectures. During the offensives, hot chocolate was served free to the soldiers. A large portion of the personnel was engaged in the direction of canteens and reading and writing rooms.

Captain Harry C. Blackwell was divisional representative of the Red Cross until October 1, 1918, when Captain H. P. Fish was appointed. Typical activities of the Red Cross at Auberge St. Pierre have already been described. In addition, the Red Cross distributed free many magazines and newspapers, confections and tobacco, and sweaters and other knitted goods.

The Knights of Columbus maintained a considerable number of reading and writing rooms, and gave away large quantities of candy, cigarettes, and athletic supplies, but generally did not devote as much attention as other welfare organizations to canteen work.

HISTORY OF THE 90TH DIVISION

Also associated in the welfare work were the chaplains. In fact, the position of chaplain called for a great versatility of talent, as their activities included religious work, athletics, entertainment and welfare, caring for sick and wounded, and burials.

There were thirteen chaplains with the Division when it arrived in France. On August 27, Clarence H. Reese, who had been the first chaplain to report at Camp Travis and was originally assigned to the 360th Infantry, was made division chaplain. Chaplain Reese had been rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, Victoria, Texas. He came to Texas in 1914 from Washington, where for two years he was assistant rector of St. Thomas's Church.

The first day of the St. Mihiel attack the chaplain followed close behind the attacking lines and helped to take care of the wounded. The rain greatly increased the sufferings of the wounded, and the chaplains gathered rain-coats from the dead to shelter them, pulled helpless men out of puddles up to higher ground, and assisted others to get into dugouts or under the side of embankments. On the second day of the offensive a burial detail of 118 men was obtained and interments commenced.

IV

“KEEPING IN TOUCH”

LIAISON is one of those French words which, like “camouflage” or “tout-de-suite,” appealed to the American imagination and was quickly anglicized. When it first came into use it was frequently misunderstood and incorrectly employed, but as it became fixed in the vocabulary it took on a definite meaning which was strictly defined. Literally meaning a “tie” or “connection,” it came to be used in a military sense as signifying the state of being in touch with higher and subordinate commanders.

This little word played a big part in the successes of the 90th Division, for it was the “spirit of liaison,” so to speak, instilled into every commander and staff officer, which enabled the Division to operate as a compact and coördinated unit, which made it possible for the troops to reach all objectives and hold them, and which eliminated battle straggling as a thing unknown in our ranks. The fact that the 90th Division was always “in touch,” and that every commander knew where his units were located and what they were doing, may be stated truly as the predominating factor which caused the Division to stand out as a first-class fighting organization.

The maintenance of liaison has three aspects: first, the mechanical means of communication, or messengers, which are necessary for the transmission of orders or information; secondly, the organization of message centers in the various P. C.’s for the prompt and efficient receipt and despatch of messages; and, thirdly, the intelligent use of this system of communication by every commander. Each of these matters was emphasized during the period of training, and from the beginning of the battle period Major Andrews, G-3, insisted on the most accurate information at all times, and kept an accurate check on organizations; and in this manner the habit of reporting was instilled into every one. This was principally a G-3 function, but G-2 also rendered service through its regimental and battalion intelligence officers and its advance observation posts.

The 90th Division message center had an humble beginning. It was organized at Aignay-le-Duc by Captain Sam. A. Greenwell, then aide to General Allen, and the original force consisted of Captain Greenwell and a clerk with a table in one

HISTORY OF THE 90TH DIVISION

corner of the hall near the entrance to Division headquarters. Captain Greenwell was named division liaison officer, and under the direction of G-3 organized message centers at the P. C. of every organization in the Division.

At Villers-en-Haye the message center was put under the division signal officer and assumed increased importance. Lieutenant Bryan Wilson was in charge at this time, and Lieutenant Donald L. Bryant, of the 315th Field Signal Battalion, was soon added to the force. When Lieutenant Wilson went to the 4th Corps, Lieutenant Ralph B. Leonard was put in charge, and continued in that capacity through the remainder of the battle period. Motorcycle messengers were used by the message center wherever practicable, but mounted couriers continued the service when the roads became impassable. In the Meuse-Argonne sector horses were used almost exclusively. Regardless of the condition of the roads, and despite the difficulty of finding battle P. C.'s in strange places in the blackness of the night, the couriers of the message center always managed to get through and deliver the papers with which they were entrusted.

The list of agencies used to maintain liaison is a long one—aëroplanes, runners and messengers, liaison officers, telephone, buzzer, ground telegraphy (or T. P. S.), radio, pigeons, flares and rockets, and projector lights. So important is the matter of communications that a personnel was trained in each of these methods and was at all times ready for service in case of necessity. The coördination of all of these means into a plan of liaison was the duty of the division signal officer. Captain Sam A. Greenwell acted in this capacity and drew up the plan for the St. Mihiel operations before the arrival of Lieutenant-Colonel R. M. Nolan, who reported as division signal officer on September 7. Lieutenant-Colonel Nolan's untiring efforts and his thorough knowledge of the proper handling of the problems of "keeping in touch" were vital factors in the success of both the St. Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne operations.

The record of the 315th Field Signal Battalion and the regimental signal platoons in maintaining communication is a brilliant one. Both officers and men were devoted to their work, and labored incessantly, without thought of hardship or danger, to insure the almost faultless system of communication which the Division always enjoyed.

Owing to the excellence of the telephone service, and its superiority over other ways of transmitting information and orders, this agency was used almost to the exclusion of all others. The occasions when it was impossible for General Allen to pick up the 'phone in his office and talk to a battalion commander, who might be either in his dugout in the front line or actually advancing with his men, were few indeed. That this was possible must be credited to the courage and devotion to duty of the signalmen.

The signal battalion and the regimental signal platoons had trained together at Etalante and Echalog, and throughout the Division's battle history the organi-

"KEEPING IN TOUCH"

zations worked as one unit. The signal battalion was composed of three companies in addition to its headquarters detachment—Companies A (radio), (B) (wire), and C (outpost). On entering the line the four sections of Company C were assigned to the four regiments, and remained with them thereafter. While this system naturally had some of the faults which come from divided responsibility, the one idea that inspired both groups was to maintain communications as long as it was humanly possible to do so. As the officers of the signal battalion were technical signalmen, and the lieutenants of the regimental platoons were infantrymen with special training in signals, it was ordered that the signal corps officer should command the joint detachment. However, the question of rank was not often raised, as the scarcity of officers usually left only one out of the two officers present for duty.

The first big job of the signalmen was to straighten out the old French net in the St. Mihiel sector. Wires which had fallen into trenches half filled with water had to be staked; buried cables, some of which connected eventually with German wires, had to be traced out, and much new wire laid.

In order to avoid all danger of the Germans "listening in" and discovering the secrets of the offensive, the use of telephones in advance of brigade headquarters was stopped some days before the operation. This furnished an opportunity to test out other means, such as T. P. S., pigeons, and projectors, but infantry runners were relied upon principally.

In preparation for the attack, lines were laid on the night of September 10-11 from Villers-en-Haye to Mamey and forward to brigade battle P. C.'s. Thirty-six kilometers of wire were required, the work being done by twenty-two men under direction of Sergeant William L. McCullum, Company B. The following night these lines were continued to the jumping-off trenches by signalmen from regimental headquarters.

On the morning of September 12 a group of thirteen men from the signal battalion attached to each infantry battalion headquarters went over the top with the first waves, and worked from shell-hole to shell-hole as the battalion commanders advanced. From day to day, as the advance continued, the telephones went further forward, and the lines to the rear were repaired by patrols as fast as shells cut the wire. The lines of the 359th Infantry across "death valley" were frequently broken, but, with only short interruptions during the twenty-seven days the Division was in the sector, communication was maintained by Corporal Charles E. Henry and a small squad under the direction of Lieutenant Charles P. Hatcher, of the regimental signal platoon. Lieutenant Joseph H. Lindsay, Signal Corps, was gassed while restoring the lines of the 179th Brigade in the Bois des Rappes. Sergeant T. J. Ball then continued to maintain the brigade net. In the Preny raid of September 26 details of signalmen went forward with the raiding party of both brigades, Lieutenant John W. Lee, Signal Corps, establishing com-

HISTORY OF THE 90TH DIVISION

munications for the 358th Infantry and Lieutenant Hatcher accompanying the companies of the 359th Infantry.

On October 7, Major J. C. Grant was assigned to the 78th Division, and Major (former Captain) Greenwell assumed command of the 315th Field Signal Battalion.

In the Meuse-Argonne sector the signalmen of the Division were put to several severe tests, but in each case they were successful to a remarkable degree. In the capture of Bantheville on October 23 the advance was made across the open, and the problem of communications was a difficult one, but Lieutenant-Colonel Waddill, commanding the 357th Infantry, was kept in constant contact with his assaulting battalions. Sergeant Dalton D. Beard, being short of help, did several men's work in restoring lines cut by the enemy barrage. At the same time General O'Neil was kept informed of everything that was going on by Lieutenant (later Captain) John H. Ruckman, A. D. C., from an observation post on the ridge west of Bois des Rappes, his telephone having been installed in a shell-hole. On the following day a detail of signalmen ran a line from the Bois des Rappes down the open slope of the hill and across the Andon brook, in the face of snipers and machine guns, in order to establish a telephone for Major Terry Allen in his P. C. near the Aincreville-Bourrut road. This P. C. consisted of nothing more than a hole under the cover of some bushes, less than a hundred meters from the Germans, and Major Allen feared the ringing of the telephone bells more than he did the explosion of the 77's.

The terrific bombardment to which our positions were subjected during this period of a week rendered the maintenance of the lines more difficult than at any other time. Sergeant William R. Adair, Company C, Signal Battalion, was awarded the D. S. C. for staying at his post and running lines himself after many of his men were evacuated, although he had been so badly mustard-gassed that he could hardly see and could not speak above a whisper.

The next test came during the advance of the 180th Brigade on November 1 and 2. The lines were maintained by the faithfulness of such men as Private William G. Reese, Company C, who operated a telephone relay station near Romagne for three days and nights, through continuous shell fire, with only such rations as he was able to salvage from dead bodies. Especially notable was the action of the signalmen under Sergeant Joseph L. L. Miller, who accompanied the 1st Battalion, 360th Infantry, during the attack on Hill 321. After carrying forward heavy rolls of wire and repairing lines under machine gun fire, these men rendered assistance to the first aid station in caring for the wounded. In connecting the 359th Infantry P. C. with the battalions advancing across Cheline and Etailon ravines on November 1, and attacking Villers-devant-Dun on November 2, Sergeant Ray H. Leslie worked under the most adverse conditions.

Then came the greatest test of all. Following up the great advance on Novem-

"KEEPING IN TOUCH"

ber 3, the details of the 179th Brigade, without the aid of a reel-cart, carried forward lines all the way from Grand Carré Farm to Mont-devant-Sassey, in the case of the 357th Infantry, and to the bluffs south of Halles, for the 358th Infantry. This tremendous piece of labor was rendered valueless by the fact that the lines were destroyed, either by the mistaken zeal of other signalmen salvaging wire, or by the movement of artillery over the wires. A line hastily run from Division Headquarters at Villers-devant-Dun to advance Brigade P. C. at Montigny during the night of November 3 was broken frequently by traffic, and it was later necessary to build a second line. Through the irony of fate, the Brigade P. C. at Grand Carré Farm was in touch with the 357th Infantry by a roundabout circuit, and also had connection with the rear echelon of the Division at Romagne, but the gap between Grand Carré Farm and Villers could not be bridged that night. This short lapse in telephone service gave the radio operators their chance, and liaison with the corps was maintained by wireless.

The final test before the armistice came in the crossing of the Meuse on the night of November 9, and the advance on Stenay the following day. Despite the craters in the Sassey-Mouzay road, and the obstacles which had been placed by the retreating Germans, Captain John Donhauser had a telephone in working order at Mouzay by the time the 1st Battalion, 357th Infantry, the leading troops of the advance-guard, reached that town, and maintained his line despite the heavy shelling of Mouzay and vicinity during the night.

On November 10 the signalmen went into Stenay with the 358th Infantry. The establishing of the lines across the open machine-gun-swept area between Stenay and Mouzay called for extraordinary bravery and coolness. Working with salvaged German wire of every description, Sergeant Belmar B. Seegar, Company C, untangled and spliced his line while directly under artillery, machine gun, and sniper fire. The telephone which he established was used by Lieutenant Dexter Scurlock to transmit full reports on the fighting to Colonel Leary. Many infantry runners also displayed complete disregard for personal danger in carrying messages across these dangerous fields.

Although always prepared for service, the radio was seldom called on during active operations. The telephone was always available, and was a much quicker and more satisfactory medium of communication, especially as every radio message had to be coded before being transmitted. Even if the simplest code was used, the time required for coding and decoding was so great, and the chances of mistakes were so numerous, that the radio was looked upon as a secondary means of communication.

While important orders were transmitted by telephone only in code during periods of stabilization, when "listening in" by the Germans was possible, all precautions were thrown to the winds when the advances got under way. During movement the chances of wires being tapped are negligible, and the slight pos-

HISTORY OF THE 90TH DIVISION

sibility is outweighed by the importance of having free and undisturbed communication between commanders. On the other hand, the system of code names for individuals and organizations proved to be most convenient and practicable. Throughout both offensives the 90th Division central was known as "Taylor" and the 1st Corps was "Buster." Within the Division, the 179th Brigade was known as "Tyson" and the 180th Brigade as "Tuttle," the 357th Infantry as "Take," the 358th Infantry as "Tell," the 359th Infantry as "Thaw," and the 360th Infantry as "Tide." The battalions were also designated by combinations of letters. The scheme was rendered even more useful by calling the same position in each headquarters by the same number. The commander of a unit was "one," General Allen being "Taylor 1," and Colonel Price answering to "Tide 1." The operations sections, whether divisional, brigade, or regimental, were "seven," and so on.

Despite the small number of occasions on which the radio was used, its value as a reserve means of communication, in case the telephones failed to function, rendered it necessary that the wireless sets always be kept ready for service. Detachments of Company A were on duty at division, brigade, and regimental headquarters. But it was not until after the armistice that the radio came into its own. Owing to the fact that all headquarters changed almost daily during the march to Germany, the installation of telephones was out of the question. During the period of movement practically all communication from regiment to brigade and from brigade to division was by radio. Each regiment was equipped with a "spark" or damped wireless set, which, together with all necessary supplies, could be loaded into a light delivery truck. Each brigade also possessed a spark set, and in addition carried a set sending undamped waves for communication with the Division.

When Major Greenwell took charge of welfare work for the Division in the occupied area of Germany, Captain Willie Murphy assumed command of the Signal Battalion.

No mention of liaison would be complete without a tribute to the bravery of a group of men known as runners, who, when every other means had failed, were always ready to risk their lives to deliver a message for their commander. Within the battalion—from platoon to company, from company to battalion commander—where the fighting was fiercest, the runners had a monopoly on liaison; and further to the rear messengers were indispensable. Between the higher headquarters runners were organized into a chain, with relay posts at frequent intervals. In the St. Mihiel attack it required two platoons of infantry to organize a runner chain for a brigade P. C., the routes being from the brigade up to the Division, down to the two regiments, and laterally to connect with the other brigade.

The 90th Division never had much need for infantry contact planes, as its internal liaison machine functioned so smoothly that the staff was never in great

“KEEPING IN TOUCH”

need of additional information about the front line. However, the air service was able to be of assistance in adjusting artillery fire and in reconnoitering the enemy positions. Both the aëro squadrons and the balloon companies were of service along those lines.

The 50th Aëro Squadron was attached to the 90th Division for the St. Mihiel attack. During the training period the Division had worked with the 12th Aëro Squadron, an organization composed of many Texas men, but the assignment was changed a few days before the action. The 90th Aëro Squadron was with the Division on the Meuse-Argonne front.

V

THE ENGINEERS

DURING the long preliminary training which the 315th Regiment and Engineer Train had received at Camp Travis, Texas, and in the Aignay-le-Duc training area in France, the personnel of these organizations had received instruction both in infantry training and in the technical qualifications pertaining to engineer work. Not only had they been given a thorough grounding in close and extended order, and fired the prescribed course on the target range, but trenches had been dug and revetted, gabions, fascines, and hurdles constructed, various types of wire entanglements erected, demolition work practiced, pontoon bridges built and demolished, a considerable amount of sketching, surveying, and topographical work carried on, and instructions given in carpenter work, blacksmithing, and other subjects. The theoretical instruction had been supplemented by a large amount of practical work, and such extensive projects as the target range at Camp Bullis, the complete system of trenches east of Salado Creek, and considerable construction work, particularly of barracks and other buildings in France, had been done under the supervision of engineer personnel assisted by infantry labor parties. This regiment was therefore well grounded in all essential qualifications necessary to "carry on" when it reached the front.

Colonel Frank C. Boggs, C. of E., who had organized and trained this regiment and acted as division engineer from the time of the organization of the 90th Division until August 8, 1918, was transferred at that time, and on August 15, Colonel Francis A. Pope, C. of E., reported and took over the regiment. On the succeeding days the regiment was moved by train to the Toul area, the motor transportation and train moving overland and arriving at Toul on August 22. On the afternoon of August 21, orders were received providing for the relief of the 1st Engineer Regiment and train in the (then) Saizerais sector. All relief movements were made at night, without lights, and the relief was completed on the night of August 23.

Lieutenant-Colonel George A. Knapp was second in command of the 315th Engineer Regiment and Train during the St. Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne

THE ENGINEERS

operations, as well as during the major portion of the period while the Division formed a part of the Army of Occupation. During the interims incident to the changing of the commanding officers of the Engineer Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Knapp acted as division engineer as well as commander of the Engineer Regiment. Major H. R. Cooper commanded the 1st Battalion throughout the St. Mihiel offensive as well as throughout all, except the last week, of the Meuse-Argonne operations, when he was second in command of the regiment, due to the illness of Colonel Knapp. During this latter period Captain Oscar A. Seward, Jr., commanded the 1st Battalion. Major E. A. Wood commanded the 2d Battalion throughout the entire service of the regiment in the American Expeditionary Forces. During the battle period Captain Joe A. Noble acted as operations officer, Captain Henry C. Porter acted as regimental adjutant, Captain Howard S. Warner as personnel adjutant, Captain A. A. Laird as topographical officer, 1st Lieutenant Aubrey Evans as regimental supply officer, and Captain Oscar A. Seward, Jr., and Captain (later Major) Frank T. Payne as adjutants of the 1st and 2d Battalions, respectively. The commanding officers of the seven companies of the regiment were: Company A, Captain J. E. L. Millender; Company B, Captain Frank L. Timmons; Company C, 1st Lieutenant (later Captain) Julian W. Alger; Company D, Captain A. M. Bowles; Company E, Captain J. A. Given; Company F, Captain George E. Edwards; and Headquarters Company, 1st Lieutenant (later Captain) Leslie E. Delf. 1st Lieutenant (later Captain) David H. Levy commanded the Engineer Train.

The first task which confronted the regiment was a thorough reconnaissance of the entire divisional sector and putting up signs throughout the area. The bulk of the troops was employed in the continuation of the work of the French on Position "2 Bis," and the repairing of roads. During odd moments a bridge was built and some barracks erected.

The regiment's mission during the attack which began on September 12 is summarized in the words of the field order: "This regiment, operating north of the Metz highway exclusively, will keep open existing lines of communication, and, following closely behind the assaulting infantry, will assist the advance of the artillery and open new lines of communication. Where necessary, jumping-off places will be prepared for the infantry. Wire will be cut by the infantry, but preparations will be made for the destruction of entanglements by explosives if this becomes necessary. Objectives reached by the infantry will be organized immediately to resist counter-attack."

As soon as orders for the attack were received, the train began hauling material to two dumps, one on the Metz highway near Auberge St. Pierre, and the other on the Thiaucourt road about one kilometer northwest of its junction with the Metz highway, and at zero hour each dump contained about 12,000 sand-bags, 1500 shovels, 2000 picks, 18 tons of wire, and quantities of lumber.

HISTORY OF THE 90TH DIVISION

It will be seen from the field order that opening up communications was the principal mission of the Division's engineers. Time and artillery fire had obliterated all roads across No Man's Land. The country was rough and cut up by trenches, and the attack had been preceded by a rain of several days' duration, so that movement across the open was next to impossible—conditions which made road work of the first importance. This was realized immediately after the advance began, and all available troops were placed on the roads, Companies B and F being brought forward on the morning of the 12th. Army and corps troops had been moved in during the night of the 11th–12th, and these also began work on roads. The division axial road was opened to Vilcey-sur-Trey on the afternoon of the 12th.

Organization of the captured ground was begun immediately upon the attainment of the day's objectives; this consisting mainly of reversing German trenches and stringing some wire. The enemy had abandoned a large quantity of fortification material, and it was found feasible to utilize this in large measure,—a very fortunate fact, as the lack of animal transportation made the moving up of engineer material a very slow and unsatisfactory process.

A complete reconnaissance was made of the captured ground, a number of snares which had been discovered subsequent to the attack were destroyed, and an enormous quantity of German engineer material secured. An enemy ammunition dump two miles in advance of the infantry was blown up by a party of infantry and engineers under Lieutenant Nicolett, of Company A.

All work in the sector subsequent to the attack was done under fire, and the companies received no rest until October 1, when they moved back, one at a time, to Griscourt and rested three days, incidentally taking a bath.

During the St. Mihiel operations, thirteen men of the regiment were killed or died of wounds, while during the raid of September 26, four men of Company E were captured and four others either captured or killed. While in this sector fifty-six enlisted men and the following officers received wounds: Captain Frank G. Hoffman, Company C; Captain Frank L. Kebelman, supply officer; 1st Lieutenant Ralph W. Baker, Company A; 1st Lieutenant Edwin B. Patterson, Company D; 1st Lieutenant Perry H. Walleit, Dental R. C.; 2d Lieutenant Edward R. Warren, Company E; and 2d Lieutenant Richard A. Minter, Company C.

On October 7 orders for the relief of the regiment were received, and on the night of October 8–9 the 1st Battalion was relieved by the 1st Battalion of the 7th Engineers and marched to Lucey, arriving on the afternoon of the 9th. The 2d Battalion, regimental headquarters, and engineer train were relieved on the following night by corresponding units of the 7th Engineers and marched to Lucey, the 2d Battalion reaching there about daylight.

The organization remained in Lucey one week, resting, bathing, and cleaning up generally, and on October 16 the personnel embussed for the Verdun sector,

THE ENGINEERS

the trains moving overland under Lieutenant E. L. Jarrett. The transportation question was, as usual, acute, and lack of animals made it necessary for each company to salvage two of its tool-wagons and a considerable quantity of miscellaneous equipment. The engineer train moved its tool-wagons, for which there were no animals, behind trucks.

On the night of October 16, regimental headquarters, train, and 1st Battalion arrived at Camp Placys, and the 2d Battalion at Camp Sud, French camps located between Blercourt and Rampont. The following day orders were received placing the regiment on corps work, and that night the companies moved forward as follows: Companies A, B, and C to Malancourt, and Companies D and F to Béthincourt. Regimental headquarters and train remained at Camp Placys and Company E moved to Béthelainville on the morning of October 18. Companies A, B, and C were placed on road work and some building construction at the corps P. C. west of Malancourt. Companies D and F constructed metaled parking space at the field hospital south of Béthincourt, and Company E started clearing and grading the aviation field near Béthelainville.

During this period the 90th Division was in reserve, but it moved into the line on October 22, and the same day the 1st Battalion, 315th Engineers, was released by the corps and moved to Madeleine Farm. It continued work on roads as far north as Bantheville and constructed a battle P. C. for division headquarters at Romagne. The 2d Battalion was released to the Division on October 29. Regimental headquarters moved to Cuisy on October 24, and on the following day the train was moved to Malancourt.

A new phase in the war was reached about this time, in that all attempt at concealment was abandoned. The roads were jammed with traffic day and night, and troops bivouacked in the open up to within two or three miles of the front lines. The condition was partly due to the lack of cover, as the country was generally open, and practically the only concealment to be had was offered by the reverse slopes of hills. The German artillery was active, but contrived to make comparatively few hits. A few men were injured by shrapnel while working on the division battle P. C. at Romagne, and two shells registered on Company F's and the train picket lines with disastrous results; but the regiment "got off" lightly, on the whole.

On October 30, the division engineer had established an advanced P. C. at Romagne, and the train had moved to Cunel, the companies being located close around Romagne. For the attack on November 1, two companies (D and F) were placed with the assaulting (180th) Brigade. These companies were to assist the forward movement of the artillery, open and maintain lines of communication, look after organization of the captured ground, and handle any other engineer work which might arise. It was not contemplated that they would cut any wire,—the Germans had comparatively little before their positions,—and orders

HISTORY OF THE 90TH DIVISION

were issued that they should not be used as infantry. The remaining four companies were to work on lines of communication under the division engineer.

The attack progressed as planned, and as it became evident that the Germans did not contemplate making a stand west of the Meuse, all of the engineers were thrown on lines of communication.

The 1st Battalion moved up to a point just south of Montigny on November 4, the 2d Battalion remaining in Villers, both battalions continuing road work. On the night of November 9-10, Companies D and F crossed the Meuse at Sassey on a bridge just completed by the army and worked on the national highway between a point opposite Sassey and Mouzay. The enemy had blown three openings in this road, which, according to the statements of prisoners, had been calculated to delay the advance of the artillery for at least forty-eight hours. The road was made passable by 2 A. M. of the 10th, enabling an infantry brigade, a battalion of light and a battalion of heavy artillery to get into position before daybreak.

On November 10, regimental headquarters and train moved to Sassey and the 1st and 2d Battalions moved into Mouzay, all companies continuing work on roads. Company E threw a pontoon foot-bridge across the Meuse east of Villefranche on the morning of the 10th. The enemy harassed Mouzay actively with high explosives and gas until the morning of the 11th. The armistice went into effect at eleven hours on that date. The same afternoon the regiment and train moved into Stenay, which had been left in a fairly good state of repair, and it was found possible to house all troops very comfortably. This attended to, everybody took a bath and various engineer works throughout the divisional area were undertaken. Baths and delousers were built, latrines provided, a bridge over the Wiseppe constructed, and repair work on roads begun. Some time was found to hold infantry drill, and this and new clothes soon had the regiment looking "military" again.

In the Meuse-Argonne operations thirteen men were killed or died of wounds, among them being Corporal Monroe A. Needham, of Company F, who was instantly killed by an explosive machine gun bullet fired by an airplane which swooped down upon him while work was in progress on the construction of an advance dressing station. During these operations eighty-five enlisted men and the following officers received wounds: Captain Oscar A. Seward, Jr., C. O., 1st Battalion; 1st Lieutenant John A. Focht, Company B; 1st Lieutenant Herbert A. Frankenstein, Company B; and 2d Lieutenant Stuart C. McCarty, Company C.

In the ensuing march to Germany, as a part of the Army of Occupation, the 315th Engineers preceded the balance of the Division by one or two days' march. A thorough reconnaissance was made of the available roads and of the billeting capacities of the towns en route, and placards were posted at all road crossings and prominent points, indicating the route to be taken by all units of the Division in their forward march. Regimental headquarters were ultimately established in

THE ENGINEERS

Germany in a delightful castle at Lieser, the engineer regiment and train being billeted in Lieser, Mülheim, and Maring. The engineers did not, however, receive any considerable rest; for, as there were insufficient facilities for housing and properly caring for the troops of the Division in the divisional area, it rendered necessary the immediate construction of innumerable structures. On January 1, 1919, this work was begun, and continued without cessation until the departure of the 90th Division from Germany. It included the erection of barracks, kitchens, mess halls, amusement halls, stables, baths, delousers, dipping vats, and thousands of bunks, mostly of the double-deck type. In addition, large grandstands were erected for the divisional horse show and circus. The operation of the public utilities in the divisional area was supervised by the engineer personnel, and a large number of sawmills, gravel-pits, and rock quarries were taken over. On February 8, 1919, Colonel Jarvis J. Bain was relieved of the command of the regiment, becoming the 7th Corps engineer, and Colonel William H. Sage, Jr., who had been with the regiment previously at Camp Travis, was assigned as regimental commander, reporting for duty shortly thereafter. The roads in the divisional area had not been constructed to stand the heavy traffic incident to the movement of thousands of men, tremendous quantities of supplies, and large numbers of heavy motor vehicles, and as a result of the heavy snows and unusually early spring thaws, the major portion of the roads in the divisional area became unserviceable. It was necessary, therefore, for the engineers to repair and, in numerous instances, to supervise the rebuilding of these roads. Hundreds of miles of roads in the divisional area were being continually used, and the necessity of keeping them in a serviceable condition presented a serious problem and called for tremendous efforts.

In the execution of all these laborious tasks performed in January, just as during the more spectacular and trying days of active operations, the engineers lived up to their motto, "Essayons," and never "strived" in vain.

VI

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

EVACUATION and early treatment of men wounded in action, care and restoration to duty of the normal sick, precautionary measures to prevent the spread of disease,—in a word, everything necessary to preserve in fit condition and to return to duty the maximum number of men,—such was the task of the wearers of the caduceus in the 90th Division.

The story of their activities is a chronicle of the fearlessness of the first-aid men, who, following the assaulting waves, risked their own lives to save their comrades; of the devotion and daring of the battalion and regimental surgeons, who pushed their first-aid stations forward under continuous fire; of the non-chalance, courage, and hardships of the ambulance men; of the unending hours of toil and nervous tension, at personal risk, on the part of the personnel of the field hospitals; and of the coolness, foresight, and professional skill of the directing officers.

At the head of the Medical Department was the division surgeon, a position held by Colonel Paul S. Halloran from the time the Division was organized until after the armistice, when Lieutenant-Colonel E. L. Parmenter became acting division surgeon until the arrival of Lieutenant-Colonel N. L. McDiarmid. Colonel Halloran's assistants were Captain (later Major) C. M. Beck, assistant division surgeon; Major (later Lieutenant-Colonel) C. M. Hendricks, division medical gas officer; Captain (later Major) George A. MacIver, division psychiatrist; Captain (later Major) Paul V. Woolley, division urologist; and Lieutenant (later Captain) R. K. Ghormley, division orthopedist.

The regimental surgeons during the battle period were Major Curtis Bland, 357th Infantry; Major Karl T. Brown, 358th Infantry; Major Frank W. Van Kirk, 359th Infantry; Major Willard A. Phares, 360th Infantry; and Major R. D. Alexander for the St. Mihiel offensive and Captain (later Major) Joseph A. Livingston for the Meuse-Argonne offensive, 315th Engineers. Under each of the regimental surgeons were six battalion surgeons. The dental service of the Division was in the hands of Major Richard Kiebler, division dental surgeon. During the battle activities dental surgeons assigned to regiments acted as assistant battalion surgeons, rendering invaluable aid in this capacity. The dental assist-

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

ants acted as first-aid men. Major Kiebler and Captain (later Major) Carver R. Brown acted as day and night regulating officers at the Triage.

At the time of the organization of the Division the field hospital section and the ambulance section operated separately, but on October 16, 1917, the two sections were put under one command, and Lieutenant-Colonel (then Major) Parmenter was placed in charge of the combined 315th Sanitary Train. During operations Major H. G. Garwood was director of field hospitals, and Colonel Parmenter personally directed the ambulance companies.

When the 90th Division entered the line in relief of the 1st Division, headquarters of the sanitary train and of the ambulance and field hospital sections were established at Rosieres-en-Haye; but prior to the attack of September 12 all headquarters moved to Griscourt, where the Triage was operated by Field Hospital No. 357, under the command of Major W. H. Hengstler. Field Hospital No. 359, under the command of Major T. J. Strong, operated a semi-permanent hospital for sick at Rosieres-en-Haye; Field Hospital No. 358, under command of Captain (later Major) Frank N. Gordon, was established at Rogeville to treat gas cases; and Field Hospital No. 360, under command of Captain (later Major) Jesse Ingram, was set up to treat contagious cases until September 13, when its personnel was assigned to duty with No. 357 at the Triage.

The Triage was a central "clearing house" to which sick, wounded, and gassed cases were brought to be registered and treated, and from which they were evacuated to another hospital handling the particular type of case. Splint cases were examined and necessary changes made, wounds were classified as serious or slight, and each patient was tagged with the number of the hospital to which he was to be sent. Cases of shock were retained and treated in the shock ward especially fitted up for this work, the attendants being specially trained. During this period of waiting, patients were given hot nourishment, their wet clothing and shoes were removed and replaced by dry garments, and the patients were then wrapped in blankets, in order to keep them warm and comfortable.

The chain of evacuation during action began when the wounded were picked up by company stretcher-bearers and regimental first-aid men and carried to the advance dressing station. Under the direction of the regimental surgeon, each battalion surgeon established one of these stations as near the firing-line as possible. Operating under shell and machine gun fire, the activity of these men, of necessity, was confined to first-aid work. Hemorrhages were controlled, wounds cleansed, bandages applied, splints adjusted in case of broken bones, an injection of anti-tetanic serum given and the patient tagged and sent to the rear as soon as possible—on foot, if he were able to walk; by ambulance, if the drivers were able to reach the aid station; or by ambulance stretcher-bearers, if the ambulances were some distance away.

The ambulances carried on the work from the point where the first-aid men left

HISTORY OF THE 90TH DIVISION

off. Usually the ambulance drivers went right to the aid station, thus **relieving** the stretcher-bearers of the long and tedious work of carrying the wounded **great** distances. The ambulance companies also established dressing stations at **which** the wounded made their second stop on their way to the rear. Here dressings and splints were examined and readjusted when necessary, gas cases were stripped and mustard gas cases bathed. To the satisfactory manner in which this was **done** must be credited the small number of cases of shock and extensive mustard burns arriving at the field hospitals. From the ambulance dressing stations the wounded were transported by ambulances to the Triage.

During the St. Mihiel offensive, Ambulance Company No. 357, under command of Captain (later Major) Daniel Jones, operated a dressing station at Camp Jonc Fontaine, serving the 179th Brigade. Ambulance Company No. 359, under command of Captain (later Major) Will S. Horn, operated a dressing station at Jezainville, serving the 180th Brigade. Ambulance Company No. 358, under command of Captain W. W. Phillips, was charged with the evacuation from the Triage to the various field hospitals and the evacuation hospitals in and near Toul. Ambulance Company No. 360, under command of Captain Van D. Barnes, which was horse drawn, was held in reserve. Early on the morning of September 12 the litter-bearer sections of Ambulance Companies Nos. 357 and 359 were supplemented by eighty men from Ambulance Company No. 360 joining the battalion aid stations. On the second day of the drive, Ambulance Company No. 357 advanced its dressing station to Fey-en-Haye, and Ambulance Company No. 359 moved its station forward to Montauville. On September 20, when the sector had been stabilized, Ambulance Company No. 357 put an advance dressing station in Vilcey-sur-Trey, and Ambulance Company No. 358 established a station at Viéville-en-Haye when the division sector was extended westward. As the 357th Infantry could be reached by motor vehicles only by means of a long detour, four horse-drawn ambulances were used for evacuation duty between the sector of the 357th Infantry and Fey-en-Haye.

Both during and after the offensive the ambulance men manifested a calm disregard for personal danger that won them universal praise. Three ambulances were put out of action by direct hits by enemy shells. Particularly noticeable was the action of the ambulance men evacuating wounded after the raids made in the Puvenelle sector. During the night of September 23 the ambulances made four trips each way from St. Marie Farm to the ambulance dressing stations, over roads which were wet, slippery, and under constant shell fire. Before crossing Vilcey hill it was often necessary to await the lifting of the enemy artillery fire and push forward again during the lull. Following the heavy action of September 26, casualties were evacuated from the stations near Huit Chemins and at other points in the Bois des Rappes and over roads under direct enemy observation and constantly subjected to harassing fire.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Early in the offensive the commanding officer of Ambulance Company No. 359 was severely wounded, the command then passing to Captain James F. Cadenhead. This company evacuated all the casualties from the Bois-le-Pretre. 1st Lieutenant Nesbit, of Ambulance Company No. 357, was also severely wounded during the St. Mihiel offensive. The casualties in the personnel of the ambulance companies during this action were three killed and fourteen wounded.

The work of the battalion surgeons, the first-aid men, and the stretcher-bearers affords individual examples of continuous devotion to duty. In order to give a comprehensive idea of the work of these men it is interesting to quote from a diary of one of the battalion surgeons:

"The night of September 11, 1918, the medical detachment of my battalion moved forward from its position in support to the front line trenches. The night was very dark, there was a continuous downpour of rain, and we were compelled to advance under a most terrific shell fire. We reached our position about four o'clock on the morning of September 12. As the battalion went over the top in the early morning hours we established our first-aid station in the trench from which they advanced. The first-aid men and stretcher-bearers went over with the first wave, these men being continuously on the field with the infantry. Many times the first-aid men would drag men to shell-holes and administer first aid, being compelled to leave them there until nightfall before being able to litter them to the advance dressing station, on account of sniping, as they were under direct observation of the enemy. This first day we had great trouble in getting our wounded to the rear on account of the endless barbed wire entanglements, and also on account of continuous shell fire all day long, making it impossible for ambulances to push near the station. For this reason the ambulance-bearer section was compelled to litter wounded from my station over the worst possible sort of terrain and under heavy fire a distance of two kilometers."

What has been set down by this battalion surgeon was the experience of all the battalion surgeons and their detachments throughout the offensive. One battalion surgeon, Lieutenant Morris Finkleberg, 360th Infantry, was killed while in the performance of his duty, and several men of the regimental medical detachments were killed and many more wounded.

The experience of our Allies had taught us that during the last few months preceding the offensive 50 per cent. of all casualties had been gas casualties. For this reason the division surgeon had seen to it that the organization of the medical gas defense had been brought to a high standard of efficiency. Regimental and battalion surgeons, the enlisted personnel and litter-bearers were instructed in first aid to the gassed. This was done while the Division was holding its sector, and instruction was kept up during and after the St. Mihiel drive. The terrain of this sector was particularly well adapted to gas warfare, and many casualties resulted.

HISTORY OF THE 90TH DIVISION

At the Division gas hospital mustard gas cases were again bathed with **alkaline** solution. In the case of other gases the men were made warm and comfortable, and in many cases the continuous administration of oxygen was practised. The total number of cases treated at the division gas hospital in the St. Mihiel sector was 1390; of these cases 450 were known to be mustard and 920 lachrymators, sternutators, and diphosgene. The number of men returned to duty from the division gas hospital was 884, while 529 were evacuated to base hospitals in the rear, and 17 died.

The Triage of the 90th Division handled in the St. Mihiel sector, from all sources, a total of 7417 wounded, gassed, and sick, of which number 4758 were 90th Division battle casualties.

Upon being relieved in the St. Mihiel sector, the ambulance and field hospital companies were assembled at Blenod-les-Toul for a week of rest. The medical detachments of various regiments accompanied their organizations to various towns and villages in the vicinity of Toul for the same purpose. After moving to the Meuse-Argonne front, the Triage was established on October 19 at Béthincourt. Field Hospital No. 357, assisted by two officers and sixty men of Ambulance Company No. 360, was combined with Field Hospital No. 358, which acted as a gas department, as the divisional Triage. This was a change in procedure, in compliance with corps orders, from that followed in the St. Mihiel sector. Field Hospital No. 359 was established at Sivry-la-Perche to receive the sick and to act as relay station to the rear for the slightly wounded. Field Hospital No. 360, on October 20, reported to the 179th Brigade and opened an advance rest station at Nantillois, with a dressing station at Madeleine Farm.

In the Meuse-Argonne sector all four field hospitals were established under tentage, as no buildings were available, and the rapid advance necessitated the use of mobile equipment.

Owing to the narrowness of the Division front, only one ambulance dressing station was established. On the night of October 21 Ambulance Companies Nos. 357 and 359 established a joint dressing station under tentage at Nantillois. On the following day Ambulance Company No. 357 moved to Romagne and established a dressing and gas treatment station. On November 3 Ambulance Company No. 358, which had been at Septsarges, joined Ambulance Company No. 359 at the main dressing station at Nantillois. All companies furnished details to the battalion aid stations. All motor ambulances, thirty-eight in number, were pooled and operated from one "ambulance head." The "ambulance head" was first established at Nantillois and on November 5 was moved to Cunel. On this same date Ambulance Company No. 359 moved its dressing station to Villers-devant-Dun, and Ambulance Company No. 357 jumped from Romagne to Halles.

The problem of transportation in this sector was a very difficult one. Owing



A field hospital established near Béthincourt

HISTORY OF THE 90TH DIVISION

to the condition of the roads and the length of the haul, only two round trips could be made in twenty-four hours. All available substitutes had to be used to give the drivers an opportunity to snatch a bit of sleep. Here again the ambulance men displayed great courage and devotion to duty. One driver, Wagoner Shely, while driving an ambulance loaded with wounded from the advance dressing station to the ambulance dressing station, had his left leg shattered by shrapnel; and though in great pain and weak from the loss of blood, he continued with his load of wounded many kilometers to the dressing station. Upon reaching his destination, he collapsed.

Regimental and battalion surgeons, together with their detachments, pressed forward with the advance of the infantry. A paragraph from the diary of another battalion surgeon may give an impression of what their work was like:

"On the night of October 30, 1918, myself and detachment moved up in support into the front line position, my battalion going in on the right flank. I established my aid station behind the embankment of the road leading from Bantheville to Andevanne, about two kilometers northwest of Bantheville, holding this position through the night and all of October 31 under a terrific shell fire, with no protection whatever. On November 1 the first wave had gone over, and with the second wave my stretcher-bearers and first-aid men advanced. My assistant, Lieutenant Morrissey, D. C., was killed. About noon the same day I advanced my aid station two kilometers farther north, the infantry having halted for the night at this point. With nightfall came rain, making it very difficult to care for the wounded. There was no available shelter, and the casualties were very heavy. On November 2 the advance was so rapid that we were compelled to move our aid station twice during the day. Our last aid station established this day was just north of Andevanne, and on account of the terrible condition of roads the wounded had to be littered from my station about four kilometers to the ambulances. A direct hit was made on our station, wounding three of the medical detachment and killing five Signal Corps men. To date the medical detachment of my regiment has had 60 per cent. casualties."

The hardships endured by these men and the difficulties under which they labored in their efforts to assist their wounded comrades were thoroughly appreciated, and many were cited for their bravery and devotion to duty. One of these was Lieutenant (now Captain) James G. Hall, who was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross. His citation is as follows: "In spite of severe wounds, including two broken ribs, Lieutenant Hall continued at his post for three days, administering aid to the wounded throughout the combat. Numbers of lives were saved by his heroic devotion to duty."

A medical supply dump was maintained at the Triage by the medical supply officer, and battalion surgeons received from ambulances evacuating their patients such supplies of litter, blankets, anti-tetanic serum, and other supplies as had not

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

been expended on patients evacuated. In this manner there was never a shortage of medical supplies at the front.

The Triage continued to operate at Béthincourt until November 3. While at Béthincourt it was subjected to several air raids at night, and high explosive shells fell in the immediate vicinity practically every day. On November 3 the Triage was advanced to Septsarges, occupying a site previously prepared by Field Hospital No. 360, which had been moved from Nantillois on account of its being shelled on October 25, the shells falling directly on the hospital, instantly killing four men, fatally wounding a fifth, and severely wounding fourteen others, including the dental officer attached to this hospital. Happily, none of the patients in the hospital at the time were injured.

The Triage continued to operate at Septsarges from November 3 to November 8, Field Hospital No. 360 taking over the gas department, while Field Hospital No. 358 was pushed forward to prepare a Triage site at Bantheville. In the late afternoon of November 5 the Triage was subjected to severe shelling, shells falling within a few yards of the hospital. However, there were only two casualties among the enlisted personnel. On November 8 the Triage joined Field Hospital No. 358 at Bantheville and operated there until the morning of November 11, Field Hospital No. 360 having moved to Dun-sur-Meuse to prepare a new Triage site. At Bantheville the Triage was again subjected to nightly air raids. On the morning of November 11 the Triage was established at Dun-sur-Meuse. At eleven o'clock of that date the steady stream of wounded and gassed that had been flowing back from the front during the campaign in the Meuse-Argonne sector ceased, 5622 cases, of which 3530 were 90th Division battle casualties, having passed through the Triage during the twenty-one days of continuous fighting. The gas admissions were 785, of which number 59 were known to be mustard. Of the total number of gassed cases, 39.27 per cent. were returned to duty from the division gas hospital. The medical department of the Division hung up the A. E. F. record for low mortality rate from gas. Of the 2175 men actually gassed and treated at the division gas hospital, only 17 died, making the remarkably low mortality rate of .78 per cent.

Following the signing of the armistice, the entire sanitary train was reunited at Blanc Fontaine barracks, near Stenay. Here Field Hospital No. 359 established a hospital for the treatment of normal sick.

When the Division began its march into Germany ambulances were assigned to each regiment. Field hospitals were established as the Division moved forward, leap-frogging one another and occupying the following towns in order: Iré-le-Sec and Longwy, France; Hesperange, Luxemburg; Konz and Hetzerath, Germany. When the Division was established in its area of occupation, headquarters of the 315th Sanitary Train, together with all ambulance companies and Field Hospitals Nos. 359 and 360, were established at Manderscheid. Field Hospital

HISTORY OF THE 90TH DIVISION

No. 357 was established at Gerolstein to receive the sick from the 179th Infantry Brigade. This hospital evacuated its patients, when necessary, to Prum. Field Hospital No. 358 was established at Cues and cared for the sick of the 180th Infantry Brigade, 165th Artillery Brigade, 315th Sanitary Train, 315th Engineers, 315th Signal Battalion, Division Headquarters, and all auxiliary units. This hospital evacuated, when necessary, to Trier.

During the period from January 1 to May 1, 1919, the Medical Department set up another new record, having the lowest mortality rate from disease of any division in the A. E. F.—5.9 per thousand. It also had the lowest mortality rate for pneumonia of any Division in the A. E. F., the field hospitals in the Division besting the evacuation and base hospitals both in the Army of Occupation and in France by setting up the remarkably low mortality rate of 9.1 per cent. for pneumonia.

VII

THE 165TH FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE

TRAINING IN FRANCE

A SHORT time before the arrival of the 90th Division in France, a decision had been made at general headquarters that artillery brigades which had already received experience at the front would be maintained in men and material, even if it were necessary to break up newly arriving units. There was a relative shortage both in motor equipment and in horses, due to the fact that shipments of men from America had been given priority by the Allied High Command as a result of the serious need for man-power revealed by the spring drives of the Germans. Thus it came about that the fate of the 90th Division's artillery was settled by the capricious changes of war, without the brigade being given an opportunity to demonstrate its capabilities.

Immediately upon its arrival in the training area in France, the brigade was called upon to make many sacrifices. There were demands for officers to fill requirements at the front as aeroplane and balloon observers. The necessity for suitable officer material took the oldest and most seasoned non-commissioned officers to Saumur. The camp to which the brigade had been assigned was a new one for American troops, although it had existed as a military site from the time of Napoleon and had been used for the training of colonial troops. No artillery range existed, no school facilities, and, indeed, there was nothing except some barracks lately occupied by Russian troops. Water and bathing facilities were at a premium, and the intense heat of midsummer in southern France drew heavily upon the endurance of the men. There was a general epidemic of Spanish influenza, which reduced the number of effectives available for duty. Many of the horses received by the light regiments died. In spite of its handicaps, the brigade prepared its own camp site, demolishing forests in the construction of an artillery range, and moved and reconstructed buildings to house the school established by the chief of artillery. In September the range was completed and sufficient material had been received for the regiments to begin final target practice to fit them for duty at the front.

HISTORY OF THE 90TH DIVISION

The hardest blow the brigade had to face came late in September. But one week remained of the prescribed course of instruction, and every one looked forward to active service. However, at Camp Souge, a few kilometers on the other side of Bordeaux, was a brigade which entered the training area six days earlier than the 165th; and when that brigade received orders to move to the front, it was necessary for the 165th Brigade to turn over practically every animal that had been received.

Some hope was aroused when the brigade was moved to an area just north of Chaumont, where the American general headquarters was located. This movement began on October 6, brigade headquarters being established at Andelot. While in this area material for the howitzer regiment was finally received, and everything possible was done to prepare the brigade for action. A number of officers, including the brigade staff and many of the regimental staff, together with picked men, went to the front for periods of instruction. A reconnaissance of the sector held by the 90th Division was made with a view to moving into line with the least possible delay.

The last few days of October and the first eleven days of November were anxious and perplexing ones for the brigade. Orders for its movement to the front were given and halted, issued and changed, and changed again. Finally actual movement of the brigade to the Toul front was begun with the overland transportation in trucks of the main body of the 345th Field Artillery; and this unit, Major (later Lieutenant-Colonel) Clyde D. Parmelee in command, arrived in the 2d Army rear echelon on the day the armistice went into effect, while officers of brigade headquarters were at Woinville, headquarters of the 4th Corps of the 2d Army, awaiting the arrival of the full brigade. On November 16 orders were received to rejoin the 90th Division, and on the following day the train schedule from Andelot was announced. Three train-loads were detrained at Dun-sur-Meuse and marched to the Stenay area, and that part of the 345th Field Artillery which had reached the Toul sector moved overland to rejoin their original division; but hard luck still hounded the heels of the brigade, and the shortage of rolling stock brought about a delay of more than a week. However, brigade P. C. was established at Mouzay on November 22, and the last units were assembled by November 28.

Brigadier-General Francis C. Marshall left the brigade on October 27, 1918, to take command of the 2d Infantry Brigade, 1st Division. Colonel R. S. Abernethy was in temporary command from October 29, 1918, to January 22, 1919. Brigadier-General Oliver L. Spaulding commanded the brigade from January 22, 1919, to February 4, 1919, when he was ordered to general headquarters as historical officer, and was succeeded by Brigadier-General Augustine McIntyre.

So closely associated with the artillery brigade was the 315th Ammunition Train that it was usually considered part of the brigade. On arriving in France.

THE 165TH FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE

all the ammunition train, except Companies A and C of the Motor Battalion, joined the 165th Field Artillery Brigade at Camp Hunt. Companies A and C, under command of Captain Peter P. Rodes, were sent to St. Nazaire, where they remained until ordered to join the 90th Division in the training area.

No units of the Division saw longer or harder service than these two companies. From August 30 to September 8 they were attached to the 303d Ammunition Train (a part of the 153d Field Artillery Brigade, at that time attached to the 90th Division). Captain Rodes was attached to the G-1 office, and Captain Joe D. Wheeler commanded the companies. From September 8 to 11 they were attached to the 1st Corps Provisional Artillery Park and hauled ammunition in the Toul sector. When the 1st Corps Park moved to the Meuse-Argonne front the companies went with it and participated in the offensive there. When the artillery park was disbanded on October 27, Companies A and C joined the 90th Division.

In the meantime the remainder of the ammunition train had been in training with the 165th Field Artillery Brigade under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis V. Greer, and had suffered the same vicissitudes. After the signing of the armistice the entire train was united at Stenay, and was thereafter with the Division on its march into Germany and during its service with the Army of Occupation.

PERIOD OF OCCUPATION

COLLECTING SURRENDERED MATERIALS OF WAR

NOTWITHSTANDING the signing of the armistice, the Division remained prepared for any eventualities, and continued to hold the outpost lines established at 11 A. M., November 11. However, immediate steps were taken to place as many men as possible in comfortable billets, to bring up officers' bedding rolls and men's packs which had been left behind in the fighting, and to provide baths and new clothes and equipment. The 1st and 3d Battalions of the 357th Infantry went into billets in Mouzay, and the 2d Battalion occupied Baalon. The 1st Battalion of the 358th Infantry remained in barracks at Blanc Fontaine, and the P. C. of the regiment was established there. The 2d Battalion was billeted in Stenay, which it had taken after desperate fighting, and the 3d Battalion moved from Villefranche to Mouzay.

In order that the troops of the Division might be "echeloned in depth," the 180th Brigade returned to the west bank of the river; the P. C. of the brigade and the 359th Infantry and two battalions of the 359th Infantry being located at Saulmaury, the 3d Battalion going to Montigny. Headquarters of the 360th Infantry and the 1st Battalion were at Mont-devant-Sassey. The 2d Battalion was at Villefranche, and the 3d Battalion at Wiseppe. The 315th Supply Train and the 343d Machine Gun Battalion remained at Sassey, while the 315th Engineers went into comfortable billets in Stenay. This arrangement continued without change for practically a week, with the exception that on November 12 the 5th Division was withdrawn from the line and half of its sector was taken over by the 179th Brigade. The relief was effected by moving the 1st Battalion of the 357th Infantry to Charmois Château, using two companies at a time on outpost duty. The front now extended from Stenay to Louppy, exclusive.

The terms of the armistice had provided that the Germans should turn over to the Allies specified amounts of war materials. In order to receive this surrendered property detachments of the 90th Division were ordered on November 16 to Longuyon and on November 17 to Virton (Belgium). The 1st Battalion of the 358th Infantry and the 358th Machine Gun Company marched to Longuyon

HISTORY OF THE 90TH DIVISION



German artillery left at Longuyon, under the conditions of the armistice, and taken over by the 90th Division

under command of Lieutenant-Colonel James W. Everington, and upon arrival there inventoried and established guards over a large number of cannon, machine guns, bombing planes, and locomotives. The 1st Battalion, 360th Infantry, and the 360th Machine Gun Company were trucked to Virton under command of Major William H. H. Morris.

On November 17 the divisional front was extended along the Meuse River to the northwest as far as Mouzon, and detachments of the 359th Infantry were established at Inor, Moulin, Autreville, Martincourt, and Cervisy. On this date there was also established a police zone about ten kilometers wide in front of the outpost line extending as far east as Carignan, Chauvency, and Montmédy. Small detachments in trucks made the tour of this area daily in order to prevent disorder or depredation and to locate and establish guards over any abandoned enemy property. The task of these patrols was not very onerous, as the German armies had retired in good order, leaving very few articles of value behind them. However, some pieces of cannon had been abandoned on account of shortage of horses.

The principal activity was taking care of Russian, French, British, and even American prisoners of war released by the enemy, and repatriated French civilians returning from Belgium or parts of Germany to which they had been deported during the war. A large proportion of these civilians were absolutely destitute, and arrangements to feed them were made at Stenay, Mouzay, and Montmédy, and at other points. Never were the hardships which the French population had suffered during the war more apparent than in the spectacle of these civilians

COLLECTING SURRENDERED MATERIALS OF WAR

carrying everything they possessed in little sacks on their backs, returning perhaps to find their homes completely demolished by shell fire. An aged woman, alone and without any other food than that provided by the Americans, passed through Mouzay on her way to Fey-en-Haye. Owing to the ignorance in which the interned French civilians were kept, she had not learned that the little village had been utterly destroyed for more than three years. In order to prevent unauthorized circulation, examining posts were established at all important cross-roads.

The citizens of the recaptured villages had many tales to tell of their hardships during the four years of German occupation. Meat had been unknown since the entry of America into the war cut off the supply previously received through the Belgian Relief Commission. Eggs were taken by the Germans for their own use. Letter-writing to relatives in France was forbidden. Their expressions of joy for their deliverance by the Americans knew no bounds, and at Mouzay, on the steps of the city hall, in the presence of all the assembled citizenry, General Allen was presented with a bouquet of flowers and an American flag.

On November 24 General Allen was assigned to command the 8th Corps, and Brigadier-General J. P. O'Neil assumed command of the Division. Colonel E. M. Leary, 358th Infantry, took command of the 179th Brigade, and Colonel Woodson Hocker was placed in command of the 358th Infantry. The 90th Division was in the 5th Corps from November 16 to 21. On the latter date the Division went into the 7th Corps, which on November 22 passed to the control of the 3d Army.

II

THE MARCH INTO GERMANY

AT 5:30 A.M., November 17, the 3d Army began its advance in the direction of Luxemburg. It was a crisp Sunday morning—all important events in the A. E. F. seemed to be inaugurated on Sunday—when the advance-guards of the 3d Corps on the left (2d, 32d, and 42d Divisions) and the 4th Corps on the right (1st, 3d, and 4th Divisions) crossed the line established on November 11. Exactly one week later, also on Sunday morning, the 7th Corps began the forward movement, with the 90th Division on the right, the 89th Division on the left, and the 33d Division in reserve. The 5th Division furnished line of communication troops. The army aggregated approximately 250,000 men, and was commanded by Major-General Joseph T. Dickman.

The armies of the Allies moved toward the Rhine simultaneously, following up the withdrawing German forces. The sectors from Holland to Switzerland were originally allotted as follows: Belgians, British, French, Americans, then French again. The Belgians were on the extreme north and were to occupy Brussels, later Liège, and then the left bank of the Rhine opposite Düsseldorf. Adjoining them on the south were the British, who advanced in the direction of Namur, Spa, Malmédy, to the bridgehead at Cologne. The French armies, which came next, had a wedge-shaped sector which came to a point at the line which had been the German frontier before the war. This wedge was through the heart of the Ardennes, with Bastogne in the center. The axis of march of the American army was through Luxemburg and thence along the valley of the Moselle River. On December 1 junction was made with the British 2d Army on the north. The principal French sector was south of the Americans and included Alsace-Lorraine.

Marshal Foch regulated the advance of the armies so that certain lines would be crossed simultaneously on specified dates. The line to be crossed by the foremost elements on November 25 included Metz, Briey, Longwy, and Charleroi. Line No. 2, to be crossed on December 1, included Saarbrücken and Sierck in the French sector, and coincided with the Luxemburg-German and Belgian-German frontiers on the American, British, and Belgian fronts. The advance from this frontier through Rhenish Prussia was regulated by similar lines.



The 360th Infantry crossing into Germany at Remich, Luxemburg



The 315th Field Signal Battalion passing through Beuren, Germany

HISTORY OF THE 90TH DIVISION

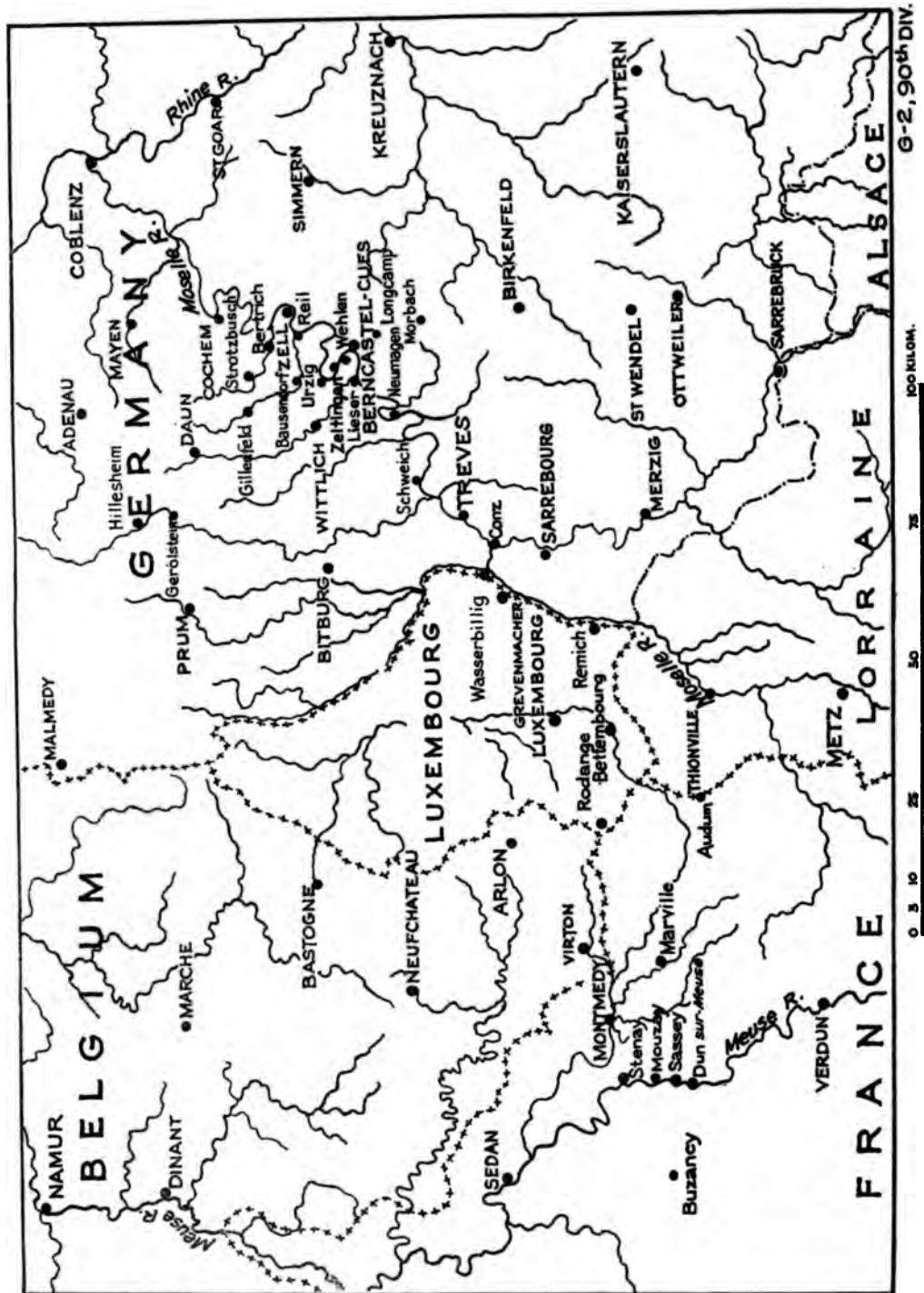
The period from the time that the 90th Division took up the march on November 24 until December 21, when Division Headquarters were established at Berncastel, Germany, was one of almost daily marches. The marches were conducted practically the same as under peace-time conditions. While all units put out advance-guards and observed all precautions for security, the dispositions seemed more like training maneuvers than an advance into the enemy's country. The strictest march discipline was enforced, and great stress was laid on the correct formation of the column and the appearance of the men and transport. Each regiment had a uniform style of pack, and the organizations vied with each other in their attempts to present the smartest set-up.

From an operations standpoint, the principal features of the march were the securing of information regarding routes and billets in time to prepare march tables, the selection of the best roads without unduly scattering the command, the allotment of billeting areas near the roads, the distribution of adequate road maps, and the marking of the routes. The area assigned the Division by the Corps included two main roads. The general principle followed, therefore, was to assign one road to each infantry brigade (the artillery followed later), and to route the 343d Machine Gun Battalion and the 315th Field Signal Battalion as billeting conditions dictated.

The 315th Engineers preceded the remainder of the Division by one or two days for the purpose of making the necessary reconnaissance of roads and billets and plotting this information on road maps. This plan worked successfully, although some difficulties were encountered in the sudden discovery at the eleventh hour that the best towns had been taken by the army or corps or by troops of other divisions. The marches did not impose great hardships on the men, as they seldom exceeded eighteen kilometers.

The German roads were in excellent condition. However, in the last stages of the advance, as the Division passed through the mountains of the Eifel, the steep grades became a serious matter. The most important of these was just east of Strotzbusch, where it was necessary to double teams and use infantry in order to get the regimental transport over the hill. A change in the orders of December 12, due to the fact that the French took over the southern half of the Coblenz bridgehead, made it necessary for the Division to countermarch a short distance, and the 179th Brigade was forced to recross the formidable gulch.

The supplying of the troops was greatly facilitated by the existence of excellent railroad communications, as railheads could be readily shifted to keep up with the troops. However, this constant changing of railheads naturally involved much labor on the part of all officers and men connected with the system of supply. The drivers of the supply train slept in their trucks throughout the move—whenever there was a chance to sleep!



THE MARCH INTO GERMANY

The line of march into Germany is shown by the following table of dates on which Division and Brigade headquarters were established at successive towns:

Division Headquarters

St. Jean	November 24–November 29
Rodange	“ 30–December 2
Bettembourg	December 3
Remich	“ 4– “ 6
Konz	“ 7– “ 8
Wittlich	“ 9– “ 10
Bertrich	“ 11– “ 13
Daun	“ 14– “ 20
Berncastel	“ 21

179th Brigade

Vezin	November 24–November 29
Rodange	“ 30–December 2
Montfort	December 3
Canach	“ 4– “ 5
Biwer	“ 6
Euren	“ 7
Ehren	“ 8
Wittlich	“ 9– “ 10
Driesch	“ 11
Lutzerath	“ 12– “ 13
Daun	“ 14
Hillesheim	“ 15– “ 20
Daun	“ 21

180th Brigade

Marville	November 24–November 29
Villerupt	“ 30–December 2
Aspelt	December 3
Remich	“ 4– “ 5
Saarbourg	“ 6
Konz	“ 7
Schweich	“ 8
Wittlich	“ 9– “ 10
Alf	“ 11– “ 13
Daun	“ 14– “ 21
Wehlen	“ 22

HISTORY OF THE 90TH DIVISION

165th Field Artillery Brigade

Mouzay	November 24–December 12
Bettembourg	December 13
Rodange	" 14– " 15
Mondorf	" 16– " 18
Weiten	" 19– " 22
Kenn	" 23– " 26
Berncastel	" 27

The route followed was an extremely interesting one. In the reclaimed towns of France our troops were received with the greatest enthusiasm. Towns were decorated with flowers and greenery; banners bore words of greeting; and at gatherings of all the citizenry, commanders were presented with bouquets and flowers. The Americans were acclaimed as deliverers. In the little town of Epiez the town council changed the name of the principal street to "Rue President Wilson," and of another street to "Rue General O'Neil," in honor of the division commander.

The Division said good-by to France in the vicinity of Longwy, where there were still to be seen evidences of the German artillery bombardment and incendiaryism during the first days of the war in 1914. The first stop in Luxemburg was made in the densely populated, rich industrial region just across the border from Longwy, where the contrast between the prosperous little neutral grand duchy, untouched by war, and the devastated, battle-scarred regions of France was very marked. The most curious sight to all the men was the appearance of the young Luxemburgers in civilian clothes. The reception accorded the Division in the greater part of Luxemburg was very enthusiastic, despite the fact that the people had already shouted themselves hoarse in welcoming the divisions which preceded the 90th through this area. As the German frontier was approached, however, the people were found to be more like the Germans in custom and speech, and the former exuberance was replaced by an air of indifference.

The foremost troops of the Allies had crossed the German frontier on Sunday, December 1, but the 90th Division did not reach this line until nearly a week later. The 180th Brigade crossed the Moselle River over the bridge at Remich and entered German territory on December 6. On the following day the 179th Brigade, less the 357th Infantry, crossed the Sauer River, the boundary line between Luxemburg and Germany, at Wasserbillig. The 357th Infantry crossed at Grevenmacher. There was little indication that this was the land of the enemy. However, advance billeting parties were required to carry arms while engaged in their duties, and trucks were not allowed to move except in convoys of sufficient



The towns of Berncastel (on left) and Cues (on right) on the Moselle River. Headquarters of the 90th Division was located at Berncastel

HISTORY OF THE 90TH DIVISION

size to be able to defend themselves if attacked. It was soon seen that these precautions were unnecessary. German officials were almost servile in their desire to please the new rulers, and the inhabitants were either obediently indifferent or profuse in their desire to satisfy the wants of the occupying troops.

December 11 was the date set for the arrival of the American and French forces on that portion of the west bank of the Rhine between Worms and Rolandseck. The British armies, following a shorter route, were scheduled to reach the left bank by December 9. While the general movement was carried out as originally planned, one battalion of the 39th Infantry and some other troops were rushed to Coblenz in advance, in response to a call from the citizens, who feared that disorder might break out after the withdrawal of the German troops. Hence the first American detachment arrived in Coblenz on December 8. On December 13 the Allied armies crossed the Rhine simultaneously.

On arriving at the line Bremm-Lutzerath on December 12, the change in the army area referred to above, by which the French took over the southern half of the Coblenz bridgehead, halted the further advance of the Division. It had been planned that the 90th Division would continue the advance to a line Nachtsheim-Klotten, but on December 14 the Division moved northwest in the direction of Daun to clear the area which had been assigned to the 4th Division. It was expected that permanent winter quarters would be established in this region, and dispositions were made accordingly.

The headquarters of the 90th Division and the 180th Brigade was established at Daun; the troops of the 180th Brigade in the Daun-Mehren area; the 179th Brigade P. C. at Hillesheim, and the troops in towns along the road between Junkerath and Dreis.

However, this arrangement had continued only a week when the withdrawal of the 33d Division from the 7th Corps to Luxemburg brought about an extension of the divisional area to the south, which necessitated a readjustment of troops. The boundaries of the three brigades were made to correspond with the political boundaries of the German Kreises of Daun, Wittlich, and Berncastel. Division Headquarters was established at Berncastel. The 179th Brigade occupied the Kreis of Daun, with headquarters of the brigade in the town of Daun, headquarters of the 357th Infantry at Hillesheim, and headquarters of the 358th Infantry at Gerolstein. That portion of the Kreis of Wittlich not occupied by the 7th Corps was assigned to the 180th Brigade for administration, but most of the troops of the brigade were billeted in the towns along the Moselle River, with brigade P. C. at Wehlen, the 359th Infantry headquarters at Urzig, and the 360th Infantry headquarters at Zeltingen. With this enlarged area, billeting officers set out with the aim to find "a bed for every man." While this ideal was not realized, all non-commissioned officers were provided for, and every private who was not fortunate enough to fall heir to a bed formerly occupied by an able-bodied Ger-

THE MARCH INTO GERMANY

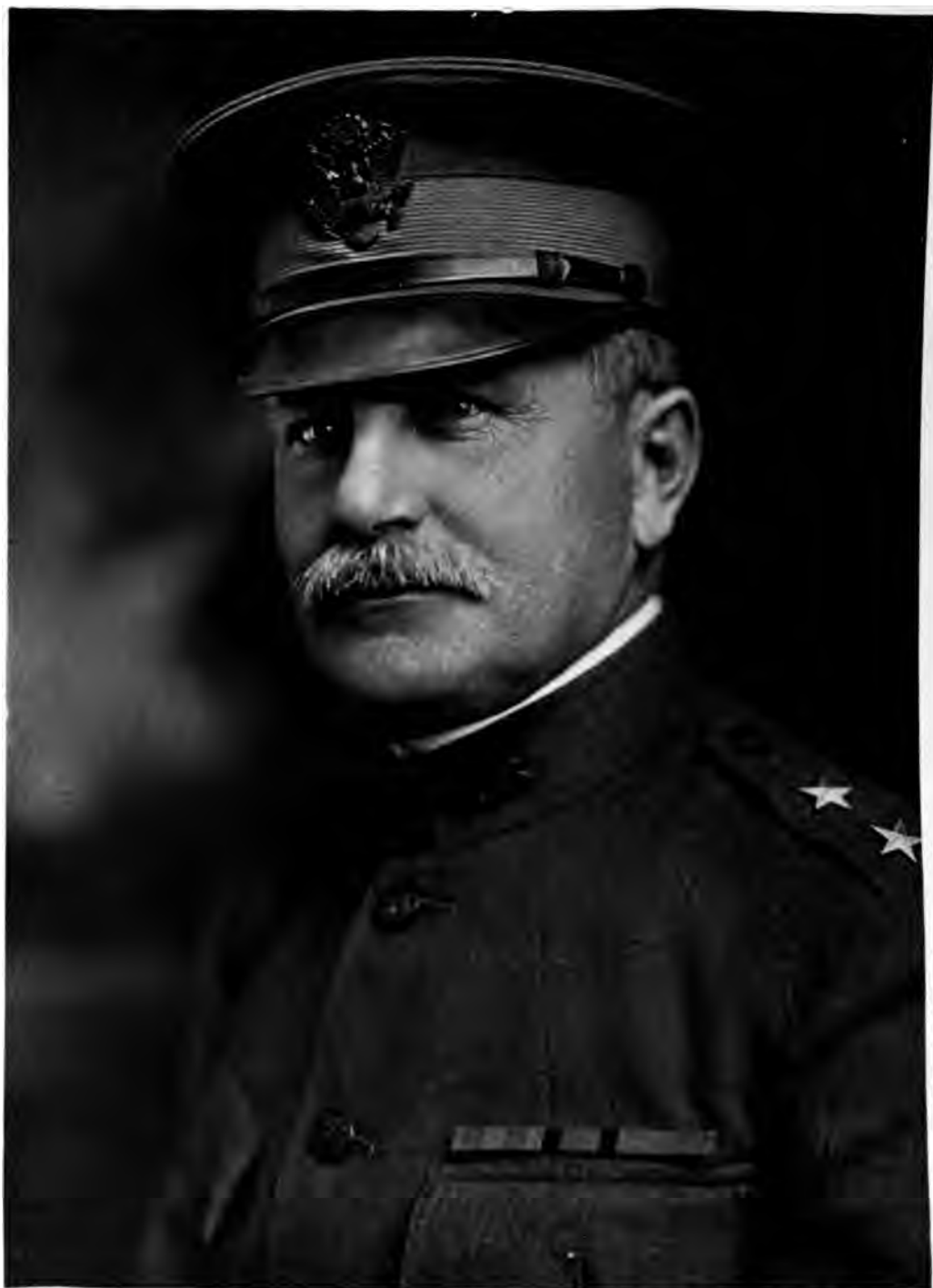
man was furnished with a bunk and a bed-sack filled with clean straw. A total of 110 towns were occupied by divisional troops.

Owing to the fact that the last unit of the 165th Field Artillery Brigade, which had been ordered to join on November 16, did not reach the Stenay area until November 28, the artillerymen did not arrive in their area in Germany until about a week later than their doughboy friends. Brigade headquarters was established at Berncastel on December 27, and by that date the three regiments had occupied the towns allotted them in the Kreis of Berncastel.



Colonel Howard C. Price presents General U. G. McAlexander to Brigadier-General J. P. O'Neil for decoration, December 26, 1918

This arrangement remained undisturbed during the remainder of the Division's stay in the Army of Occupation. The area which had been assigned to the Division, while 75 kilometers from the Rhine, was as interesting as that occupied by any troops of the Army of Occupation. There is no lovelier portion of the Moselle Valley than in the region of Berncastel-Cues, made rich and famous by the terraced vineyards which cover the hillsides lining the river banks. Further to the north are the picturesque mountains of the Eifel, filled with many spots of historic interest, such as the volcanic lakes, the traces of Roman civilization, and the castles of medieval origin. The only other division in the Army of Occupation to occupy territory south of the Moselle after the withdrawal of the



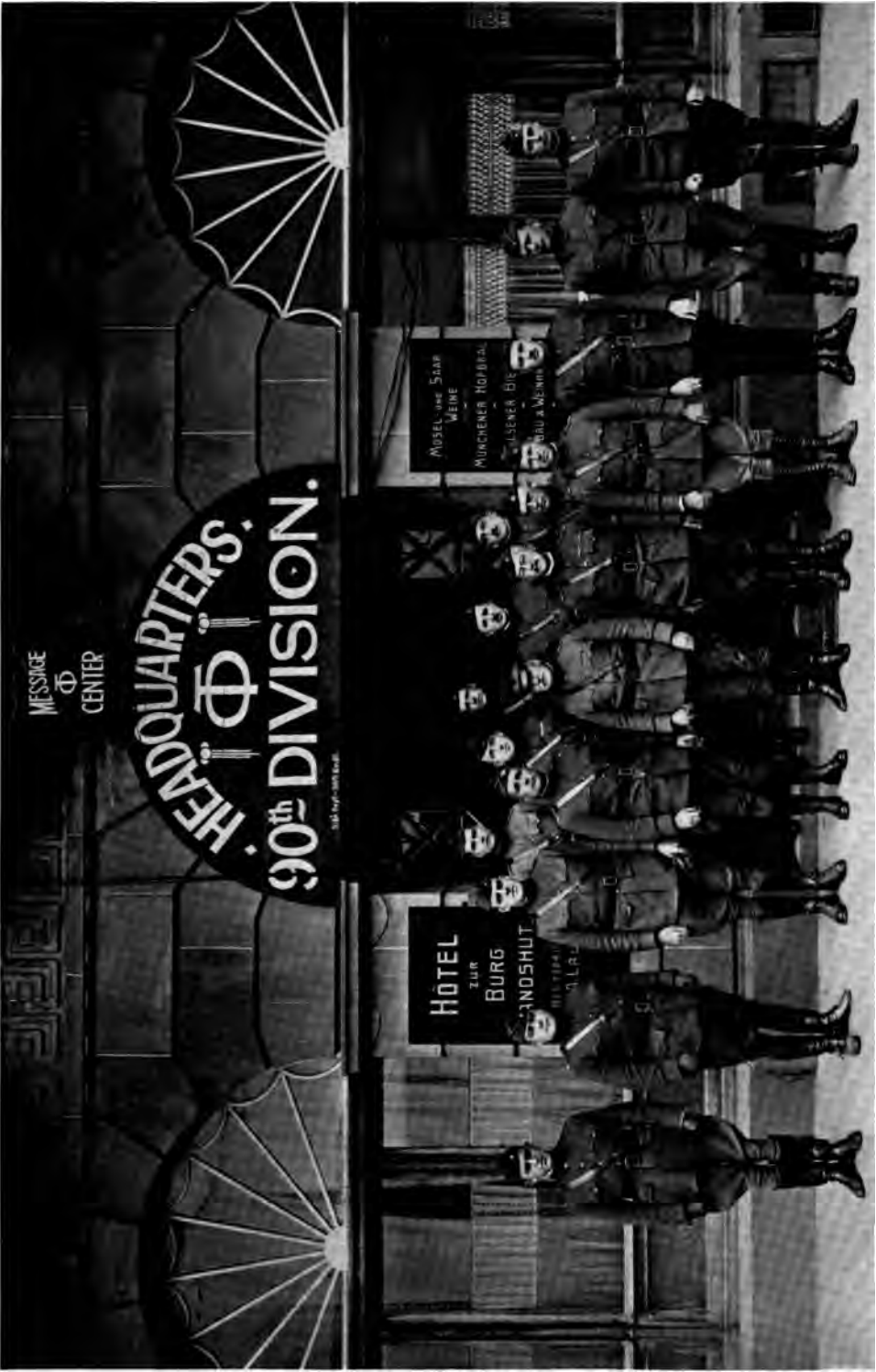
MAJOR-GENERAL CHARLES H. MARTIN

THE MARCH INTO GERMANY

33d was the 89th Division, which billeted in the area between the west boundary of the 90th Division and Luxemburg. Joining the 90th Division on the northeast was the 4th Division; between the 4th Division and the Rhine were the 42d and the 3d Divisions. On the right bank of the Rhine, in the fan-shaped sector forming the north quadrant of the bridgehead, were the 2d, 32d, and 1st Divisions, respectively, from left to right. These three divisions established outposts thirty kilometers from Coblenz.

Practically the only important military activity of the Division during its period of occupancy, aside from training, interior guard, and routine duties, was the guarding of stations, bridges, and other sensitive points along the railways running through the divisional area.

On December 30 Major-General Charles H. Martin arrived and took command of the Division. It was very appropriate that General Martin be assigned to the 90th Division, for the reason that, as senior instructor of the first Officers' Training Camp at Leon Springs, he had had a large share in laying the real foundations of the Division. The spirit which he had inculcated in the young officers during the period of their candidacy became the spirit of the Division.



Major-General Charles H. Martin and staff, in front of Division Headquarters at Berncastel, Germany, April 28, 1919.

III

ADMINISTRATION OF THE OCCUPIED TERRITORY

MARSHAL FOCH'S proclamation establishing military government in the German provinces west of the Rhine guaranteed that community life would be disturbed as little as possible, and decreed that German civilian courts should continue to administer justice; that civilian institutions should continue to function in a normal manner, and German officials perform their duties as before. In the American occupied areas the most important matters of civil administration were handled by Advance G. H. Q. at Treves, and the government of the smaller subdivisions of territory was left in the hands of the division commanders. Within the Division the brigade commanders were responsible for the conduct of civil affairs within the Kreis where the troops of the brigades were billeted. The location of brigade headquarters in the same town as the office of the Landrat, the chief official of the Kreis, made it very convenient for brigade commanders to keep in touch with the conduct of civil affairs. An officer in charge of civil affairs was appointed on the staff of each commander. Colonel Woodson Hocker was given this post for the Division. Inferior provost courts were established at every station for the trial of offenses against the laws of war.

The law-abiding, disciplined spirit of the Germans was clearly manifested in their strict compliance with every regulation. There was never a serious infraction of military law in the 90th Division area, and practically the only source of revenue for the provost courts was the fines collected from dealers in schnapps.

The food question was a source of some friction. The German policy of pooling all food products and distributing them by means of a commission was continued in force, but every attempt to evade the law was made by stock-owners who hoped to obtain better prices than were paid officially.

While there was no interference with civilian circulation within the American occupied areas, no one was allowed to cross the line into British or French territory, or into unoccupied parts of Germany, except for the most excellent reasons. G-2 regulated the issuance of passes.

IV

WAITING TO GO HOME

DURING the first two months of its stay in Germany, the Division carried out a rigorous training schedule in spite of the handicap caused by cold and snow in a mountainous country. Exact close-order drill, parades, and ceremonies were held to restore a peace-time standard of smartness. Much time was also devoted to extended order, particularly to battalion and regimental maneuvers. Demonstrations of a battalion attacking a position with the aid of auxiliary arms were staged. In this type of exercise live ammunition was used for all weapons from rifles to 75's. For the benefit of commanders and staffs, two division terrain exercises were conducted by the corps commander, and one terrain exercise for each brigade was conducted by the division commander.

During the last week in February, the training schedule was made lighter, and the emphasis was shifted to entertainments, athletics, and education. Before this time canteens and club rooms had been opened at every station for both officers and enlisted men. Now the scope of the work by the Y. M. C. A., Red Cross, and K. of C. was enlarged by the assistance of the military authorities. Athletic, welfare, and school officers were appointed in all organizations from the Division down to battalions.

Every organization was encouraged to train entertainment troupes and put them on the road, and the theaters in every town were occupied several nights during the week by first-class vaudeville performances. Afternoons were devoted to athletics and games. A divisional football team was picked and trained, and the divisional championship in boxing and other sports was determined after a series of competitive matches.

Practically every one in the Division was given an opportunity to attend a school in keeping with his previous educational opportunities. Post schools were established to take care of those who had not finished their elementary studies. More advanced pupils went to the divisional high school at Traben, where courses were given not only in such orthodox subjects as algebra, English literature, and the languages, but also in bookkeeping, shorthand, farm management, and animal husbandry. Vocational schools under the direction of the Division furnished op-



Colonel Sage, 315th Engineers, and staff



Consolidated band of 250 pieces



Reviewing the 165th Field Artillery Brigade



Reviewing the Horse Transport

General John J. Pershing reviews the 90th Division at Wengerohr, Germany, April 24, 1919

HISTORY OF THE 90TH DIVISION

portunity to obtain a technical education in various trades, from cobbling to automobile repairing. Men willing to remain in France after the departure of the Division were allowed to go to, and study the methods employed in, huge French industrial plants. The farming and stock-raising course given by American instructors in France also attracted a large number. An opportunity for higher education was afforded by the detail of a number of officers and men to French and British classical universities and scientific colleges, as well as to the A. E. F. University at Beaune. The total number of officers and men of the 90th Division attending school during March was 3169.

As G. H. Q. adopted a very liberal policy in granting leaves after the armistice, every officer and man had an opportunity to see some parts of France other than the battle zones before returning to the United States. The most popular leave area for the officers was the Riviera, while the majority of the enlisted men were sent to the Savoie area, near the Swiss border. In addition to the regular leave period every four months, shorter leaves to visit Paris for three days and to take boat rides up the Rhine from Coblenz were allotted very generously.

A competitive spirit was inspired in all ranks by publishing the rating of organizations made as a result of inspections by the corps and division commanders, by the holding of horse and motor shows, and by contests in drill and musketry. The standard of all transport was considerably raised by the horse and motor shows. The divisional horse show was held on March 14, on an island in the Moselle River just above Berncastel-Cues. A large grand-stand was built for the occasion, the field was decorated, and music was furnished by a band of seventy-five pieces. Major-General W. G. Haan, the corps commander, was present. The Division carried off the honors in the 7th Corps show, and maintained its reputation in the 3d Army show.

Beginning about the middle of March, special emphasis was laid in training programs on musketry instruction, and after a series of competitions 209 officers and men were chosen to represent the Division in the rifle, automatic rifle, pistol, and musketry competition held on the D'Avans rifle-range near Le Mans, France, in May. A platoon of Company I, 350th Infantry, represented the Division in the musketry contest. These men remained in France after the departure of the Division, and attended the Inter-Allied Games at Pershing Stadium, near Paris.

The final inspection and review of the Division by General John J. Pershing, commander-in-chief of the American Expeditionary Forces, was held on April 24, 1919, in a field near Wengerohr. The 170th Brigade was moved by rail to this vicinity the day before the review, and the other troops were concentrated by marching. Only the two infantry brigades, the 315th Engineers, and the 315th Field Signal Battalion passed in review. Owing to the softness of the ground, the remaining organizations were inspected in place. Music was furnished by the consolidated bands of the 180th Brigade and the 105th Field Artillery Brigade.

WAITING TO GO HOME

Following the review, General Pershing decorated the organization standards and presented Brigadier-General U. G. McAlexander with the Distinguished Service Medal and individual men with Distinguished Service Crosses. Then the entire Division was assembled to hear the commander-in-chief's farewell remarks.

The total strength of the Division on that date was 928 officers and 19,847 men. There were 49 officers and 657 enlisted men on leave, 50 officers and 864 enlisted men at schools and colleges, and 20 officers and 532 enlisted men sick.

To the 315th Trench Mortar Battery fell the privilege of being the first unit of the 90th Division to return to the United States. On January 9, 1919, the battery left its billets at Andel, Germany, after having been there for only about two weeks, and entrained for the embarkation center. It was over four months before the remainder of the Division was favored with similar orders.

The 90th Division was the fifth division to be withdrawn from the Army of Occupation. The 42d Division was the first to go, and moved by train from its billets on the Rhine to Brest, during the period of April 4 to 11. The 32d, 33d, and 89th Divisions followed in the order named, and on May 17 the first train-load of 90th Division men, cheering wildly, pulled out of Wengerohr, Germany. The movement was made in twenty-one trains, the last train leaving on May 22, the engineers and trains being the last units to leave, as upon these organizations fell the brunt of driving the transportation necessary to placing the other units, together with their baggage, upon the trains.

The Division was moved direct to St. Nazaire, the port of embarkation, all units arriving at that port by May 25. The same high standard which had characterized the work of the 90th Division both in and out of the trenches was again demonstrated in their preparations for departure and their conduct while en route; and the division commander, on May 25, received the following telegram from the commanding officer of the advance embarkation center S. O. S. at Treves:

"A E S 6508 following telegram to CG SOS is furnished for your information quote 21st and last train 90 Divn left for St Nazaire at 6 hours three minutes 22nd inst. Med Examination and examination of records this Divn were probably the best of any Divn so far leaving Third Army Condition of equipment and property was excellent discipline excellent and condition of billets when vacated excellent with a few minor exceptions Entire preparation and movement of this Divn have been highly satisfactory and reflect great credit upon the Division unquote.

CONRAD 623 pm"

Captain A. J. Moquin, division zone major and billeting officer, was left behind with a number of town majors and 1st Lieutenant Carl L. Gidley, assistant division disbursing officer, for the purpose of making final payments for all billets

HISTORY OF THE 90TH DIVISION

occupied by the troops and the settlement of all claims against units of this Division made by the inhabitants. Captain Moquin had thoroughly trained his organization previously, and completed this work so expeditiously and thoroughly that shortly thereafter a communication was received from the commanding general, 3d Army, to the effect that although the 90th Division had been the fifth to leave the Army of Occupation, it was the first to complete the settlement of its accounts and affairs.

The 90th Division ceased to function as a division when it left Germany, the embarkation center at St. Nazaire dealing with all units direct. The first units sailed on May 26, and the ensuing week witnessed the departure of all units of the Division from France. As the ships sailing from St. Nazaire possessed limited accommodations for officers, as compared with their accommodations for enlisted men, a number of officers were detached from their regiments and sent to Brest for transportation to the United States as casuals. Troops from the 90th Division were debarked at New York City; Boston, Massachusetts; Newport News, Virginia, and Charleston, South Carolina. After remaining for an average period of about four to five days in camps at the demarkation centers, they were sent to various demobilization camps throughout the country. The majority of the men were sent to Camp Bowie, Texas; Camp Pike, Arkansas; Camp Travis, Texas; and Camp Dodge, Iowa.

A few of the organizations of the Division paraded in a number of Texas cities before reporting at the demobilization camps. After reaching these camps the men were quickly discharged, and the speed with which they appeared in "civies" was measured only by the distance to their homes or to the nearest clothing store.

The personnel of the 90th Division, as soldiers, ceased to exist. The soul of the 90th Division continued and will remain.

MISCELLANY

ANNEX No. 1

STATISTICS

Total number of replacements received by Division from arrival in France to armistice 4,437

Casualties

	St. Mihiel		Meuse-Argonne		Total	
	Officers	Enl. Men	Officers	Enl. Men	Officers	Enl. Men
Killed	18	506	19	536	37	1,042
Severely Wounded	31	414	31	843	62	1,257
Slightly Wounded	82	2,841	41	1,830	123	4,671
Gassed*	60	1,330	21	764	81	2,094
Missing and Captured	7	196		140	7	336
Total Casualties					310	9,400

*Total, 17 deaths

854 returned to duty without evacuation

1,204 evacuated

Total Number of Prisoners Captured

	Officers	Enlisted Men
(1) St. Mihiel Operations	11	890
(2) Meuse-Argonne Operations	21	954
Total	32	1,844

Total Material Captured

	St. Mihiel	Meuse-Argonne
Heavy Artillery	5	20
Light Artillery	4	13
Trench Mortars	34	2
Machine Guns:		
Light	35	87
Heavy	11	61
Rifles	245	657

This tabulation does not take into account large quantities of German ammunition and engineering materials and machinery captured in huge German dumps at Montigny and Stenay; the quantities of food captured at Stenay; and the stores of various sorts at Vilcey-sur-Trey, Villers-sous-Preny, and other points in the St. Mihiel area.

[200]

RECORD OF PRISONERS CAPTURED

-by-

90th DIVISION

DIVISION	REGIMENT	SEP-9	SEP-12	SEP-13	SEP-14	SEP-15	SEP-16	SEP-17	SEP-18	SEP-19	SEP-20	SEP-21	SEP-22	SEP-23	SEP-24	SEP-25	SEP-26	SEP-27	SEP-28	SEP-29	SEP-30	OCT-1	OCT-2	OCT-3	OCT-4	OCT-5	OCT-6	NOV-1	NOV-2	NOV-3	NOV-4	NOV-5	NOV-6	NOV-7	NOV-8	NOV-9	NOV-10	NOV-11	NOV-12	NOV-13	NOV-14	NOV-15	NOV-16	NOV-17	NOV-18	NOV-19	NOV-20	NOV-21	NOV-22	NOV-23	NOV-24	NOV-25	NOV-26	NOV-27	NOV-28	NOV-29	NOV-30	DEC-1	DEC-2	DEC-3	DEC-4	DEC-5	DEC-6	DEC-7	DEC-8	DEC-9	DEC-10	DEC-11	DEC-12	DEC-13	DEC-14	DEC-15	DEC-16	DEC-17	DEC-18	DEC-19	DEC-20	DEC-21	DEC-22	DEC-23	DEC-24	DEC-25	DEC-26	DEC-27	DEC-28	DEC-29	DEC-30	DEC-31	JAN-1	JAN-2	JAN-3	JAN-4	JAN-5	JAN-6	JAN-7	JAN-8	JAN-9	JAN-10	JAN-11	JAN-12	JAN-13	JAN-14	JAN-15	JAN-16	JAN-17	JAN-18	JAN-19	JAN-20	JAN-21	JAN-22	JAN-23	JAN-24	JAN-25	JAN-26	JAN-27	JAN-28	JAN-29	JAN-30	JAN-31	FEB-1	FEB-2	FEB-3	FEB-4	FEB-5	FEB-6	FEB-7	FEB-8	FEB-9	FEB-10	FEB-11	FEB-12	FEB-13	FEB-14	FEB-15	FEB-16	FEB-17	FEB-18	FEB-19	FEB-20	FEB-21	FEB-22	FEB-23	FEB-24	FEB-25	FEB-26	FEB-27	FEB-28	FEB-29	FEB-30	MAR-1	MAR-2	MAR-3	MAR-4	MAR-5	MAR-6	MAR-7	MAR-8	MAR-9	MAR-10	MAR-11	MAR-12	MAR-13	MAR-14	MAR-15	MAR-16	MAR-17	MAR-18	MAR-19	MAR-20	MAR-21	MAR-22	MAR-23	MAR-24	MAR-25	MAR-26	MAR-27	MAR-28	MAR-29	MAR-30	MAR-31	APR-1	APR-2	APR-3	APR-4	APR-5	APR-6	APR-7	APR-8	APR-9	APR-10	APR-11	APR-12	APR-13	APR-14	APR-15	APR-16	APR-17	APR-18	APR-19	APR-20	APR-21	APR-22	APR-23	APR-24	APR-25	APR-26	APR-27	APR-28	APR-29	APR-30	MAY-1	MAY-2	MAY-3	MAY-4	MAY-5	MAY-6	MAY-7	MAY-8	MAY-9	MAY-10	MAY-11	MAY-12	MAY-13	MAY-14	MAY-15	MAY-16	MAY-17	MAY-18	MAY-19	MAY-20	MAY-21	MAY-22	MAY-23	MAY-24	MAY-25	MAY-26	MAY-27	MAY-28	MAY-29	MAY-30	MAY-31	JUN-1	JUN-2	JUN-3	JUN-4	JUN-5	JUN-6	JUN-7	JUN-8	JUN-9	JUN-10	JUN-11	JUN-12	JUN-13	JUN-14	JUN-15	JUN-16	JUN-17	JUN-18	JUN-19	JUN-20	JUN-21	JUN-22	JUN-23	JUN-24	JUN-25	JUN-26	JUN-27	JUN-28	JUN-29	JUN-30	JUN-31	JUL-1	JUL-2	JUL-3	JUL-4	JUL-5	JUL-6	JUL-7	JUL-8	JUL-9	JUL-10	JUL-11	JUL-12	JUL-13	JUL-14	JUL-15	JUL-16	JUL-17	JUL-18	JUL-19	JUL-20	JUL-21	JUL-22	JUL-23	JUL-24	JUL-25	JUL-26	JUL-27	JUL-28	JUL-29	JUL-30	JUL-31	AUG-1	AUG-2	AUG-3	AUG-4	AUG-5	AUG-6	AUG-7	AUG-8	AUG-9	AUG-10	AUG-11	AUG-12	AUG-13	AUG-14	AUG-15	AUG-16	AUG-17	AUG-18	AUG-19	AUG-20	AUG-21	AUG-22	AUG-23	AUG-24	AUG-25	AUG-26	AUG-27	AUG-28	AUG-29	AUG-30	AUG-31	SEP-1	SEP-2	SEP-3	SEP-4	SEP-5	SEP-6	SEP-7	SEP-8	SEP-9	SEP-10	SEP-11	SEP-12	SEP-13	SEP-14	SEP-15	SEP-16	SEP-17	SEP-18	SEP-19	SEP-20	SEP-21	SEP-22	SEP-23	SEP-24	SEP-25	SEP-26	SEP-27	SEP-28	SEP-29	SEP-30	SEP-31	OCT-1	OCT-2	OCT-3	OCT-4	OCT-5	OCT-6	OCT-7	OCT-8	OCT-9	OCT-10	OCT-11	OCT-12	OCT-13	OCT-14	OCT-15	OCT-16	OCT-17	OCT-18	OCT-19	OCT-20	OCT-21	OCT-22	OCT-23	OCT-24	OCT-25	OCT-26	OCT-27	OCT-28	OCT-29	OCT-30	OCT-31	NOV-1	NOV-2	NOV-3	NOV-4	NOV-5	NOV-6	NOV-7	NOV-8	NOV-9	NOV-10	NOV-11	NOV-12	NOV-13	NOV-14	NOV-15	NOV-16	NOV-17	NOV-18	NOV-19	NOV-20	NOV-21	NOV-22	NOV-23	NOV-24	NOV-25	NOV-26	NOV-27	NOV-28	NOV-29	NOV-30	NOV-31	DEC-1	DEC-2	DEC-3	DEC-4	DEC-5	DEC-6	DEC-7	DEC-8	DEC-9	DEC-10	DEC-11	DEC-12	DEC-13	DEC-14	DEC-15	DEC-16	DEC-17	DEC-18	DEC-19	DEC-20	DEC-21	DEC-22	DEC-23	DEC-24	DEC-25	DEC-26	DEC-27	DEC-28	DEC-29	DEC-30	DEC-31	JAN-1	JAN-2	JAN-3	JAN-4	JAN-5	JAN-6	JAN-7	JAN-8	JAN-9	JAN-10	JAN-11	JAN-12	JAN-13	JAN-14	JAN-15	JAN-16	JAN-17	JAN-18	JAN-19	JAN-20	JAN-21	JAN-22	JAN-23	JAN-24	JAN-25	JAN-26	JAN-27	JAN-28	JAN-29	JAN-30	JAN-31	FEB-1	FEB-2	FEB-3	FEB-4	FEB-5	FEB-6	FEB-7	FEB-8	FEB-9	FEB-10	FEB-11	FEB-12	FEB-13	FEB-14	FEB-15	FEB-16	FEB-17	FEB-18	FEB-19	FEB-20	FEB-21	FEB-22	FEB-23	FEB-24	FEB-25	FEB-26	FEB-27	FEB-28	FEB-29	FEB-30	FEB-31	MAR-1	MAR-2	MAR-3	MAR-4	MAR-5	MAR-6	MAR-7	MAR-8	MAR-9	MAR-10	MAR-11	MAR-12	MAR-13	MAR-14	MAR-15	MAR-16	MAR-17	MAR-18	MAR-19	MAR-20	MAR-21	MAR-22	MAR-23	MAR-24	MAR-25	MAR-26	MAR-27	MAR-28	MAR-29	MAR-30	MAR-31	APR-1	APR-2	APR-3	APR-4	APR-5	APR-6	APR-7	APR-8	APR-9	APR-10	APR-11	APR-12	APR-13	APR-14	APR-15	APR-16	APR-17	APR-18	APR-19	APR-20	APR-21	APR-22	APR-23	APR-24	APR-25	APR-26	APR-27	APR-28	APR-29	APR-30	APR-31	MAY-1	MAY-2	MAY-3	MAY-4	MAY-5	MAY-6	MAY-7	MAY-8	MAY-9	MAY-10	MAY-11	MAY-12	MAY-13	MAY-14	MAY-15	MAY-16	MAY-17	MAY-18	MAY-19	MAY-20	MAY-21	MAY-22	MAY-23	MAY-24	MAY-25	MAY-26	MAY-27	MAY-28	MAY-29	MAY-30	MAY-31	JUN-1	JUN-2	JUN-3	JUN-4	JUN-5	JUN-6	JUN-7	JUN-8	JUN-9	JUN-10	JUN-11	JUN-12	JUN-13	JUN-14	JUN-15	JUN-16	JUN-17	JUN-18	JUN-19	JUN-20	JUN-21	JUN-22	JUN-23	JUN-24	JUN-25	JUN-26	JUN-27	JUN-28	JUN-29	JUN-30	JUN-31	JUL-1	JUL-2	JUL-3	JUL-4	JUL-5	JUL-6	JUL-7	JUL-8	JUL-9	JUL-10	JUL-11	JUL-12	JUL-13	JUL-14	JUL-15	JUL-16	JUL-17	JUL-18	JUL-19	JUL-20	JUL-21	JUL-22	JUL-23	JUL-24	JUL-25	JUL-26	JUL-27	JUL-28	JUL-29	JUL-30	JUL-31	AUG-1	AUG-2	AUG-3	AUG-4	AUG-5	AUG-6	AUG-7	AUG-8	AUG-9	AUG-10	AUG-11	AUG-12	AUG-13	AUG-14	AUG-15	AUG-16	AUG-17	AUG-18	AUG-19	AUG-20	AUG-21	AUG-22	AUG-23	AUG-24	AUG-25	AUG-26	AUG-27	AUG-28	AUG-29	AUG-30	AUG-31	SEP-1	SEP-2	SEP-3	SEP-4	SEP-5	SEP-6	SEP-7	SEP-8	SEP-9	SEP-10	SEP-11	SEP-12	SEP-13	SEP-14	SEP-15	SEP-16	SEP-17	SEP-18	SEP-19	SEP-20	SEP-21	SEP-22	SEP-23	SEP-24	SEP-25	SEP-26	SEP-27	SEP-28	SEP-29	SEP-30	SEP-31	OCT-1	OCT-2	OCT-3	OCT-4	OCT-5	OCT-6	OCT-7	OCT-8	OCT-9	OCT-10	OCT-11	OCT-12	OCT-13	OCT-14	OCT-15	OCT-16	OCT-17	OCT-18	OCT-19	OCT-20	OCT-21	OCT-22	OCT-23	OCT-24	OCT-25	OCT-26	OCT-27	OCT-28	OCT-29	OCT-30	OCT-31	NOV-1	NOV-2	NOV-3	NOV-4	NOV-5	NOV-6	NOV-7	NOV-8	NOV-9	NOV-10	NOV-11	NOV-12	NOV-13	NOV-14	NOV-15	NOV-16	NOV-17	NOV-18	NOV-19	NOV-20	NOV-21	NOV-22	NOV-23	NOV-24	NOV-25	NOV-26	NOV-27	NOV-28	NOV-29	NOV-30	NOV-31	DEC-1	DEC-2	DEC-3	DEC-4	DEC-5	DEC-6	DEC-7	DEC-8	DEC-9	DEC-10	DEC-11	DEC-12	DEC-13	DEC-14	DEC-15	DEC-16	DEC-17	DEC-18	DEC-19	DEC-20	DEC-21	DEC-22	DEC-23	DEC-24	DEC-25	DEC-26	DEC-27	DEC-28	DEC-29	DEC-30	DEC-31	JAN-1	JAN-2	JAN-3	JAN-4	JAN-5	JAN-6	JAN-7	JAN-8	JAN-9	JAN-10	JAN-11	JAN-12	JAN-13	JAN-14	JAN-15	JAN-16	JAN-17	JAN-18	JAN-19	JAN-20	JAN-21	JAN-22	JAN-23	JAN-24	JAN-25	JAN-26	JAN-27	JAN-28	JAN-29	JAN-30	JAN-31	FEB-1	FEB-2	FEB-3	FEB-4	FEB-5	FEB-6	FEB-7	FEB-8	FEB-9	FEB-10	FEB-11	FEB-12	FEB-13	FEB-14	FEB-15	FEB-16	FEB-17	FEB-18	FEB-19	FEB-20	FEB-21	FEB-22	FEB-23	FEB-24	FEB-25	FEB-26	FEB-27	FEB-28	FEB-29	FEB-30	FEB-31	MAR-1	MAR-2	MAR-3	MAR-4	MAR-5	MAR-6	MAR-7	MAR-8	MAR-9	MAR-10	MAR-11	MAR-12	MAR-13	MAR-14	MAR-15	MAR-16	MAR-17	MAR-18	MAR-19	MAR-20	MAR-21	MAR-22	MAR-23	MAR-24	MAR-25	MAR-26	MAR-27	MAR-28	MAR-29	MAR-30	MAR-31	APR-1	APR-2	APR-3	APR-4	APR-5	APR-6	APR-7	APR-8	APR-9	APR-10	APR-11	APR-12	APR-13	APR-14	APR-15	APR-16	APR-17	APR-18	APR-19	APR-20	APR-21	APR-22	APR-23	APR-24	APR-25	APR-26	APR-27	APR-28	APR-29	APR-30	APR-31	MAY-1	MAY-2	MAY-3	MAY-4	MAY-5	MAY-6	MAY-7	MAY-8	MAY-9	MAY-10	MAY-11	MAY-12	MAY-13	MAY-14	MAY-15	MAY-16	MAY-17	MAY-18	MAY-19	MAY-20	MAY-21	MAY-22	MAY-23	MAY-24	MAY-25	MAY-26	MAY-27	MAY-28	MAY-29	MAY-30	MAY-31	JUN-1	JUN-2	JUN-3	JUN-4	JUN-5	JUN-6	JUN-7	JUN-8	JUN-9	JUN-10	JUN-11	JUN-12	JUN-13	JUN-14	JUN-15	JUN-16	JUN-17	JUN-18	JUN-19	JUN-20	JUN-21	JUN-22	JUN-23	JUN-24	JUN-25	JUN-26	JUN-27	JUN-28	JUN-29	JUN-30	JUN-31	JUL-1	JUL-2	JUL-3	JUL-4	JUL-5	JUL-6	JUL-7	JUL-8	JUL-9	JUL-10	JUL-11	JUL-12	JUL-13	JUL-14	JUL-15	JUL-16	JUL-17	JUL-18	JUL-19	JUL-20	JUL-21	JUL-22	JUL-23	JUL-24	JUL-25	JUL-26	JUL-27	JUL-28	JUL-29	JUL-30	JUL-31	AUG-1	AUG-2	AUG-3	AUG-4	AUG-5	AUG-6	AUG-7	AUG-8	AUG-9	AUG-10	AUG-11	AUG-12	AUG-13	AUG-14	AUG-15	AUG-16	AUG-17	AUG-18	AUG-19	AUG-20	AUG-21	AUG-22	AUG-23	AUG-24	AUG-25	AUG-26	AUG-27	AUG-28	AUG-29	AUG-30	AUG-31	SEP-1	SEP-2	SEP-3	SEP-4	SEP-5	SEP-6	SEP-7	SEP-8	SEP-9	SEP-10	SEP-11	SEP-12	SEP-13	SEP-14	SEP-15	SEP-16	SEP-17	SEP-18	SEP-19	SEP-20	SEP-21	SEP-22	SEP-23	SEP-24	SEP-25	SEP-26	SEP-27	SEP-28	SEP-29	SEP-30	SEP-31	OCT-1	OCT-2	OCT-3	OCT-4	OCT-5	OCT-6	OCT-7	OCT-8	OCT-9	OCT-10	OCT-11	OCT-12	OCT-13	OCT-14	OCT-15	OCT-16	OCT-17	OCT-18	OCT-19	OCT-20	OCT-21	OCT-22	OCT-23	OCT-24	OCT-25	OCT-26	OCT-27	OCT-28	OCT-29	OCT-30	OCT-31	NOV-1	NOV-2	NOV-3	NOV-4	NOV-5	NOV-6	NOV-7	NOV-8	NOV-9	NOV-10	NOV-11	NOV-12	NOV-13	NOV-14	NOV-15	NOV-16	NOV-17	NOV-18	NOV-19	NOV-20	NOV-21	NOV-22	NOV-23	NOV-24	NOV-25	NOV-26	NOV-27	NOV-28	NOV-29	NOV-30	NOV-31	DEC-1	DEC-2	DEC-3	DEC-4	DEC-5	DEC-6	DEC-7	DEC-8	DEC-9	DEC-10	DEC-11	DEC-12	DEC-13	DEC-14	DEC-15	DEC-16	DEC-17	DEC-18	DEC-19	DEC-20	DEC-21	DEC-22	DEC-23	DEC-24	DEC-25	DEC-26	DEC-27	DEC-28	DEC-29	DEC-30	DEC-31	JAN-1	JAN-2	JAN-3	JAN-4	JAN-5	JAN-6	JAN-7	JAN-8	JAN-9	JAN-10	JAN-11	JAN-12	JAN-13	JAN-14	JAN-15	JAN-16	JAN-17	JAN-18	JAN-19	JAN-20	JAN-21	JAN-22	JAN-23	JAN-24	JAN-25	JAN-26	JAN-27	JAN-28	JAN-29	JAN-30	JAN-31	FEB-1	FEB-2	FEB-3	FEB-4	FEB-5	FEB-6	FEB-7	FEB-8	FEB-9	FEB-10	FEB-11	FEB-12	FEB-13	FEB-14	FEB-15	FEB-16	FEB-17	FEB-18	FEB-19	FEB-20	FEB-21	FEB-22	FEB-23	FEB-24	FEB-25	FEB-26	FEB-27	FEB-28	FEB-29	FEB-30	FEB-31	MAR-1	MAR-2	MAR-3	MAR-4	MAR-5	MAR-6	MAR-7	MAR-8	MAR-9	MAR-10	MAR-11	MAR-12	MAR-13	MAR-14	MAR-15	MAR-16	MAR-17	MAR-18	MAR-19	MAR-20	MAR-21	MAR-22	MAR-23	MAR-24	MAR-25	MAR-26	MAR-27	MAR-28	MAR-29	MAR-30	MAR-31	APR-1	APR-2	APR-3	APR-4	APR-5	APR-6	APR-7	APR-8	APR-9	APR-10	APR-11	APR-12	APR-13	APR-14	APR-15	APR-16	APR-17	APR-18	APR-19	APR-20	APR-21	APR-22	APR-23	APR-24	APR-25	APR-26	APR-27	APR-28	APR-29	APR-30	APR-31	MAY-1	MAY-2	MAY-3	MAY-4	MAY-5	MAY-6	MAY-7	MAY-8	MAY-9	MAY-10	MAY-11	MAY-12	MAY-13	MAY-14	MAY-15	MAY-16	MAY-17	MAY-18	MAY-19	MAY-20	MAY-21	MAY-22	MAY-23	MAY-24	MAY-25	MAY-26	MAY-27	MAY-28	MAY-29	MAY-30	MAY-31	JUN-1	JUN-2	JUN-3	JUN-4	JUN-5	JUN-6	JUN-7	JUN-8	JUN-9	JUN-10	JUN-11	JUN-12	JUN-13	JUN-14	JUN-15	JUN-16	JUN-17	JUN-18
----------	----------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------

ANNEX No. 2

WEARERS OF THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL

Maj.-Gen. Henry T. Allen, 90th Division..... Washington, D. C.
Brig.-Gen. Ulysses G. McAlexander, 180th Brig..... Santa Monica, Calif.
Col. John J. Kingman, C. of S., 90th Division..... Washington, D. C.

WEARERS OF THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS

Brig.-Gen. Ulysses G. McAlexander, 180th Brig..... Santa Monica, Calif.
Col. Edmund M. Leary, 358th Infantry..... Augusta, Me.
Maj. Isaac S. Ashburn, 358th Infantry..... Greenville, Texas

Captains

Charles E. Delario, Co. A, 360th Infantry..... Deceased.. Los Angeles, Calif.
Elmer Heard, Co. G, 360th Infantry..... Woolletka, Okla.
Herbert S. Hilburn, Co. H, 359th Infantry..... Grandview, Texas
Dan C. Leeper, Co. B, 359th Infantry..... Deceased.. Denison, Texas
Herbert N. Peters, Co. D, 358th Infantry..... Deceased.. Sabinal, Texas
John M. Simpson, M. G. Co., 357th Infantry..... San Antonio, Texas

Lieutenants

Walter S. Burk, Co. H, 359th Infantry..... Troy, N. Y.
James G. Hall, M. C., 360th Infantry..... Toledo, Ohio
Albert N. Hassig, Co. K, 358th Infantry..... Ellwood City, Pa.
John E. Licklider, Hqrs. Co., 358th Infantry..... Martinsville, W. Va.
Bryan Mudgett, Co. A, 357th Infantry..... Deceased.. San Antonio, Texas
Tobin Rote, Co. E, 357th Infantry..... San Antonio, Texas
Raymond A. Schoberth, Co. B, 359th Infantry... Deceased.. Versailles, Ky.
George A. Shuman, Co. C, 360th Infantry..... Rugby, N. D.
George Richard Thompson, 315th F. S. Bn..... Baltimore, Md.
Edward R. Warren, Co. E, 315th Engineers..... El Paso, Texas
Vernon B. Zacher, Co. F, 359th Infantry..... Jamestown, N. D.

Chaplain

Charles D. Priest, 358th Infantry..... Deceased.. Chicago, Ill.

MISCELLANY

Sergeants

George C. Abbott, Co. A, 357th Infantry.....Norman, Okla.
William Adair, Co. C, 315th F. S. Bn.....Fort Gibson, Okla.
Charles W. Allen, Co. E, 357th Infantry.....Drummond, Okla.
Alfred Buchanan, Co. G, 360th Infantry.....Bryan, Texas
John B. Cochran, Co. A, 357th Infantry.....Oklahoma City, Okla.
Thomas L. Cooksey, 90th Div., Military Police.....La Mesa, Texas
William G. Greenfield, Co. G, 357th Infantry.....Logan, Okla.
Martin H. Kinney, Co. E, 315th Engineers.....Dallas, Texas
Frank B. Loescher, Co. K, 360th Infantry.....Sealy, Texas
John E. Morphew, Co. C, 357th Infantry.....Trousdale, Okla.
John W. Smalley, Co. M, 358th Infantry.....Summitville, Ind.
Pearl J. Wines, Co. E, 358th Infantry.....Tulsa, Okla.

Corporals

William R. Ball, Co. G, 357th Infantry.....Wynnewood, Okla.
Glenn A. Bell, Co. D, 359th Infantry.....Barry, Texas
Thomas W. Butcher, Co. C, 359th Infantry.....Fort Worth, Texas
Clive C. Collier, Co. D, 359th Infantry.....Goose Creek, Texas
Fred W. Dallas, Hqrs. Co., 360th Infantry.....Beaumont, Texas
Willie Green, Co. B, 358th Infantry.....Hastings, Okla.
Jesse W. Grisham, Co. L, 359th Infantry.....Deceased..Holland, Ark.
Claude V. Jones, Co. M, 358th Infantry.....Norman, Okla.
Arthur H. Koch, Co. A, 357th Infantry.....St. Paul, Minn.
Wilbur S. Light, Co. F, 358th Infantry.....Oklahoma City, Okla.
Joe C. May, 90th Div., Military Police.....Nola, Miss.
Louis H. Votaw, Co. B, 360th Infantry.....Leggett, Texas

Privates

Paul M. Anderson, Co. G, 360th Infantry.....El Paso, Texas
Herbert E. Barry, Co. D, 359th Infantry.....International Falls, Minn.
Frank Bell, Co. D, 358th Infantry.....Vian, Okla.
Clifford U. Brady, Co. K, 357th Infantry.....Enid, Okla.
Joseph A. Buffalo, Co. F, 358th Infantry.....Bixby, Okla.
Charles B. Cole, Co. F, 359th Infantry.....Dallas, Texas
Jack Cowan, M. G., 358th Infantry.....Deceased..Tulsa, Okla.
Dick Dulaney, M. D., 357th Infantry.....El Reno, Okla.
Victor Fredlund, Co. C, 315th Engineers.....Kingsburg, Calif.
Nick Heinz, Co. M, 358th Infantry.....Holding Ford, Minn.
Arthur E. Joiner, Co. A, 360th Infantry.....Granbury, Texas
Charlie F. Kearns, Co. E, 357th Infantry.....Drumwright, Okla.
Andy Keeton, Co. G, 357th Infantry.....Ozark, Ark.

MISCELLANY

Privates (continued)

Edgar Pennington, M. D., 357th Infantry.....Wellington, Texas
Bart L. Shadrick, Co. E, 357th Infantry.....Sapulpa, Okla.
Lyle H. Small, Co. M, 358th Infantry.....Mazon, Ill.
Aniello Spamanato, Co. L, 357th Infantry.....Marseilles, Ill.
Adolph Swanson, Co. I, 357th Infantry.....Chicago, Ill.
Aaron F. Valentine, Co. A, 344th M. G. Bn.....Kingfisher, Okla.
Rufus W. Warren, Hqrs. Co., 360th Infantry.....Douglas, Texas

Distinguished Service Crosses were presented to the following officer and men while the Division was en route to the United States:

1st Lieut. John A. Focht, Co. B, 315th Engineers
Sergeant 1st Class Jake C. Sartain, Co. A, 315th Engineers
Corporal Arthur H. Koch, Co. A, 357th Infantry
Private Thomas A. Berry, Co. E, 357th Infantry
Private Frank B. Ward, Co. K, 357th Infantry
Private Kenneth Watts, Co. B, 360th Infantry
Private Herman Woll, Ambulance Co., 315th Sanitary Train

NOTE: A number of additional Distinguished Service Crosses were awarded and sent to the recipients direct from the War Department or General Headquarters after the compilation of the above data.

ANNEX No. 3

ROSTER OF OFFICERS OF THE 90TH DIVISION ON NOVEMBER 11, 1918

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS

Maj.-General Henry T. Allen, Commanding
Col. John J. Kingman, Chief of Staff
Capt. Henry T. Allen, Jr., Aide
Capt. Sidney W. Fish, Aide

G-1

Col. Ernest V. D. Murphy	Capt. Peter P. Rodes
Maj. Sylvan Lang	1st Lt. Ward Delaney

G-2

Lt.-Col. Howard C. Tatum	Maj. James C. McManaway
2d Lt. Conrad A. Ecklund	

G-3

Maj. Schofield Andrews	Capt. Daniel H. Kiber
Maj. George Wythe	1st Lt. James P. Kennerley
	1st Lt. J. P. Mudd

Adjutants

Maj. Owen J. Watts	1st Lt. Jeremiah F. O'Neill
--------------------	-----------------------------

Statistical

Capt. William R. Capron	2d Lt. Herbert W. Roberts
-------------------------	---------------------------

Inspector

Maj. James S. Nants

Judge Advocates

Lt.-Col. Oscar C. Smith	Maj. Joseph B. Hatchitt
-------------------------	-------------------------

MISCELLANY

Quartermasters

Maj. Albert Feiss	Capt. Guy B. White
Maj. Hubert W. Browder	1st Lt. Carl L. Gidley
Maj. Leslie F. Harrod	1st Lt. Clifton H. Morris
Capt. Edwin M. Lawton	2d Lt. James E. Speirs
2d Lt. Franklin J. Strauss	

Division Machine Gun Officer

Lt.-Col. Ernest O. Thompson

Motor Transport Officers

Maj. Morton D. Stone	1st Lt. Henry J. Mandel
1st Lt. William J. French	

Medical Department

Col. Paul S. Halloran, Division Surgeon	Maj. Charles M. Hendricks, Medical Consultant
Maj. Theodore H. Harrell, Sanitary Inspector	Maj. Richard C. Kiebler, Dental Surgeon
Capt. Clyde M. Beck, Asst. Division Surgeon	

Veterinary Department

Maj. George H. Koon, Division Veterinarian	2d Lt. Marcus E. Bennett, Meat Inspector
--	--

Ordnance Department

Lt.-Col. Merwyn A. Rice	1st Lt. Gregory D. Smith
-------------------------	--------------------------

Signal Corps

Lt.-Col. Robert M. Nolan	2d Lt. Meyer S. Lentz
--------------------------	-----------------------

Remount Officer

1st Lt. Herbert B. Royce

Chemical Warfare Service

1st Lt. Victor A. Coulter	2d Lt. Charles S. Boyce
1st Lt. Ralph H. Miner	2d Lt. Harry W. Peeples

Corps of Interpreters

1st Lt. Maurice B. Deschler	2d Lt. Henry V. Davis
-----------------------------	-----------------------

A. P. O. 770

2d Lt. William D. Biossat

MISCELLANY

Headquarters Troop

Capt. Henry T. Allen, Jr., Acting 1st Lt. Carl B. Callaway
2d Lt. Bertrand M. Harding, Jr.

Munitions Officer

Capt. Walter W. Negley

Division Billeting Officers

1st Lt. Arthur J. Moquin	1st Lt. Gus J. Rosenberg
1st Lt. Charles V. Jackson, Zone Major	1st Lt. Morgan Owen
1st Lt. Tom C. Johnson	1st Lt. Clifton S. Hadley

Chaplain

1st Lt. Clarence H. Reese

315TH FIELD SIGNAL BATTALION

Maj. Sam A. Greenwell, Commanding
Lt. Harley G. Walters, Personnel Adjutant

Captains

John Donhauser, Co. B Willie Murphy, Co. C
Wesley E. Wright, Co. A

1st Lieutenants

Warren A. Frame, Bn. Supply Officer	John W. Lee, Co. C
Frank Grove, Co. C	Joseph H. Lindsay, Co. C

2d Lieutenants

Donald R. Bryant, Co. A Marcus A. Davis, Co. C

Attached

Capt. Kenneth B. Huffman, Med. Det., Bn. Surgeon	1st Lt. James Titterington, Den. Det., Bn. Dental Surgeon
---	--

343D MACHINE GUN BATTALION

Maj. Clark Wright, Commanding
1st Lt. D. Gregg Francis, Adjutant

Captains

John R. McGinley, Co. B Jesse S. McLendon, Co. A

MISCELLANY

1st Lieutenants

Oscar F. Arvidson, Co. A Louis L. Farr, Jr., Co. A
Frank R. Coleman, Co. B James W. Meek, Co. B
Perry S. Young, Supply Company

2d Lieutenants

John P. Garitty, Co. B Hubbert L. Murphey, Co. B
John S. Moran, Co. A Huntington A. Spann, Co. A

Medical Department

1st Lt. Arlie J. Ullrich

Dental Detachment

1st Lt. Lewis C. Wesley

Chaplain

1st Lt. Alfons G. Duenow

HEADQUARTERS, 179TH INFANTRY BRIGADE

Brig.-Gen. Joseph P. O'Neil, Commanding
Capt. John H. Ruckman, 357th Inf., Acting Adjutant
1st Lt. Fred I. Neufang, Aide
1st Lt. Collins C. Williams, Aide

Attached

Capt. John Donhauser, 315th Field Signal Bn.	2d Lt. Ernest C. Baker, Veterinary Corps 2d Lt. Robert L. Graves, 357th Infantry
1st Lt. Paul L. Mondot, French Mission	2d Lt. Charles R. Putnam, 344th M. G. Bn.

357TH INFANTRY

Lt.-Col. Edmund C. Waddill, Commanding
(Col. Edward T. Hartman, sick in hospital)
Capt. Thomas S. Smith, Operations Officer
Capt. Hugh W. Rieck, Adjutant
Capt. Leslie D. Williams, Personnel Adjutant
1st Lt. J. Frank Lindsey, Intelligence Officer
1st Lt. Thomas M. Hart, Munitions Officer
1st Lt. Wilfred Dougherty, Gas Officer

Maj. Aubrey G. Alexander, Commanding 1st Battalion
Maj. Frank B. Lammons, Commanding 2d Battalion
Capt. John Hopkins, Hq. Co., Commanding 3d Battalion

MISCELLANY

Captains

William F. Cooper	Beauford H. Jester, Co. D
Alva W. Guthrie, Supply Company	DeWitt Neighbors, Co. E
John C. Jackson, Co. F	Frank B. Williams, Unassigned

1st Lieutenants

I. Raymond Allen, Co. I	Everett Lawley, Co. C (attached)
David C. Belew, Co. G	William L. Mays, Co. M
Clyde E. Bell, Co. F (S.D., Brig. Hq).	Lloyd Mitchell, Co. A
Robert E. Blaylock, Co. A	Hudson Nicholson, Adj., 3d Bn.
Frank M. Cook, D.S.	James W. Norred, Co. A, Bn. G.O.
Clyde D. Easley, Co. G	James V. Robbins, Co. D
Harry E. Ferguson, I.O., 1st Bn.	James B. Sammons, Co. M
Jonathan D. Foster, Co. C	Charles Sanders, Hq. Co., Comdg.
Louis A. Guthrie, M.G. Co.	Richard H. Torrence, M.G. Co.
John Harris, Supply Co.	Wood Under, Co. H
John T. Lanier, Co. I	Dan M. Williams, Co. B
Carter M. Lattis, Co. L	Leslie D. Williams, Pl. O.

William P. Yeager, Co. L

2d Lieutenants

James D. Baskin, M.G. Co.	Russell R. Luhn, Co. F
John B. Braden, Co. H	Finley D. McGlinchey, Hq. Co.
Harry G. Bradford, Act. Adj., 2d Bn.	Jesse E. Moseley, Co. G
George DeLong, Co. B	William A. Mulroy, Co. F
James V. Dunbar, Co. B	Raymond H. Peeke, Co. C
Palmer W. Everts, Co. M	Gus J. Rosenberg, Supply Co.
Floyd B. Forrest, Hq. Co.	William G. Stigler, Co. L (S. D., 90th Div. Hq.)
Robert L. Graves, Co. G	Kevin A. Walsh, Co. H
Benjamin C. Jones, Hq. Co.	Fred. G. Williams, Co. G
Arthur L. Langford, Co. C, Bn. S.O.	

Medical Department

Maj. Curtis Bland	1st Lt. Lorens A. Haug
Capt. Emil O. Ficke	1st Lt. Zoda D. Lumley

Dental Detachment

1st Lt. Earl O. Kalk, D.C.

Chaplain

1st Lt. Francis A. Magee

MISCELLANY

358TH INFANTRY

Col. Edmund M. Leary, Commanding
Lt.-Col. James W. Everington
Capt. Hubert G. Peters, Operations Officer
Capt. Willie L. McSpedden, Adjutant
Capt. William Holmes, Personnel Adjutant
Capt. James R. Barnes, Munitions Officer
1st Lt. Homer L. Fry, Intelligence Officer
1st Lt. Dexter W. Scurlock, Gas Officer

Maj. George B. Danenhour, Commanding 1st Battalion
Maj. Sim C. Souther, Commanding 2d Battalion
Maj. Terry de la Mesa Allen, Commanding 3d Battalion

Captains

Fred. Barnhouse, Supply Co.	Ernest B. Houser, Co. E
Hopkins P. Breazeale, Co. D	Henry P. Jordan, Co. G
George M. Ford, Co. B	Daniel H. Kiber, Co. A
Mark D. Fowler, M.G. Co.	August J. Mack, Co. F
Hiram C. Houck, Co. L	Harry Pforzheimer, Hq. Co.
John P. Ronan, Co. H	

1st Lieutenants

Luther B. Alexander, Co. B	Charles V. Jackson, Unassigned
Merritt C. Barrell, Co. M	Courtney J. Kamman, Co. C
William B. Bates, Co. E	Marvin A. Kehn, Unassigned, G.O., 3d Bn.
Henry W. Bendel, Co. L	Earl E. Lawver, Co. E
Hubard T. Bowyer, Co. K	Ralph D. Leonard, Unassigned
Rufus Boylan, Adjt., 2d Bn.	Lawrence L. May, Unassigned
Grover C. Bullington, Supply Co.	John S. McCampbell, Unassigned (S.D., 90th Div.)
Robert S. Camp, Co. I	DeWitt F. Mullett, Co. A
Joseph C. Caperton, Unassigned	Morgan Owens, Unassigned (S.D., 90th Div.)
Robert Cochran, Adjt., 1st Bn.	James W. Rudy, Co. K
Francis Fitzgibbon, Hq. Co.	Walter A. Sague, Co. C
Luther C. Gadberry, Co. M	Tulane S. Smith, Co. I
Francis P. Gerling, M.G. Co.	Burr P. Wadley, Co. B
Palmer A. Gilleland, Co. I	Harry W. Warren, Co. G
James L. Green, Co. F	Lester W. Wylder, Co. D
Benjamin F. Harris, Supply Co.	

MISCELLANY

2d Lieutenants

Ernest E. Carlson, Co. F	Ramon Garcia, Unassigned
Louis O. DeRonge, Unassigned. (G.O., 2d Bn.)	Houghton P. Metcalf, M.G. Co.
Henry H. Dixon, Co. A	Benjamin F. Mitchell, Intell. Officer, 3d Bn.
Harold E. Doty, Intell. Officer, 2d Bn.	Thomas F. Quinn, Co. E
Frank Feuille, Jr., Co. G	Louis O. Miller, Unassigned
Paul M. Fred, Co. C	Milton C. Sapinsky, Supply Co.

Medical Department

Major Karl T. Brown	1st Lt. William H. Hadaway
Capt. Arthur B. Gjellum	1st Lt. Harold C. Hillman, Dental
Capt. Odon J. Wilda, Dental	1st Lt. Wesley C. Hoover, Dental
Capt. Clyde S. Wilson	1st Lt. George R. Marshall
1st Lt. Archie F. Clarke	1st Lt. Max Mensch
1st Lt. Glenn S. Evans	1st Lt. William A. Noble

Chaplain

1st Lt. Philip J. Boivin

344TH MACHINE GUN BATTALION

Maj. Claude B. Gullette, Commanding
Lt. Emanuel Levi, Adjutant

Captains

Albert H. Bevan, Co. B	Hans Eyl Runge, Co. A
J. F. Hennessey, Jr., Co. C	Charles L. Tarlton, Co. D

1st Lieutenants

George E. Christian, Co. D	John B. Jenkins, Co. B
O. P. J. Corwin, Co. C	John J. McCabe, Supply Officer
Earl R. Ford, Co. A	Blon Lovejoy, Co. B
Sheridan Ingerton, Co. A	Glenn E. Woodley, Co. D

2d Lieutenants

Ira E. McConnell, Co. C	James A. Wallace, Co. D
John G. Nation, Co. B	Theodore F. Wheeler, Co. A
Malcolm D. Patton, Co. C	
Bland Proctor, Co. C	Capt. Thomas O. Greig, Medical Dept.
Charles R. Putnam, Co. B	1st Lt. Jesse C. Thomson, Chaplain
Victor O. Reed, Co. A	1st Lt. Earl V. Todd, Attached

MISCELLANY

HEADQUARTERS, 180TH INFANTRY BRIGADE

Brig.-Gen. U. G. McAlexander, Commanding
Lt.-Col. E. H. Teall, Adjutant
1st Lt. William S. Blackshear, Aide

Attached

Capt. John J. Roberts, Veterinarian
1st Lt. John P. Payne, Acting A. D. C.
1st Lt. Charles D. Walcott, Asst. Adjutant

359TH INFANTRY

Col. E. K. Sterling, Commanding
Lt.-Col. Robert T. Phinney
Capt. George Young, Adjutant
Capt. Joseph Janicki, Personnel Adjutant
Capt. George P. Knox, Intelligence Officer
1st Lt. Charles Z. Hinkle, Operations Officer
1st Lt. William B. Anderson, Gas and Munitions Officer

Maj. William R. Brown, Commanding 1st Battalion
Maj. Tom G. Woolen, Jr., Commanding 2d Battalion
Maj. Thomas D. Collins, Commanding 3d Battalion

Captains

Joseph M. Cannon, Supply Co.	Herbert S. Hilburn, Co. H
Lilburn C. Davidson, Co. A	Augustus P. Mays, Co. M
Emanuel B. Ferrias, Co. F	Alfred S. Weaver, Co. E
William Fisk, Co. D	Berry M. Whitaker, Co. L

1st Lieutenants

Harry J. Acton, Co. D	Clifton S. Hadley, Co. F
Ernest C. Adkins, Intell. Officer, 1st Bn.	Charles P. Hatcher, Hq. Co.
Lewis E. Angwin, Co. B	Donald G. Hume, Hq. Co.
James A. Baker, Co. L	William R. Kincheloe, Co. K
Dean S. Barnard, Co. E	John W. McCullough, Hq. Co.
Ashley R. Bond, Co. H	Joseph P. Mudd, Div. Hq. S. D.
John S. Campbell, Co. F	Patrick J. Murphy, Co. G
John J. Conners, Co. I	Eben S. Ostergren, Co. H
Thomas J. Creed, Co. B	John P. Payne, Co. I
George J. Eckhardt, Co. M	Paul C. Pearson, Hq. Co.
Lloyd E. Elliott, M. G. Co.	I. Clendennin Perkins, Co. D
Walter S. Grothaus, Supply Co.	Thomas D. Peters, Co. E

MISCELLANY

1st Lieutenants (continued)

Clinton E. Sherwood, Co. H	Sherman E. Weaver, M.G. Co.
Walter Stiles, Co. H	Erastus Welch, Supply Co.
Herbert G. Terry, Intell. Officer, 3d Bn.	John Wespe, Co. D
George E. Turnbull, Co. A	George L. Whalen, Co. C
James M. Woods, Co. K	

2d Lieutenants

Leslie V. Baird, Co. B	Homer E. McMichael, Supply Co.
John L. Booth, Co. B	John P. Melton, Co. K
Downing Brown, Co. M	Kenneth W. Reed, Co. I
Fred. W. Huckaby, Supply Co.	William I. Rose, Co. G
William E. McKamy, Supply Co.	Perry O. Sewell, Co. H

Medical Department

Major Frank W. Van Kirk	1st Lt. Clarence S. Lillehei, Asst. Dental
Capt. Egbert E. Baker, Dental	1st Lt. Morrel D. McKenzie
Capt. Thomas K. Lewis	1st Lt. Roscoe C. Pryce
Capt. George J. Powers	1st Lt. Ralph S. Sabine
1st Lt. John P. Schneble	

Chaplain

1st Lt. Mathias M. Hoffman

360TH INFANTRY

Col. Howard C. Price, Commanding
Lt.-Col. Charles W. Tillotson
Capt. Lyman D. Chatfield, Operations Officer
Capt. Arthur F. Bowen, Adjutant
Capt. John Banister, Personnel Adjutant
1st Lt. Sam H. Dixon, Intelligence Officer

Maj. William H. H. Morris, Commanding 1st Battalion
Maj. Hall Etter, Commanding 2d Battalion
Maj. J. W. F. Allen, Commanding 3d Battalion

Captains

Leslie W. Brown, Co. E	John E. Curtis, Co. I
Harry J. Burkett, Co. B	Mike Hogg, Co. D
Andrew J. Carr, Co. C	John Lynch, Supply Co.
Walter Conner, Co. K	Joe W. Maxwell, Hq. Co.
John D. Cobb, Co. M	Robert W. B. Terrell, Co. H
William B. Thompson, M.G. Co.	

MISCELLANY

1st Lieutenants

Oscar B. Albritton, M.G. Co.	Gerald H. Gunst, Co. I
Joseph S. Barnett, Adjutant, 3d Bn.	Elmer D. Hartel, Adjt., 1st Bn.
John L. Bartlett, Co. K	Heber V. Henry, Supply Co.
M. Lloyd Bass, Co. E	Lee V. Hunnicut, Supply Co.
John B. Chamberlain, Co. C	Tom C. Johnson, Co. F (S.D. Div. Hq.)
C. Barrell Cox, Intell. Officer, 1st Bn.	Alfred L. Jones, Co. D
John L. Denson, Co. H	Harvey A. Kepper, Supply Co.
John G. Drummond, Co. G	Charles P. Lingle, Co. H
William B. Francis, Hq. Co.	Edwin B. Martin, Intell. Officer, 3d Bn.
John W. Franks, Co. L	Nelson A. Miller, Co. B
Kenneth H. Gedney, Supply Co.	Preston G. Northrup, Hq. Co.
Walter E. George, Hq. Co.	Oscar L. Pate, Supply Co.
Jessy F. Gray, Co. A	Robert W. Tucker, Co. L

Charles D. Walcott, Co. L

2d Lieutenants

Earl V. Cliff, Co. K	Louis Reed, Co. C
Joseph E. Cornett, Co. B	Phillip Roberts, Co. A
Bartholomew W. Kiley, Hq. Co.	John Robinson, Co. E
Joseph T. C. McCallum, Co. G	John L. Townley, Co. G
Norwood J. Parrott, Co. K	Mason Turner, M.G. Co.
Dan. T. Peart, Co. A	George H. Whipple, Co. C

Medical Department

Capt. Addison Rothrock	1st Lt. Richard J. Newman
Capt. Frank Lower	1st Lt. Harold F. Poser, Dental
1st Lt. James G. Hall	1st Lt. Lee B. Rowe
1st Lt. Melvin A. Miller	1st Lt. Roy K. Keech, Attached
1st Lt. Arthur St. Lawrence, Attached	

Chaplain

1st Lt. Walter O. Lewis

Attached

1st Lt. Ford D. Albritton, Co. F

345TH MACHINE GUN BATTALION

Maj. Henry R. Kimberling, Commanding
Capt. Harold L. Egan, Adjutant

Captains

Louis L. Chatkin, Co. C	Edmund P. Hubbard, Co. A
Howard B. Irwin, Co. A	

MISCELLANY

1st Lieutenants

Alexander J. Auchterlonie, Co. B	Claud B. Lain, Co. B
Arthur L. Feltenberger, Co. D	Harlan W. Laws, Co. A
John D. Howard, Co. A	Walter C. Nye, Co. D
Albert S. Johnson, Co. C	George H. Smith, Co. C
Lorimer E. Knapp, Co. D	Hoyt D. Templeton, Supply Officer

2d Lieutenants

Ralph H. Buell, Co. C	Archie A. Owen, Co. D
Charles J. Jones, Co. D	Louis A. Scott, Co. B
James G. McConn, Co. B	Theodore S. Smith, Co. D
Benjamin H. Wooten, Co. A	

Attached

1st Lt. George J. McMurry, Chaplain	1st Lt. John J. Burke, Dental
1st Lt. William A. D. James, Medical	

HEADQUARTERS, 165TH FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE

Col. Robert S. Abernethy, Commanding
Maj. William H. Curtin, Adjutant

Captains

Edward Crane	George P. Collier
--------------	-------------------

1st Lieutenants

Robert S. Buddy	Edward V. Horne
Ellis B. Cooper	Ardon B. Judd
Bruce Frazier	Tom Boynton Peck
C. E. Van Gent	

343D FIELD ARTILLERY

Col. Henry B. Farrar, Commanding
Lt.-Col. Raymond B. Austin
Capt. William D. Musselman, Adjutant
Capt. Alvan B. Tallmadge, Personnel Officer
Capt. Oscar H. King, Intelligence Officer

Maj. Frank Monroe, Commanding 1st Battalion
Maj. George P. Nickerson, Commanding 2d Battalion

MISCELLANY

Captains

Austin F. Anderson, Btry. C	William B. Harrison, Adj., 2d Bn.
Charles Cramer, Supply Co.	Samuel N. Hodges, Btry. A
Sidney A. Charlton, Adj., 1st Bn.	Wilber N. Range, Btry. B
Brevard M. Connor, Btry. F	Arthur A. Seeligson, Btry. E
Floyd E. Farr, Hq. Co.	Louis L. White, Btry. D

1st Lieutenants

Bryan Allen, Btry. A	George W. Hamilton, Btry. F
Samuel D. Arms, Btry. C	James F. Mabry, Btry. F
James R. Beverley, Hq. Co.	Atwell L. Montgomery, Btry. B
William D. Burger, Hq. Co.	Frederic P. Lowe, Btry. F
Samuel L. Dalton, Hq. Co.	Wesley W. Sansom, Hq. Co.
Raymond C. Durand, Btry. E	John F. Satterlee, Hq. Co.
David J. Edwards, Btry. D	Henry L. Sherrill, Btry. B
William H. Gannon, Btry. A	Walter Steves, Supply Co.
Harold F. Volk, Btry. D	

2d Lieutenants

Leon H. Black, Supply Co.	John E. McDonald, Supply Co.
Frank E. Booth, Btry. D	Marvin A. McLaughlin, Btry. E
Raymond A. Brown, Supply Co.	William Oliver, Btry. C
Marvin A. Caldwell, Btry. D	Charles D. Robertson, Btry. F
Andrew P. Haddix, Btry. A	Lloyd E. Stiernberg, Hq. Co.
William J. Hardy, Hq. Co.	Walter H. Trumbull, Hq. Co.
Wayne R. Howell, Hq. Co.	Duncan C. O. Wilson, Btry. B
James W. Knox, Hq. Co.	Archie F. Winter, Hq. Co.

Medical Officers

Maj. Richard T. Glyer	Capt. George F. Schmidt
1st Lt. Burris B. McGee	

Dental Surgeon

Capt. Roy E. Barr

Veterinary Officers

1st Lt. James E. Noonan	1st Lt. Edward Lapple
-------------------------	-----------------------

Chaplain

1st Lt. Tracy L. Huffstutler

Attached

2d Lt. Ralph H. Norris, Btry. C	2d Lt. Evan S. Rusher, Btry. B
---------------------------------	--------------------------------

MISCELLANY

344TH FIELD ARTILLERY

Col. Albert U. Faulkner, Commanding
Lt.-Col. Robert C. Gildart
Capt. Frank R. Schneider, Operations Officer
Capt. George W. Blattner, Adjutant
Capt. Emory A. Dunnam, Personnel Adjutant
Capt. Edward H. Taussig, Intelligence Officer

Maj. Henry G. Bates, Commanding 1st Battalion
Maj. Joseph R. McAlpin, Commanding 2d Battalion

Captains

Chesley M. Adams, Battery B	Harry L. Fansler, Battery C
William T. Adams, Battery E	Edgar T. Johnson, Supply Co.
James E. Bennett, Adjt., 2d Bn.	James D. Latta, Battery D
Britton Davis, Battery A	James L. McIlhenny, Hq. Co.
Stephen M. Nixon, Battery F	

1st Lieutenants

Jackson B. Atkinson, Hq. Co.	Isaac G. Moore, Hq. Co.
Joe R. Bailey, Hq. Co.	John W. Nelson, Battery A
Robert E. Boothe, Battery E	Otis E. Nelson, Hq. Co.
Bruce A. Brandon, Battery C	James C. Oehler, Battery A
John H. Cullinan, Supply Co.	Louis B. Reed, Battery B
George W. N. Eggers, Hq. Co.	Jesse A. Root, Battery D
William L. Finger, Act. Adjt., 1st Bn.	John T. Scott, Jr., Hq. Co.
James E. Hamlin, Battery F	Ben O. Simank, Battery A
Arthur E. King, Battery C	Max Weinberger, Battery E
John J. Long, Battery F	Leslie G. White, Battery D

2d Lieutenants

Berkley E. Alexander, Supply Co.	William T. Kilborn, Battery E
Fred H. Braden, Hq. Co.	William Y. King, Battery C
Warren A. Breckenridge, Hq. Co.	Hugh R. Livingston, Battery E
Downing P. Brown, Battery B	Harold S. Lyon, Battery A
Clarence C. Eckert, Battery F	Leslie B. Moss, Hq. Co.
Casper T. Garth, Hq. Co.	Reason B. Pumphrey, Supply Co.
John W. Gillett, Battery B	Noel P. Wilkinson, Battery D
Lewis G. Hicks, Battery B	Chester M. Willingham, Battery F

MISCELLANY

Medical Detachment

Maj. Polk D. Brown	1st Lt. Joseph E. Kendrick, Veterinarian
Capt. Roscoe Bristow, Dental	1st Lt. William J. Wills
Capt. Robert R. Glynn	2d Lt. John M. Bowman, Veterinarian

Chaplain

1st Lt. Edward R. Standford

Attached

2d Lt. Edward A. Hayes

345TH FIELD ARTILLERY

Col. George L. Wertenbaker, Commanding
Lt.-Col. Harvey C. Allen
Capt. Willard M. Berman, Adjutant
Capt. Leon S. Goodman, Personnel Adjutant
Capt. William S. Fairchild, Intelligence Officer

Maj. Clyde D. Parmelee, Commanding 1st Battalion
Maj. Thomas R. Armstrong, Commanding 2d Battalion
Maj. Ralph B. Fairchild, Commanding 3d Battalion

Captains

Julius P. Barclay, Battery E	George B. Journeay, Battery D
Stanley G. Brooks, Battery F	Robert Myers, Supply Co.
Frank P. Culver, Adjt., 3d Bn.	James A. Nichols, Adjt., 2d Bn.
David Frame, Battery C	John K. O'Connor, Adjt., 1st Bn.
Henry G. Goggans, Battery B	Robert B. Smallwood, Battery A

1st Lieutenants

James G. Anderson, Battery D	Hick T. Latham, Hq. Co.
Samuel G. Baggett, Hq. Co.	Harmon L. Lowman, Battery E
Edward L. Buddy, Battery A	Richmond D. Moot, Hq. Co.
Albert B. Cowan, Battery B	Reuben P. Prichard, Battery F
Robert C. Davis, Battery E	Walter A. Prince, Battery A
Walter Ford, Hq. Co.	Arthur M. Shelton, 3d Bn.
Maurice D. Garlington, Battery C	Charles S. Smith, Supply Co.
William R. Grace, Supply Co.	Eugene Steiner, 3d Bn.
Ray G. Jordan, Battery B	Alan Summers, Battery C
Norman C. Wallhoefer, Battery F	

MISCELLANY

2d Lieutenants

Fred N. Beckwith, Supply Co.	William H. Locke, Battery D
Gerhard L. Berrum, 3d Bn.	William L. McCarty, 1st Bn.
Herbert H. Dickehut, 1st Bn.	Jesse J. Moore, Hq. Co.
Frank A. Gebo, Supply Co.	Marion O. Patrick, Battery A
Harry M. Grimes, 1st Bn.	Antis P. Simpson, 1st Bn.
Douglas P. Hall, Battery D	James P. Snell, Battery C
Emil Jahn, 2d Bn.	Leroy Smith, 2d Bn.
William W. Kirby, Supply Co.	Martin S. Swanson, Battery B
Alvin H. Lane, Battery D	Albert A. Walker, 3d Bn.

Medical Detachment

Maj. Claude W. Copeland	1st Lt. John E. Olson, Dental
Capt. Thomas V. Golden	1st Lt. Mark H. Perrin, Dental
1st Lt. William B. Wood	

Ordnance Detachment

Capt. Stuart B. Lafean

Chaplain

1st Lt. Owen A. McGrath

315TH ENGINEERS

Col. Jarvis J. Bain, Commanding
Capt. Joe A. Noble, Operations Officer
Capt. Henry C. Porter, Adjutant
Capt. Howard S. Warner, Personnel Adjutant
Capt. Alex. A. Laird, Topographical Officer
Capt. Frank L. Kebelman, Supply Officer

Maj. Harry R. Cooper, Commanding 1st Battalion
Maj. Stanley L. Scott, attached to Regiment
Maj. Edward A. Wood, Commanding 2d Battalion

Captains

Albert M. Bowles, Co. D	Joseph E. L. Millender, Co. A
George G. Edwards, Co. F	Frank T. Payne, Adjt., 2d Bn.
James A. Given, Co. E	Oscar A. Seward, Adjt., 1st Bn.
Frank G. Hoffman, Co. C	Frank L. Timmons, Co. B

MISCELLANY

1st Lieutenants

Julian W. Alger, Co. C	John A. Focht, Co. B
Ralph W. Baker, Co. A	Thomas G. Gammie, Co. A
Morris C. Burke, Co. C	Charles R. Haile, Co. F
Ralph H. Cameron, Co. B	Peter M. Nicolett, Co. A
Kenneth K. Clarke, Co. B	Palmer H. Olson, Co. E
Orla M. Confer, Co. F	Edwin B. Patterson, Co. D
Leslie E. Delf, Hq. Det.	Edwin B. Piper, Co. E
Alfred A. Evans, Co. E	James S. Waters, Co. D
Jamison Vawter, Co. F	

2d Lieutenants

Edward W. Brousseau, Co. B	Vivian J. Lewy, Co. B
Hugh Elliott, Co. E	Herbert R. Lindblom, Co. A
Warren B. Ewer, Co. D	Stuart C. McCarty, Co. C
Mack B. Hodges, Co. E	Carl H. Savage, Hq. Det.
Clifton T. Hunt, Co. D	Henry E. Snow, Co. A
Julius S. Klein, Co. F	Haywood P. Stockton, Co. F
Joseph H. Trost, Co. F	

Medical Detachment

Capt. Joseph W. Livingstone

Engineer Train

1st Lt. David H. Levy	2d Lt. Edward L. Jarrett
-----------------------	--------------------------

Chaplain

1st Lt. John A. Siceloff

315TH TRAIN HEADQUARTERS

Col. E. V. D. Murphy, G. S., Commanding
Capt. Thomas G. Lackland, Adjutant
1st Lt. William R. Sandridge, Personnel Adjutant

Medical Detachment

1st Lt. John F. Standevan

Veterinary, 315th Mobile Vet. Section

Capt. Herbert L. Blackburn	2d Lt. Louis F. Heydecker
1st Lt. Frank G. Lillyman	2d Lt. Arlo F. Kraus

MISCELLANY

90TH DIVISION MILITARY POLICE COMPANY

Capt. Albert Boggess, Commanding

1st Lt. James B. Barker

2d Lt. James R. Bright

315TH AMMUNITION TRAIN

Lt.-Col. Lewis V. Greer, Commanding

Capt. William F. Cunningham, Adjutant

Capt. Henry A. Schumacher, Personnel Adjutant

Maj. Arthur C. Kennedy, Commanding Motor Battalion

Maj. John A. Inman, Commanding Horse Battalion

Captains

Lewis Bailey

Albert W. Baldwin, M. O. R. S.

Nathan Brushanski, Co. D

Charles R. Gessler

Neil R. Johnson, Adjt., Hs. Bn.

George T. LaMar, Co. G

Alfred E. Moulds, Co. E

Edward M. Owens, Brig. Supply Officer

John S. Payton, Co. F

Peter P. Rodes, S. D., Div. Hq.

Joe D. Wheeler, Co. A

1st Lieutenants

Lester R. Albert, Co. E

Ralph W. Bales, Supply Officer, Hs. Bn.

John S. Cave, Supply Officer, Cos. A and C

William M. Harton, Co. C

Samuel J. McFarlane, Co. A

Thomas H. Postal, Co. F

Briggs M. Rogers, M. O. R. S.

Harry M. Schwarze, Supply Officer, Motor
Battalion

Carl L. Snow, Co. B (Commanding)

Alexander M. Watkins, Co. G

2d Lieutenants

Leolin H. Gross, Co. D

William R. Hamby, Unassigned

Kenneth B. Thurstone, Co. C

Kirby V. Jones, Co. A

Fred O. Saunders, M. O. R. S.

Medical Detachment

Maj. Jacob C. Krafft

1st Lt. George W. Douglass

1st Lt. Allen D. Wages

Attached

1st Lt. Louis E. Bergerson, Dental, Cos. A
and C

1st Lt. Frank Lillyman, Train Vet.

1st Lt. Gregory D. Smith (S. D., Div. Hq.)

2d Lt. Frank A. Johnson, Co. G

2d Lt. Eben H. Jones, Co. B

2d Lt. Joseph J. Mattes, Co. D

2d Lt. Ritchey O. Newman, Co. F

MISCELLANY

315TH SUPPLY TRAIN

Maj. Hugh F. Ewing, Commanding
Lt. David B. Kowalski, Adjutant
Capt. B. C. Dunham, Co. B

1st Lieutenants

George C. Corson, Co. D	Fremont R. Lehman, Co. A
Harry P. Frazier, Supply Officer	Lloyd A. Skiles, Co. D
Ray Leeman, Co. E	Ray Wingren, Co. C
2d Lt. Percy A. Flavell, Co. E	

Medical Detachment

Capt. R. H. Cochran 1st Lt. Louis L. Podruch

Attached

Capt. William H. Smyth

315TH SANITARY TRAIN

Lt.-Col. Earl L. Parmenter, Commanding
Capt. Hughes DeC. Slater, Personnel Adjutant
Maj. Harold G. Garwood, Dir., F. H. Section
Maj. William H. Hengstler, F. H. 357
Maj. Thomas J. Strong, F. H. 359

Captains

Albert A. Axley, F. H. 359	Jesse W. Ingram, F. H. 360
Van D. Barnes, Amb. Co. 360	Daniel D. Jones, Amb. Co. 357
William B. Blair, F. H. 360	Leon G. Smith, F. H. 357
Frank N. Gordon, F. H. 358	Loren J. Zook, Supply Officer

1st Lieutenants

George L. Alger, F. H. 359	John H. Hogan, F. H. 359
David A. Baker, F. H. 358	Ernest C. Howell, F. H. 358
Alvin A. Belden, Amb. Co. 359	Edgar P. Hutchings, F. H. 357
James F. Cadenhead, Amb. Co. 359	E. H. James, M. S. O.
Archie F. Clark, F. H. 358	Roy K. Keech, F. H. 358 (S. D., 360th Inf.)
Walter A. Dew, F. H. 357	Nat M. Kenney, F. H. 360 (S. D., 357th Inf.)
Frederick G. Eaton, F. H. 358	Walter R. Limbaugh, Amb. Co. 357
William J. Galvin, Amb. Co. 357	Harry A. Logsdon, Amb. Co. 359
Leo D. Harman, Amb. Co. 358	Robert Morris, F. H. 360
Lawrence H. Hill, Amb. Co. 360	
Eren D. Hodges, Amb. Co. 359	

MISCELLANY

1st Lieutenants (continued)

Young J. Mulkey, Amb. Co. 357	Lee B. Rowe, F. H. 359 (S. D., 360th Inf.)
James A. Orbison, F. H. 359	Ralph S. Sabine, F. H. 360 (S. D., 357th Inf.)
Warren M. Phillips, Amb. Co. 358	Arthur J. St. Lawrence, Amb. Co. 358
William C. Pollock, Amb. Co. 360	Lucius J. Woodworth, Amb. Co. 358
Albert W. Rew, F. H. 357	

2d Lieutenant

Henry C. Blackmon, Asst. Supply Officer

Chaplain

1st Lt. Thomas L. Harmon

Attached

Capt. Carver R. Brown, D. S., F. H. 358	1st Lt. Irvin R. McCullough, Dental Surgeon, F. H. 359
Capt. Charles M. Judkins, C. O., Mobile Surgical Unit No. 12	1st Lt. John W. Pletcher, Dental Surgeon, F. H. 357
Capt. George A. MacIver, Division Psychiatrist	1st Lt. P. W. Prudhomme, Asst. Division Urologist
Capt. Paul V. Woolley, Division Urologist	

315TH MOBILE ORDNANCE REPAIR SHOP

Capt. Alfred W. Baldwin, Commanding
1st Lt. Briggs M. Rogers 2d Lt. Fred S. Saunders

315TH MOBILE VETERINARY SECTION

1st Lt. H. L. Blackburn, V. C.

SANITARY SQUAD No. 40
Capt. Clifford L. Hooper, M. C.

MOBILE FIELD LABORATORY

1st Lt. Everett F. Grave, Commanding
1st Lt. George C. Robertson, Divisional Water Inspector

SALVAGE UNIT No. 310
2d Lt. Howard L. Leighton

MACHINE SHOP TRUCK UNIT No. 391
1st Lt. Leonard E. Bierhaus

MACHINE SHOP TRUCK UNIT No. 398
1st Lt. Herman H. Lins

SALES COMMISSARY UNIT No. 17
2d Lt. A. V. B. Prince

ANNEX No. 4

CASUALTY LIST OF OFFICERS AND MEN (OFFICIAL RECORDS OF THE DIVISION ADJUTANT)

1918

OFFICERS

Captains

John R. Burkett, Co. C, 359th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	November 5
Sam R. Craig, Co. A, 358th Infantry.....	Killed "	September 17
Charles E. DeLario, Co. A, 360th Infantry.....	Killed "	November 2
Dan C. Leeper, Co. B, 359th Infantry.....	Died of wounds.....	November 2
William B. Martin, Co. H, 359th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	September 12
Victor H. Nysewander, Co. K, 359th Infantry...	Killed "	November 4
Herbert N. Peters, Co. D, 358th Infantry.....	Killed "	September 26
Harry E. Windebank, M. G., 357th Infantry....	Killed "	October 23

Lieutenants

Eugene C. Bell, Co. B, 359th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	November 5
John C. Boog, Co. F, 359th Infantry.....	Missing "	September 26
Samson B. Brasher, Co. A, 358th Infantry.....	Killed "	October 24
Raymond C. Campbell, Co. E, 360th Infantry...	Missing "	September 26
George P. Cole, Co. A, 360th Infantry.....	Killed "	November 2
James R. Cunningham, Co. G, 359th Infantry...	Killed "	September 15
Walter B. Dryson, 343d M. G. Bn.....	Died of wounds.....	September 26
Andrew K. Dunn, Co. G, 359th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	September 15
Morris Finkelberg, M. D., 360th Infantry.....	Killed "	September 15
Robert E. Gilbreath, Co. A, 358th Infantry....	Killed "	September 26
Richard H. Graham, Co. F, 360th Infantry....	Killed "	August 25
Albert Gurtler, Co. A, 357th Infantry.....	Killed "	October 24
Charles D. Harned, Adjt., 3d Bn., 359th Infantry.	Killed "	September 17
Royal C. Harrington, Co. K, 358th Infantry....	Died of wounds.....	September 14
Vernon D. Hart, Co. M, 360th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	September 15
Charles Hausser, Co. H, 358th Infantry.....	Killed "	September 13
Thomas E. Hazlett, Co. E, 360th Infantry.....	Killed "	November 1
Oscar C. Key, Co. C, 359th Infantry.....	Killed "	September 26
J. McKinzie McIntosh, 357th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	September 17
James Manahan, Co. A, 357th Infantry.....	Killed "	September 14

MISCELLANY

Lieutenants (continued)

Roy E. Matthews, Co. D, 357th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	September 14
Frederick H. Morgan, Co. C, 357th Infantry....	Killed "	September 30
Lyle K. Morgan, Co. M, 358th Infantry.....	Killed "	October 26
Howard M. Morrissey, Dent. D., 360th Infantry.	Killed "	November 1
Oscar Nordquist, Co. H, 359th Infantry.....	Killed "	September 26
Thomas J. Powell, Co. I, 358th Infantry.....	Killed "	September 12
Wendell F. Prime, Co. L, 357th Infantry.....	Killed "	November 6
Ferd. Regenbrecht, Co. B, 357th Infantry.....	Died of wounds.....	September 19
Thomas R. Ridley, Co. L, 358th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	October 22
Eugene A. Scanlon, Co. D, 359th Infantry.....	Killed "	November 1
Raymond A. Schoberth, Co. B, 359th Infantry...	Killed "	November 3
Walter J. Wakefield, Co. F, 359th Infantry.....	Missing "	September 26

Chaplain

Charles D. Priest, 358th Infantry.....	Died of wounds.....	October 29
--	---------------------	------------

Sergeants

Orgie L. Acker, Co. A, 358th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	September 26
Edward L. Allen, Co. C, 360th Infantry.....	Killed "	September 16
Ora R. Anderson, Co. B, 359th Infantry.....	Killed "	November 5
Joe E. Bailey, Co. L, 358th Infantry.....	Killed "	September 12
George Baker, Co. L, 358th Infantry.....	Killed "	September 12
Clarence W. Barr, Co. D, 359th Infantry.....	Killed "	November 2
George W. Bell, M. G., 358th Infantry.....	Killed "	September 12
William W. Blount, Co. I, 359th Infantry.....	Died of wounds.....	November 6
Charles L. Brady, Co. A, 358th Infantry.....	Missing in action.....	September 26
Griffin E. Brown, Co. I, 360th Infantry.....	Died of wounds.....	November 2
Ralph W. Brown, Co. E, 357th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	September 17
Calvin R. Bryant, Co. F, 358th Infantry.....	Died of wounds.....	November 11
Walter K. Burke, Co. F, 360th Infantry.....	" "	August 25
Enoch L. Buster, Co. A, 359th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	November 2
Owen B. Butts, Co. D, 360th Infantry.....	Killed "	November 4
Emmett E. Buzard, Co. D, 358th Infantry.....	Killed "	September 26
Joseph C. Carson, Co. D, 358th Infantry.....	Killed "	September 26
Louis Davis, Co. H, 358th Infantry.....	Killed "	November 7
Archie L. Dooley, Co. C, 315th Engineers.....	Killed "	October 25
Robert C. Drummond, Co. C, 359th Infantry....	Missing "	September 26
Leslie D. Everett, Co. F, 359th Infantry.....	Killed "	September 26
George Felton, Co. G, 358th Infantry.....	Killed "	September 12
Clerburn Fields, Co. E, 358th Infantry.....	Killed "	November 10
Elmer F. Fisher, Co. C, 359th Infantry.....	Killed "	November 5
James D. Gallagher, Co. F, 359th Infantry.....	Missing "	September 26

MISCELLANY

Sergeants (continued)

William B. Geno, Co. E, 357th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	September 22
Jose A. Garcia, Co. E, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November 4
Oliver W. Gauch, Co. A, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November 2
Frederick P. Gayle, Co. G, 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September 12
John L. Geary, Co. M, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September 16
James F. Green, Co. G, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	October 6
Lonnie Green, M. G., 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November 1
John F. Grubb, Co. H, 359th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November 5
Burton B. Hall, Co. E, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November 4
Daniel R. Herman, Co. A, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November 2
Leslie A. High, Co. E, 359th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	September 30
Henry H. Hillyard, Co. C, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November 1
Charles A. Hoover, Co. M, 359th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September 16
Ernest W. Horemann, Co. L, 360th Infantry....	Killed ".....	November 4
Miles P. Hurst, Co. L, 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September 22
John F. Ignatosky, Co. L, 359th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September 12
Hal A. Irwin, Hq., 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September 12
William M. Johnson, Co. L, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September 16
William C. Jones, Co. A, 315th Engineers.....	Killed ".....	November 8
Otto H. Karbowski, Co. C, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September 17
Helmuth F. Kraft, Co. L, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September 20
Benjamin H. Lake, Co. G, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September 15
Rudolph H. Lambert, Co. B, 360th Infantry....	Killed ".....	September 12
Frederick A. Lauth, Co. C, 315th Engineers.....	Killed ".....	October 26
Bennett H. Lavers, Co. K, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	October 24
Vasco Layfield, Co. B, 359th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November 3
Fred R. Lindsey, Co. A, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November 2
Joe G. Lloyd, Co. L, 359th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November 11
John W. Lockhart, Co. C, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November 2
Lynn B. McNatt, Co. G, 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September 12
John L. Mandeville, Co. B, 315th F. S. Bn.....	Killed ".....	September 13
Jovan F. Marchbanks, Co. F, 359th Infantry....	Missing ".....	September 26
Clyde J. Meece, Co. D, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November 4
Mortimer K. Moon, Co. C, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November 4
William C. Morrow, Co. L, 359th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September 12
Maurice Meyers, Co. A, 357th Infantry.....	Died of wounds.....	September 26
George F. Newland, Co. F, 358th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	September 12
Harry L. Nolen, Co. E, 315th Engineers.....	Killed ".....	September 14
Paul P. Odom, Co. B, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November 4
Austin M. Reed, Co. E, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September 13
John J. Roggeman, Co. M, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September 14
Lockard A. Sanders, Co. G, 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	October 7

MISCELLANY

Sergeants (continued)

Abe Shear, Co. A, 357th Infantry.....	Missing in action.....	September	12
Weaver Shofner, Co. A, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	2
John W. Smalley, Co. M, 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	12
Charlie W. Smith, 344th M. G. Bn.....	Killed ".....	September	29
Fred W. Smith, Amb. Co. 357.....	Killed ".....	September	17
Hamilton Smith, Co. D, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	2
William E. Speake, Co. K, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	October	24
Fred L. Stanley, Co. I, 360th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	September	17
Hulon F. Stanley, Co. D, 360th Infantry.....	Died of wounds.....	November	1
James C. Stevenson, Co. H, 359th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	November	5
Fortunot Surient, Co. B, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	October	21
Marion F. Taylor, Co. I, 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	12
James H. Teel, Co. E, 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	12
Wyatt H. Trigg, Co. C, 315th F. S. Bn.....	Killed ".....	November	2
Samuel W. Webb, Co. K, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	14
Edwin K. White, Co. F, 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	10
Seburn G. Willeford, Co. G, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	16
John W. Wilson, Co. K, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	4
Joseph H. Young, Co. C, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	15

Buglers

Alberto M. Bautista, Co. A, 360th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	November	2
James H. Bryant, Co. D, 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	26
John W. Havens, Co. M, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	October	23
James A. Hill, Co. F, 359th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	26
Richard C. Maxey, Co. B, 343d M. G. Bn.....	Killed ".....	November	1
Francis W. Steele, Co. A, 315th Engineers.....	Killed ".....	October	2
James T. Stroud, Co. A, 344th M. G. Bn.....	Killed ".....	September	18
Aubrey Upchurch, Co. E, 359th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	5
John Zhanel, Co. D, 359th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	2

Cooks

Clarence W. Irwin, Co. G, 357th Infantry.....	Died of wounds.....	October	7
Ray L. King, Co. G, 357th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	October	6
Monroe Smith, Co. H, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	23

Mechanicians

Carl W. Boese, Co. F, 359th Infantry.....	Missing in action.....	November	4
Clarence W. Coleman, Co. I, 359th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	14
Richard C. Henderson, Co. E, 359th Infantry....	Killed ".....	November	5
Lewis W. Hulme, Co. D, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	12
John W. Hurman, Co. L, 359th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	12

MISCELLANY

Mechanicians (continued)

William M. Kleinman, Co. F, 359th Infantry.....	Missing in action.....	September 26
Charles T. Rankin, Co. L, 359th Infantry.....	Killed "	September 28
James A. Shelton, Co. K, 359th Infantry.....	Killed "	September 13
Charles B. Wilson, Co. F, 359th Infantry.....	Killed "	September 26
Fritz J. Witchorke, Co. K, 360th Infantry.....	Missing "	November 1

Wagoners

Jim Copeland, Supply, 358th Infantry.....	Died of wounds.....	November 6
William C. Grigsby, Supply, 359th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	September 16
Clell Hiser, Supply, 358th Infantry.....	Killed "	September 20
George E. Lynn, Supply, 357th Infantry.....	Killed "	September 22
Hanson Mahan, F. H., 360th Infantry.....	Killed "	October 25
Sam Newberry, Supply, 357th Infantry.....	Killed "	September 22
William N. Smith, Supply, 357th Infantry.....	Killed "	September 22
Oscar E. Wurzbach, F. H., 360th Infantry.....	Killed "	October 25
Charles E. Young, Supply, 357th Infantry.....	Killed "	September 22

Corporals

George Arrington, Co. A, 360th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	November 2
William R. Ball, Co. G, 357th Infantry.....	Died of wounds.....	October 6
William H. Bardsley, Co. A, 360th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	November 2
Harley Barnard, Co. F, 358th Infantry.....	Killed "	September 14
Bernard G. Barre, Co. M, 360th Infantry.....	Killed "	September 15
Ben T. Barret, Co. L, 359th Infantry.....	Killed "	September 12
Norman K. Bawks, Co. H, 359th Infantry.....	Killed "	November 6
Joseph H. Bishop, Co. F, 359th Infantry.....	Missing "	September 26
Truett B. Bishop, Co. F, 358th Infantry.....	Killed "	September 12
Reed B. Bodenhamer, Co. B, 345th M. G. Bn....	Died of wounds.....	September 30
Frank Brady, Co. E, 358th Infantry.....	" "	September 16
Clyde L. Brantley, Co. B, 358th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	September 26
Ertis S. Branum, Co. K, 359th Infantry.....	Killed "	November 1
Clarence E. Bratcher, Co. H, 360th Infantry....	Killed "	September 20
Joel M. Brooks, Co. C, 315th F. S. Bn.....	Killed "	September 22
Roy O. Brown, Co. H, 358th Infantry.....	Killed "	September 16
Joseph L. Carothers, Co. K, 357th Infantry.....	Killed "	October 24
John E. Carpenter, Hq., 359th Infantry.....	Killed "	October 31
Michael T. Carrague, Co. C, 345th M. G. Bn....	Killed "	October 31
Floyd Cato, Co. E, 359th Infantry.....	Killed "	November 5
Roy Chansky, Co. E, 360th Infantry.....	Killed "	November 4
Albert L. Chapman, Co. F, 359th Infantry.....	Killed "	September 26
Oscar L. Claunch, Co. G, 359th Infantry.....	Killed "	November 3
Ed. Colgrove, Co. G, 359th Infantry.....	Killed "	September 26

MISCELLANY

Corporals (continued)

Jesse M. Conley, Hq., 357th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	October	5
Norman A. Cullen, Co. G, 358th Infantry.....	Killed	"	November 10
William B. Dallas, Co. C, 359th Infantry.....	Killed	"	September 14
Ishom M. Daniel, Co. K, 359th Infantry.....	Killed	"	November 5
John C. Daniels, Co. B, 358th Infantry.....	Killed	"	September 26
Guy K. Davis, Co. F, 359th Infantry.....	Killed	"	November 5
William A. Davis, Co. E, 359th Infantry.....	Killed	"	November 5
Henry G. Dean, Co. F, 358th Infantry.....	Killed	"	September 12
Rogers E. Deck, Co. E, 360th Infantry.....	Killed	"	September 26
Leonardo Diaz, Co. C, 359th Infantry.....	Killed	"	November 3
Paul Dittman, Co. C, 360th Infantry.....	Killed	"	November 4
Harry H. Dobbs, Co. L, 357th Infantry.....	Killed	"	September 16
LaFayette Eagleton, Co. M, 359th Infantry.....	Missing	"	September 26
Guy B. Early, Co. K, 360th Infantry.....	Killed	"	November 4
Howard Edmiston, Co. G, 359th Infantry.....	Missing	"	October 23
Dennis E. Enright, Co. M, 357th Infantry.....	Killed	"	September 16
Jett Falls, Co. E, 359th Infantry.....	Killed	"	November 6
Frank B. Feltner, Co. F, 359th Infantry.....	Missing	"	September 26
Jacob L. Ferrell, Co. E, 359th Infantry.....	Killed	"	September 15
Rudolph Fieseler, Co. H, 360th Infantry.....	Killed	"	September 17
Dow L. Findley, Co. K, 358th Infantry.....	Killed	"	October 24
Daniel G. Foster, Co. C, 360th Infantry.....	Killed	"	November 4
Loren L. Foster, Co. M, 360th Infantry.....	Killed	"	November 3
Charles C. Fowler, Co. G, 359th Infantry.....	Killed	"	November 5
Clinton French, Co. C, 357th Infantry.....	Killed	"	October 25
Leonard J. Freymuth, Co. D, 358th Infantry.....	Killed	"	November 5
Daley R. Frye, Co. K, 358th Infantry.....	Killed	"	September 12
Phillip Funderburk, Co. H, 359th Infantry.....	Killed	"	November 5
John L. Fussel, Co. A, 360th Infantry.....	Killed	"	November 2
Wilford L. Garner, Co. E, 357th Infantry.....	Killed	"	November 4
George W. Gill, Co. A, 360th Infantry.....	Killed	"	November 2
John H. Gorkow, Co. D, 358th Infantry.....	Missing	"	September 26
Henry T. Gowan, Co. L, 358th Infantry.....	Missing	"	September 26
Manuel Graham, Co. A, 358th Infantry.....	Missing	"	September 26
Willie Greer, Co. D, 359th Infantry.....	Killed	"	November 2
James H. Greever, Co. F, 359th Infantry.....	Missing	"	September 26
William F. Griggs, Co. C, 360th Infantry.....	Killed	"	November 8
Jesse M. Grisham, Co. L, 359th Infantry.....	Killed	"	September 12
Landis K. Groff, Co. G, 359th Infantry.....	Killed	"	November 5
Albert B. Hackney, Co. A, 358th Infantry.....	Killed	"	September 26
William G. Hamill, Co. G, 358th Infantry.....	Killed	"	September 12
Peter J. Harding, Co. A, 359th Infantry.....	Killed	"	September 15

MISCELLANY

Corporals (continued)

Rex A. Havenstrite, Co. C, 357th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	November 3
Cecil W. Hendricks, Co. M, 357th Infantry.....	Killed "	September 16
Otis Henry, Co. H, 359th Infantry.....	Died of wounds.....	October 6
Hugh C. Hill, Co. K, 359th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	September 12
William J. Hill, Hq., 357th Infantry.....	Killed "	November 10
Carl J. Hjort, Co. K, 358th Infantry.....	Killed "	October 24
Major Holtzclaw, Co. F, 359th Infantry.....	Missing "	September 26
Edward F. Hunt, Co. I, 359th Infantry.....	Died of wounds.....	November 1
James T. Hurley, Co. D, 357th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	October 24
Carl E. Jackson, Co. L, 360th Infantry.....	Died of wounds.....	November 1
Jesse J. Jackson, Co. F, 359th Infantry.....	Missing in action.....	September 26
Sam Jackson, Co. E, 360th Infantry.....	Died of wounds.....	October 4
Herbert C. James, Co. D, 358th Infantry.....	Missing in action.....	September 26
Leo J. James, Co. A, 315th Engineers.....	Died of wounds.....	November 9
David Band Johnson, Hq., 358th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	November 5
Lewis C. Johnson, Co. B, 358th Infantry.....	Killed "	November 2
Alfred E. Jones, Co. C, 360th Infantry.....	Died of wounds.....	November 3
Edward Kahre, Co. E, 358th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	November 10
John E. Kalahar, Co. M, 360th Infantry.....	Killed "	October 31
Frank B. Keel, Co. H, 359th Infantry.....	Missing "	September 26
Glenn R. Kennedy, Co. A, 358th Infantry.....	Died of wounds.....	November 11
Alfred Kerlin, Co. I, 360th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	November 2
Roy R. King, Co. C, 315th F. S. Bn.....	Killed "	September 15
Richard Kissman, Co. L, 360th Infantry.....	Killed "	November 4
Peter W. Klingensmith, Co. K, 358th Infantry....	Killed "	October 24
Harvie Kothe, Supply Co., 358th Infantry.....	Killed "	November 5
George C. Kunz, Co. C, 315th Engineers.....	Killed "	October 31
Alda M. Lamb, Co. G, 358th Infantry.....	Killed "	September 12
William C. Langwith, Co. G, 359th Infantry....	Killed "	September 12
Frederick Lee, Co. D, 357th Infantry.....	Killed "	September 12
John A. Levins, Co. C, 357th Infantry.....	Killed "	October 24
Clyde E. Line, Co. G, 357th Infantry.....	Killed "	November 5
Harry Loflin, Co. E, 359th Infantry.....	Killed "	September 12
Fred W. Lueckemeyer, Co. K, 360th Infantry....	Killed "	November 4
Esca McCord, Co. H, 359th Infantry.....	Missing "	September 26
James P. McCourt, Co. G, 358th Infantry.....	Killed "	November 3
Loris D. McFawn, Co. E, 315th Engineers.....	Missing "	September 26
William S. McKay, Co. K, 358th Infantry.....	Killed "	September 13
Earl I. McKissick, Co. M, 358th Infantry.....	Killed "	November 4
John McKissick, Co. F, 360th Infantry.....	Killed "	September 26
Charles C. Mann, Co. L, 358th Infantry.....	Died of wounds.....	October 4
Gordon M. Mattison, Co. K, 359th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	September 15

MISCELLANY

Corporals (continued)

Andrew J. Mays, Co. K, 357th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	October	24
Charles Milam, Hq., 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	October	24
William B. Milligan, Co. M, 357th Infantry....	Killed ".....	September	16
Joseph P. Mitchell, Co. E, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	4
Harold E. Moore, Co. G, 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	10
Elbert Moseley, Co. A, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	2
Monroe A. Needham, Co. F, 315th Engineers....	Died of wounds.....	November	3
Otto Noland, Co. E, 357th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	October	2
Henry C. Oliver, Co. A, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	20
John Olson, Co. I, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	26
Edward J. O'Malley, Co. C, 359th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	14
James S. Patterson, Co. D, 360th Infantry.....	Died of wounds.....	October	3
Floyd Phillips, Co. B, 358th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	September	16
Thomas R. Phillips, Co. F, 359th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	September	26
Frank D. Poteet, Co. C, 359th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	November	3
Durrill Rahe, Co. C, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	12
Otto E. Rahlwes, Co. K, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	4
Fritz J. Range, Co. M, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	4
Alfred W. Reed, Co. L, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	16
William D. Rice, Co. M, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	4
Gilbert Riesz, Co. F, 358th Infantry.....	Died of wounds.....	November	11
Kenneth Robbins, Co. I, 358th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	October	23
Henry Roberts, Co. B, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	12
Joe Robinson, Co. K, 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	12
John W. Rooks, Co. E, 359th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	5
Walter A. Scott, Co. C, 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	26
William D. Sewell, Co. G, 359th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	September	26
Carl Sheffield, Co. B, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	11
David B. Shelton, Co. G, 359th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	13
James H. Sparks, Co. I, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	2
Daniel F. Spath, Co. C, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	20
Harold A. Spaum, Co. K, 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	26
David E. Stockman, Co. D, 359th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	3
Hugh O. Stunz, Co. E, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	17
George W. Tebbe, Co. L, 359th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	12
Clarence Tibbitts, Co. B, 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	10
Alfred G. Tieken, Co. A, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	14
Chester B. Tribble, Co. F, 359th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	September	26
Wassie Vaughn, Co. C, 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	9
Steve Veitenheimer, Co. C, 357th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	October	6
Dallas F. Walker, Co. F, 359th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	September	26
Thomas W. Waller, Co. G, 359th Infantry.....	Died of wounds.....	November	3

MISCELLANY

Corporals (continued)

Mortimer J. Watkins, Co. H, 360th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	November 1
Tony C. Weaver, Co. C, 358th Infantry.....	Killed "	November 9
Henry A. Weier, Co. B, 358th Infantry.....	Killed "	September 16
John Wenzinger, Co. L, 358th Infantry.....	Killed "	September 12
Lewis Wiggins, Co. D, 360th Infantry.....	Killed "	November 4
John C. William, Co. B, 359th Infantry.....	Killed "	November 5
Rufus S. Wilson, Co. C, 315th F. S. Bn.....	Died of wounds.....	November 1
Pleasant I. Wray, M. G., 359th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	November 2
Russel E. Wylie, Co. L, 359th Infantry.....	Killed "	November 11
Roy G. Zoellner, Co. D, 357th Infantry.....	Killed "	September 17

Privates

George Abdalla, Co. L, 358th Infantry.....	Missing in action.....	September 26
Carl A. Adams, Co. E, 357th Infantry.....	Killed "	November 4
William H. Adams, Co. K, 357th Infantry.....	Missing "	September 30
Floyd Adcock, Co. F, 359th Infantry.....	Killed "	September 26
Spaulding I. Addington, Co. I, 359th Infantry...	Killed "	September 24
John B. Admas, Co. G, 359th Infantry.....	Missing "	September 26
Arthur Ahern, Co. I, 357th Infantry.....	Killed "	November 9
Budd H. Alben, Co. K, 360th Infantry.....	Died of wounds.....	September 21
Robert E. Alexander, Co. A, 358th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	September 12
Allison Alford, Co. C, 357th Infantry.....	Killed "	November 5
Bert L. Allen, Co. G, 357th Infantry.....	Killed "	September 13
Eilo W. Allen, Co. F, 359th Infantry.....	Missing "	September 26
Emmett Allen, Co. L, 357th Infantry.....	Killed "	September 20
John W. Allen, Co. E, 360th Infantry.....	Killed "	September 15
Ross H. Alley, Co. L, 359th Infantry.....	Killed "	September 12
Alvah J. Allgood, Co. F, 359th Infantry.....	Killed "	November 1
Samuel C. Allison, Co. G, 360th Infantry.....	Killed "	November 4
James M. Alsup, Co. L, 358th Infantry.....	Killed "	September 12
Raymond H. Altvater, Hq., 358th Infantry.....	Missing "	November 1
Alfred O. Anderson, Co. F, 360th Infantry.....	Killed "	September 26
John R. Anderson, Co. H, 359th Infantry.....	Killed "	November 6
Julius O. Anderson, Co. E, 315th Engineers.....	Missing "	September 26
Oscar N. Anderson, Co. A, 360th Infantry.....	Killed "	October 31
Waldo E. Anderson, Co. E, 357th Infantry.....	Killed "	November 4
Fay L. Andrews, Co. C, 344th M. G. Bn.....	Died of wounds.....	September 12
Boyce Arnold, Co. G, 359th Infantry.....	Missing in action.....	September 26
Sim B. Ashburn, Co. F, 360th Infantry.....	Killed "	November 2
Eurvon Atkins, Co. C, 359th Infantry.....	Missing "	November 1
Carroll Attaway, Co. H, 359th Infantry.....	Killed "	September 22
Edward Avery, M. G., 358th Infantry.....	Killed "	September 12

MISCELLANY

Privates (continued)

Carl Azbell, Co. B, 345th M. G. Bn.....	Died of wounds.....	October	3
Fred J. Backman, Co. I, 359th Infantry.....	" "	September	15
John Badgwell, Co. B, 359th Infantry.....	Missing in action.....	November	3
Bruce W. Baker, Co. E, 359th Infantry.....	Killed "	November	5
George W. Baker, Co. D, 358th Infantry.....	Missing "	September	26
William B. Baker, Co. L, 357th Infantry.....	Killed "	September	26
Oscar O. Bakken, Co. D, 358th Infantry.....	Killed "	November	10
Harold L. Baldwin, Co. M, 357th Infantry.....	Killed "	October	22
Frank J. Bannick, Co. C, 358th Infantry.....	Killed "	September	14
Emil Z. Barak, Co. E, 357th Infantry.....	Killed "	September	20
Charles W. Barden, Co. M, 360th Infantry.....	Killed "	November	4
Albert J. Barder, Co. I, 360th Infantry.....	Missing "	November	2
Eugenio Barela, Co. M, 360th Infantry.....	Killed "	November	1
Earl Barkdull, Co. L, 359th Infantry.....	Killed "	November	11
Perry W. Barker, Co. G, 359th Infantry.....	Missing "	November	2
Selima L. Barnes, M. G., 360th Infantry.....	Died of wounds.....	November	2
William H. Barnick, Co. H, 359th Infantry.....	Missing in action.....	September	26
Joseph H. Barton, Co. D, 360th Infantry.....	Killed "	November	4
Richard Basili, Co. H, 357th Infantry.....	Killed "	September	12
William D. Bates, Co. A, 357th Infantry.....	Died of wounds.....	September	26
Louis E. Bauerbach, Co. G, 360th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	November	1
Richard Payton Baugh, Co. K, 359th Infantry..	Killed "	September	11
Harry W. Beavers, Co. B, 345th M. G. Bn.....	Died of wounds.....	September	29
Orville Bechtel, Co. I, 360th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	November	2
Conrad R. Beck, Co. H, 357th Infantry.....	Missing "	September	16
Arthur A. Behrend, Co. D, 360th Infantry.....	Missing "	November	4
George W. Belcher, Co. F, 359th Infantry.....	Missing "	September	26
Dolce L. Belgrado, Co. I, 358th Infantry.....	Killed "	September	25
Oscar M. Belk, Co. M, 358th Infantry.....	Killed "	September	12
George Bell, Co. A, 358th Infantry.....	Missing "	November	10
George H. Belland, Co. I, 360th Infantry.....	Missing "	November	2
Floyd W. Belt, Co. B, 357th Infantry.....	Killed "	September	12
William F. Benge, Co. C, 360th Infantry.....	Killed "	November	4
Robert E. Bennett, Co. L, 357th Infantry.....	Killed "	November	2
William E. Berg, Co. C, 358th Infantry.....	Killed "	September	16
Sidney H. Bergstrom, Co. E, 359th Infantry.....	Killed "	September	25
Ernest E. Berry, Co. D, 358th Infantry.....	Killed "	September	26
Sid C. Berry, Co. A, 360th Infantry.....	Killed "	November	2
Charles Berryhill, Co. A, 357th Infantry.....	Killed "	September	14
Thomas R. Berryhill, Co. A, 360th Infantry.....	Killed "	September	12
Lewis E. Besserud, Co. E, 357th Infantry.....	Missing "	September	15
Thomas E. Best, Co. K, 359th Infantry.....	Killed "	November	3

MISCELLANY

Privates (continued)

Howard L. Bien, Co. C, 315th Engineers.....	Missing in action.....	September 12
Reece N. Biffle, Co. A, 344th M. G. Bn.....	Missing ".....	September 14
James Billard, Co. I, 360th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	November 4
Anthony G. Billian, Hq., 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November 2
Robert G. Billotte, Co. D, 358th Infantry.....	Died of wounds.....	November 11
Thomas T. Bingamon, Co. I, 360th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	November 4
John J. Black, Co. H, 359th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November 5
Blair, Co. G, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November 2
Charles Lakesley, Co. M, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	October 31
William Line, Co. I, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November 8
William Slye, Co. A, 358th Infantry.....	Died of wounds.....	September 26
Boesell, Co. B, 360th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	November 4
Co. G, 359th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September 16
Co. G, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November 4
Boon, Co. K, 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September 12
Hiram B. Booth, Co. C, 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September 26
Lawrence J. Borrois, Hq., 358th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	November 1
Harley E. Boss, Co. B, 345th M. G. Bn.....	Died of wounds.....	October 1
Arnold Botsford, Co. D, 358th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	September 26
Thomas Boudreaux, M. D., 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November 1
Stanley Bouldinghouse, Co. F, 359th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	September 26
John E. Box, M. G., 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September 22
Joseph J. Boyajain, Co. H, 359th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	September 26
Gordon R. Boyd, Co. H, 359th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	September 26
Prince Bradley, Co. A, 359th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November 1
Paul E. Bratsch, Co. A, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September 27
Arthur Bremmer, Co. E, 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November 10
Frank Bridges, Co. H, 359th Infantry.....	Died of wounds.....	September 26
George W. Briney, Co. B, 345th M. G. Bn.....	" ".....	October 2
Robert O. Brisendine, Co. E, 357th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	September 15
Myron J. Brooks, Co. F, 359th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September 26
Weaver H. Brooks, Co. G, 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September 12
James W. Brooksher, Co. E, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September 14
Alonzo G. Brown, Co. K, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November 5
Charles W. Brown, Co. A, 360th Infantry.....	Died of wounds.....	October 1
Harry Brown, Co. A, 357th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	August 30
Ivan Brown, Co. B, 358th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	September 26
Ivon E. Brown, Co. F, 359th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	September 26
Paul E. Brown, Co. E, 359th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November 5
Roy J. Brown, Co. D, 358th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	September 26
Vester T. Brown, Co. D, 344th M. G. Bn.....	Killed ".....	October 23
William C. Brown, Co. D, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September 18

MISCELLANY

Privates (continued)

Winfield M. Brown, Co. D, 358th Infantry.....	Died of wounds.....	September	29
Joseph P. Bryan, Co. L, 357th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	September	16
Walter A. Bucholz, Co. A, 358th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	September	26
Peter G. Budahl, Hq., 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	5
Emery W. Burgson, Co. K, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	4
John T. Burke, Co. F, 359th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	September	26
Frank S. Burns, Co. K, 357th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	October	23
Levi M. H. Burton, Co. K, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	8
Chauncey M. Butler, Co. E, 315th Engineers....	Missing ".....	September	27
Eddie C. Byrd, Co. G, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	4
John Byrnes, Co. A, 343d M. G. Bn.....	Killed ".....	November	1
Alvin F. Byrum, Co. K, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	8
John D. Cabaniss, Co. F, 359th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	26
Hilario Cabasos, Co. L, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	4
Aubrey Callahan, Co. E, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	4
Wilbur H. Callihan, Co. L, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	4
Ira S. Campbell, Co. G, 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	13
Mark C. Campbell, Co. G, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	4
Clarence O. Cannon, Co. E, 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	12
Walter D. Cannon, Hq., 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	October	22
Douglas H. Cansler, Co. D, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	4
Rass Carden, Co. G, 358th Infantry.....	Died of wounds.....	September	13
John A. Carlson, Hq., 359th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	September	12
Julius Carlson, Co. I, 360th Infantry.....	Died of wounds.....	November	4
Thure U. M. Carlson, Co. B, 359th Infantry.....	" ".....	November	2
Morris N. Carryo, Co. M, 360th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	September	20
Thomas L. Case, M. G., 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	12
John A. Casey, Co. G., 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	13
Paul J. Cash, M. G., 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	22
Jose Castaneda, Co. L, 358th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	September	12
Melvin C. Catlin, Co. I, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	October	23
Harry L. Causland, Co. I, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	8
Henry Caussmaker, Co. E, 359th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	12
Robert Cecil, Co. B, 344th M. G. Bn.....	Killed ".....	October	24
George M. Chance, Co. F, 359th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	October	26
Henry Chaney, Co. K, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	1
Will Charon, Co. E, 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	13
Charles C. Cheek, Co. C, 315th F. S. Bn.....	Died of wounds.....	October	31
James W. Cheek, Co. A, 360th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	November	2
Edd H. Childress, Co. G, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	4
Matt H. Chism, Co. D, 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	1
Amund Chose, Co. M, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	13

MISCELLANY

Privates (continued)

Soren Christofferson, Co. D, 358th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	September 26
George R. Church, Co. M, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September 24
Otis W. Church, Co. F, 359th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	September 26
George Cipalo, Co. C, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November 5
Charley Clint Clark, Co. G, 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September 12
Eul F. Clark, Co. A, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	October 30
George B. Clark, Co. D, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	October 26
Ozias L. Clark, Co. K, 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September 12
Grover Classen, Co. F, 359th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September 24
Roy L. Clement, Co. E, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September 20
Roy W. Clementson, Co. H, 357th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	September 17
John Cockran, Co. H, 359th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September 26
Oscar E. Colburn, Co. F, 359th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	September 26
Frank R. Cole, Co. C, 359th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November 1
Bernice L. Coles, Co. E, 359th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November 5
Frank Collister, Co. H, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	October 25
Eugene J. Conley, Co. D, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	October 5
George W. Cook, Co. L, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November 4
William B. Cooper, Co. F, 359th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	September 26
Oscar H. Copus, Co. F, 359th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	September 26
Clyde Coulter, Co. E, 359th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November 5
Henry Counts, Co. K, 359th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November 5
Jack Cowan, M. G., 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September 12
Emery M. Cox, Co. A, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September 12
Romeo W. Cox, Co. H, 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September 12
Joseph V. Coyle, Co. G, 359th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	September 26
Arthur W. Crabtree, Co. L, 357th Infantry.....	Died of wounds.....	November 11
John S. Cramer, Co. M, 360th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	November 4
John F. Crane, Co. E, 315th Engineers.....	Missing ".....	September 26
Joseph W. Crawford, Co. C, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September 11
Robert Crenshaw, Co. E, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November 9
John W. Criner, Co. C, 359th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September 14
William T. Cronin, Co. G, 358th Infantry.....	Died of wounds.....	September 17
Harvey E. Crosby, Co. B, 358th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	September 15
Robert H. Cross, Co. M, 359th Infantry.....	Died of wounds.....	October 4
Clarence J. Croteau, Co. D, 358th Infantry.....	Missing in action.....	September 26
Roy E. Crotinger, Hq., 360th Infantry.....	Died of wounds.....	November 6
Charlie J. Crow, Co. L, 359th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	October 31
John Crow, Co. E., 357th Infantry.....	Died of wounds.....	November 5
William W. Crume, Co. M, 359th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	November 5
Robert E. Crumpler, Hq., 359th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September 12
Bernard D. Cunningham, Co. H, 359th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September 22

MISCELLANY

Privates (continued)

Joel B. Czarnikow, Co. L, 357th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	September	14
John Daley, Co. E, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	26
William D. Daly, Co. F, 359th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	26
Heber W. Daniels, Co. F, 359th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	12
Oscar Danielson, Co. F, 359th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	26
John M. Davenport, Hq., 360th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	November	4
Morris Davidson, Co. B, 344th M. G. Bn.....	Killed ".....	October	24
Harry Davies, Co. C, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	2
August Davis, Co. L, 368th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	29
James D. Davis, Co. M, 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	12
Jay S. Davis, 90th Div., M. P. Co.....	Killed ".....	November	6
Willie A. Davis, Hq., 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	October	24
Fred B. Dawson, Co. E, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	20
Harry Deitsch, Co. M, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	4
Robert E. Denbo, Co. B, 315th Engineers.....	Died of wounds.....	September	29
Antoine J. DePerry, Co. E, 357th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	September	15
Charles Deshazo, Co. C, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	4
Charles Devlin, Amb. Co. 359.....	Killed ".....	September	12
Earl Dickerson, Co. E, 315th Engineers.....	Missing ".....	September	26
Eugene Dicks, Co. H, 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	12
Dick Diealle, Co. I, 360th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	September	14
John T. Ditty, Co. C, 315th Engineers.....	Killed ".....	September	12
John S. Dodd, M. G., 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	October	28
Charles Donatus, Co. M, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	4
Jacob Dorgeloos, Co. D, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	October	26
Frank Dostal, Co. M, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	October	23
Max A. Drache, Co. F, 357th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	September	18
Charles L. Drewett, Co. G, 358th Infantry.....	Died of wounds.....	September	14
Will H. Drews, Co. H, 360th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	September	28
Lawrence P. Drohan, Co. D, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	October	5
Guy L. Dugan, Co. A, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	20
Dick Dulaney, M. D., 357th Infantry.....	Died of wounds.....	November	10
John Duncan, Jr., Co. G, 358th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	November	10
Lee Dunlap, Co. G, 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	12
Fred L. Dunsmoor, Co. A, 315th Infantry.....	Died of wounds.....	November	10
George R. Dunton, Co. C, 359th Infantry.....	Missing in action.....	November	2
Henry F. Duperier, Co. K, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	28
John F. Duscha, Co. K, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	6
Grover E. Edgar, Co. A, 357th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	October	1
James Edwards, Co. F, 359th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	September	26
John G. Elledge, Co. H, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	October	27
Frank M. Elliott, Co. D, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	4

MISCELLANY

Privates (continued)

Walter Ellis, Co. M, 358th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	September	23
Walter F. Embry, Co. B, 345th M. G. Bn.....	Died of wounds.....	October	2
Horace B. Emerson, Co. E, 359th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	November	5
John C. England, Co. G, 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	12
Victor England, Co. I, 359th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	30
Michael D. Enright, Co. E, 357th Infantry.....	Died of wounds.....	November	7
Selmer J. Erickson, Co. K, 360th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	November	4
William Erickson, Co. C, 359th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	16
Orville Estes, Amb. Co. 360.....	Killed ".....	September	14
Reid P. Estill, Co. F, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	17
Edwin Euckert, Co. K, 360th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	November	1
Dudley Evans, Co. M, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	16
Earl E. Fahey, Co. L, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	10
William E. Fahey, Co. E, 358th Infantry.....	Died of wounds.....	September	13
George F. Fairbanks, Co. F, 360th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	November	4
Fred Farmer, Co. F, 359th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	September	26
Cleo V. Farr, Co. E, 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	12
Canuts Farrias, Co. M, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	20
Charles E. Ferguson, Co. K, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	4
Camillo Ferrari, Co. M, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	October	31
Arvid Ferris, Co. K, 359th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	September	26
Clyde Fetty, Co. D, 359th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	1
Jerry Fidler, Co. K, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	October	24
John L. Fielding, Co. C, 357th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	September	12
Marshall B. Fillingin, Co. C, 360th Infantry....	Killed ".....	September	19
Oscar Finkenhagen, Co. I, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	October	25
Joseph E. Firth, Co. E, 360th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	November	1
Aubrey A. Fisher, Co. I, 358th Infantry.....	Died of wounds.....	October	24
Olaf Fiske, Co. G, 357th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	September	20
Charles C. Flentje, Co. H, 359th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	26
Rikus H. Flesner, Co. L, 359th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	12
Peter A. Flores, Co. F, 359th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	September	26
Harmon Folckemer, Co. D, 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	10
William H. Folliott, Co. L, 358th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	November	1
Earl Ford, Co. F, 359th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	26
Thomas L. Ford, Co. F, 360th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	November	1
Orion Foster, Co. D, 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	26
Frank L. Fox, Co. B, 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	14
Elo Franke, Co. M, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	October	31
Ed. Freeman, Co. K, 360th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	November	1
Arthur Fregeau, Co. C, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	October	25
John Fregion, Co. G, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	10

MISCELLANY

Privates (continued)

Charles A. Freudenthal, Co. H, 359th Infantry...	Killed in action.....	November	5
Samuel N. Fryar, Co. E, 359th Infantry.....	Died of wounds.....	September	17
John Fuller, Co. A, 358th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	October	28
William S. Funk, Co. F, 359th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	September	26
Andrew J. Fuqua, Co. D, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	4
Charles Furgeson, Co. K, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	1
Ralph Furr, M. G., 359th Infantry.....	Died of wounds.....	September	22
Charles M. Galloway, Co. C, 360th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	November	2
Earl B. Galloway, Co. F, 359th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	September	26
Arthur L. Gambler, Hq., 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	1
Andrew J. Gandy, Co. F, 359th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	September	26
Ben Garcia, Co. D, 358th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	September	26
Henry G. Garner, Co. F, 359th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	26
Edward L. Garrett, Co. G, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	14
Thomas W. Garrington, Co. E, 315th Engineers..	Missing ".....	September	26
Leo B. Garton, Co. L, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	26
Ray N. Gaudy, Co. H, 359th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	5
Arnold F. Gaus, Co. F, 359th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	November	1
Donat Gelimas, Co. H, 359th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	September	26
Joseph Gesosky, Co. H, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	4
Eddie J. Gibson, Co. F, 359th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	September	26
Emmit R. Gibson, Co. A, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	2
John J. Gibson, Co. D, 355th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	November	2
Jimmie Gigas, Co. A, 359th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	15
Noah Gill, Co. I, 359th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	4
David P. Gittens, Co. C, 357th Infantry.....	Died of wounds.....	September	23
William H. Glenn, Co. C, 357th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	September	20
Clifford W. Goble, Co. D, 343d M. G. Bn.....	Killed ".....	September	26
Andrew Golnik, Co. K, 359th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	September	12
Cayetano Gonzales, Co. M, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	20
Silas Gonzales, Co. G, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	4
Frederick I. Goodburn, Co. C, 357th Infantry...	Died of wounds.....	September	22
Henry Goode, Hq., 360th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	October	3
James W. Goodwin, M. G., 357th Infantry.....	Died of wounds.....	November	6
Harmon M. Gore, Co. M, 357th Infantry.....	" ".....	November	19
John M. Graham, Co. H, 358th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	September	16
Leon B. Graten, Co. L, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	26
Chauncey A. Green, Co. I, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	October	30
Earl Green, Co. G, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	16
Herbert A. Greene, Co. F, 359th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	September	26
Leonard C. Gregory, Co. H, 359th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	November	3
Peter Grivatti, Co. F, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	10

MISCELLANY

Privates (continued)

Albert H. Gronne, Co. I, 360th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	November 6
August S. Guenot, Co. B, 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	October 25
Louis F. Guerttmann, Co. L, 360th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	November 7
Frank Guimond, Co. E, 357th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	November 10
Tilman J. Guinn, Co. G, 359th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September 12
Louis C. Guitierrez, Co. G, 359th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September 12
Fred Gully, Co. D, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November 4
Fred C. Haas, Co. F, 359th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	September 26
Paul F. Habeck, Co. E, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September 14
Calvin R. Hackler, Hq., 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	October 24
Victor W. Hagland, Co. I, 359th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September 12
William O. Hair, Co. G, 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September 12
Robert M. Halford, Co. E, 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September 12
Joseph L. Hall, M. G., 359th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November 3
Harris B. Hallford, Co. K, 359th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September 17
Daniel L. Ham, Co. L, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November 2
Henry Hamburger, Co. H, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September 13
Holger A. Hansen, Co. B, 359th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November 5
Carl Hanson, Co. M, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	October 31
Orville S. Harper, Co. A, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	October 21
George A. Harris, Co. M, 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September 12
Otis B. Harris, Co. M, 358th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	September 12
Roy Harris, Co. L, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September 12
William R. Harris, Co. G, 360th Infantry.....	Died of wounds.....	October 31
Harry H. Harvey, Co. I, 357th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	September 23
Fred P. Hathaway, Co. B, 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	October 29
Benedict Hatka, Co. I, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September 15
Roy M. Havermale, Co. M, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September 16
James B. Hedge, Co. A, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September 12
Fred W. Heiden, Co. A, 359th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November 3
Alfred Henderson, Co. H, 359th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November 5
Jacob Henderson, Co. G, 357th Infantry.....	Died of wounds.....	September 12
Clarence E. Hendrex, Co. A, 360th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	November 2
Louis A. Hendrickson, Co. D, 360th Infantry....	Killed ".....	September 12
William A. Henke, Co. K, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	October 24
James E. Heptonstall, Co. D, 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September 26
Lars Herigstad, Co. E, 357th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	November 10
Herman J. Hermanson, Co. B, 358th Infantry...	Killed ".....	November 10
Louis G. Herren, Co. C, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	October 25
James Hickey, Co. E, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November 4
Paul P. Hickey, Co. K, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September 29
Howard S. Hicks, Co. M, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September 16

MISCELLANY

Privates (continued)

Lawrence E. Higbee, Co. M, 358th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	September	12
George W. Higgs, Co. G, 360th Infantry.....	Died of wounds.....	November	3
Jesse M. Highland, Co. D, 358th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	November	10
Donald W. Hill, Co. G, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	4
Ira Hill, Co. C, 359th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	October	31
Luther S. Hill, Co. C, 315th F. S. Bn.....	Died of wounds.....	November	6
William D. Hill, Co. I, 358th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	October	21
Robert F. Hinkle, Co. B, 359th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	5
Chester A. Hirsche, Co. I, 357th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	October	23
Clem Hite, Co. H, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	4
James W. Hodge, Co. G, 359th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	26
Oren A. Hoffarth, Co. A, 343d M. G. Bn.....	Killed ".....	November	1
Eddie J. Hoffman, Co. F, 359th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	September	26
Burton G. Holibaugh, Co. C, 359th Infantry.....	Died of wounds.....	November	2
Fate Holland, Co. C, 360th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	September	20
Millard A. Holland, Co. M, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	16
Frederick Hollarn, Co. C, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	5
Huia Holliman, Co. G, 357th Infantry.....	Died of wounds.....	November	11
Charles T. Holmes, Co. D, 358th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	September	26
Oliver A. Holtz, Co. E, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	4
Harold Hoopes, Co. A, 358th Infantry.....	Died of wounds.....	October	24
Ingaval Horgan, Co. K, 360th Infantry.....	Missing in action.....	November	2
Jose Horous, Co. M, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	4
Arty R. Hott, Co. I, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	4
Helmar Hovland, Co. A, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	14
Norman D. Howard, Co. H, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	October	26
Joseph L. Huber, Co. E, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	26
Oliver A. Hults, Co. E, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	6
Charles E. Hunt, M. G., 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	29
Jesse O. Hutcheson, M. G., 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	October	28
Theodore A. Idens, Co. H, 359th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	September	26
Frederick L. Ingvorsen, Co. D, 357th Infantry...	Killed ".....	October	2
Charles Fred Isaacks, Co. D, 360th Infantry....	Killed ".....	November	9
John Isable, Co. F, 359th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	September	26
George Jackson, Co. I, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	23
Arthur O. Jacob, Co. B, 358th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	September	12
Theodore Jallo, Co. A, 345th M. G. Bn.....	Killed ".....	September	20
Samuel R. Jamison, Co. H, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	1
Henry Jansma, Co. C, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	1
August Jantz, Co. L, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	4
Alexander Jarnagin, M. D., 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	October	29
Edward Jarvis, Co. A, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	October	21

MISCELLANY

Privates (continued)

Charles Jeffords, Co. H, 360th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	November 1
Steve Jendro, Co. A, 357th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	October 24
Tom Jenkins, Co. K, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November 1
Alfred F. Jennett, Co. B, 343d M. G. Bn.....	Killed ".....	November 1
John M. Jester, Co. G, 358th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	November 10
Bonnie L. Jewell, Co. A, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	October 26
John J. Joda, Co. E, 315th Engineers.....	Missing ".....	September 14
Allen W. Johnson, Co. F, 359th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November 3
Bentley C. Johnson, Co. F, 359th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November 5
Carl F. Johnson, Co. G, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November 4
Herman Johnson, Co. G, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September 10
Nels A. Johnson, Co. G, 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September 12
Pierce A. Johnson, Co. D, 359th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November 1
William H. Johnson, Co. A, 343d M. G. Bn.....	Missing ".....	November 1
Fred E. Jones, Co. D, 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November 2
Ira L. Jones, Amb. Co. 359.....	Killed ".....	October 4
Ode S. Jones, Co. C, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September 12
Willard J. Jones, Co. C, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	October 23
Riley L. Jordon, Hq., 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November 6
James R. Kalina, Co. I, 359th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November 5
Antoni Kaminisiki, Co. M, 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September 12
Albert Kamps, Co. F, 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September 12
William A. Kasiaski, Co. G, 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September 12
William F. Kaster, Co. A, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November 2
Victor Kauma, Co. G, 359th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	November 1
John C. Keahey, Co. M, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September 16
Willis E. Keith, Co. F, 359th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	September 26
Joseph A. Kellett, Co. K, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November 4
Emmett S. Kelley, Co. D, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November 4
Ralph M. Kelley, Co. M, 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	October 24
Robert J. Kelley, Co. C, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November 5
John S. Kelly, Co. D, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November 4
John F. Kennedy, Co. C, 359th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September 19
John H. Kern, Co. E, 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September 12
William Kiehne, Co. A, 357th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	October 1
Floyd S. Killegrew, Co. F, 359th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	September 26
Charlie B. Kimbro, Co. B, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September 12
Robert Kimm, Co. C, 360th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	November 1
Ellis W. King, Co. M, 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November 1
David O. Kingley, Co. B, 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September 16
August Kinkelin, Co. I, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November 1
John W. KiOUS, Co. C, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September 12

MISCELLANY

Privates (continued)

Thomas D. Kirman, Co. E, 357th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	November	4
Samuel Klein, Co. B, 345th M. G. Bn.....	Killed ".....	November	1
Lum Klepper, Co. C, 358th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	November	11
Charles E. Klinnet, Co. H, 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	5
Charles L. Klunkert, Co. I, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	2
Frank J. Knoll, Co. F, 359th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	September	26
Jasper B. Knox, Co. A, 315th Engineers.....	Killed ".....	November	8
Edward Koehler, Co. K, 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	12
Joseph P. Kolars, Co. I, 359th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	16
George Kozloysky, Co. E, 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	10
William H. Kraft, Co. G, 359th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	5
Henry Kramer, Co. G, 359th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	November	2
Ira O. Kreager, Co. B, 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	October	27
Gustav Kreuger, Co. G, 359th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	October	22
Robert E. Kryselmire, Co. C, 357th Infantry....	Missing ".....	September	12
Vladimir J. Kulhanek, Co. K, 360th Infantry....	Killed ".....	October	31
William H. Kunkle, Co. G, 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	12
John W. Kurtz, Co. M, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	October	31
Laurel B. Kutz, Co. H, 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	12
Tyre Kuykendall, Co. I, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	2
Lawrence M. Labovich, Co. A, 357th Infantry...	Killed ".....	September	14
Erin Lack, M. G., 359th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	October	27
Robert L. Lackey, Co. B, 359th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	5
George B. Lafblom, Co. E, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	4
Dewey Laine, Co. G, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	16
Maxim Lalich, Co. C, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	4
Tom Lambertson, Co. K, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	1
Harry LaRoche, Co. C, 357th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	September	12
Gabriel E. Larson, Co. I, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	4
George H. Larson, Co. C, 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	26
Jens C. Larson, Co. G, 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	12
Barker T. Larue, Co. E, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	13
John H. Latta, Co. F, 357th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	September	18
Francis W. Lauver, Co. D, 358th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	September	26
Dan Lawton, Co. M, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	October	31
William A. Leach, M. G., 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	13
Alvin L. Leaf, Co. B, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	12
Melvin R. Lebacken, Co. K, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	6
Jesse K. Lee, Co. K, 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	October	24
Roy Lee, Co. B, 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	26
Louis C. LeGrande, Co. A, 345th M. G. Bn.....	Killed ".....	September	18
Otto F. Leven, Co. E, 357th Infantry.....	Died of wounds.....	October	4

MISCELLANY

Privates (continued)

Clarence Liedberg, Co. I, 360th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	November 4
B. Lillard, Co. B, 358th Infantry.....	Missing “.....	September 26
James F. Lillard, Co. I, 360th Infantry.....	Killed “.....	November 4
Per E. Lindgren, Co. C, 358th Infantry.....	Killed “.....	September 14
Charles E. Lindsay, Co. E, 358th Infantry.....	Killed “.....	November 10
Jacob S. Lindsey, Co. H, 360th Infantry.....	Killed “.....	November 4
Lion Lipscomb, Co. C, 345th M. G. Bn.....	Missing “.....	September 15
John W. Little, Co. F, 360th Infantry.....	Killed “.....	September 26
Milus D. Little, M. D., 343d M. G. Bn.....	Killed “.....	November 4
John W. Livingston, Co. H, 359th Infantry.....	Missing “.....	November 2
John W. Loftus, F. H. 360.....	Killed “.....	October 25
Lawrence Lohman, Co. B, 358th Infantry.....	Killed “.....	November 10
Harris L. Long, Hq., 357th Infantry.....	Died of wounds.....	November 11
Jessie J. Long, Co. C, 360th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	September 17
John E. Long, Co. G, 358th Infantry.....	Killed “.....	September 12
Jose M. Lopez, Co. K, 360th Infantry.....	Killed “.....	November 4
Lee C. Lowery, Co. B, 358th Infantry.....	Killed “.....	September 26
Robert W. Lowery, Co. B, 357th Infantry.....	Killed “.....	October 23
George W. Lucky, Co. F, 359th Infantry.....	Missing “.....	September 26
John A. Lukkonen, Co. E, 360th Infantry.....	Killed “.....	September 26
Willie E. Lummus, Co. H, 359th Infantry.....	Missing “.....	September 26
Edgar Lumpkin, Co. I, 358th Infantry.....	Killed “.....	September 18
Henry A. Lundgren, Co. G, 359th Infantry.....	Killed “.....	September 26
Chester Lundholm, Co. C, 357th Infantry.....	Killed “.....	October 25
Michael J. Lynch, Co. D, 344th M. G. Bn.....	Killed “.....	October 23
Ott McAllester, Co. B, 360th Infantry.....	Killed “.....	November 4
Pat J. McAndrews, Co. M, 357th Infantry.....	Killed “.....	November 6
Delbert E. McClane, Co. I, 357th Infantry.....	Killed “.....	October 23
Everett R. McClay, Co. E, 357th Infantry.....	Killed “.....	November 4
Joseph M. McCloskey, Co. A, 359th Infantry....	Killed “.....	November 1
Charles A. McCloud, Co. C, 315th Engineers....	Killed “.....	October 26
Lewis J. McCombs, Co. D, 359th Infantry.....	Killed “.....	November 5
Roy S. McCoy, Co. F, 359th Infantry.....	Missing “.....	September 26
Earle McCullough, Co. M, 360th Infantry.....	Killed “.....	September 20
William L. McCurry, Co. F, 359th Infantry.....	Missing “.....	September 26
William M. McDonnel, Co. M, 360th Infantry...	Killed “.....	October 31
Leon McElwee, Co. K, 360th Infantry.....	Killed “.....	November 4
James McIntyre, Amb. Co. 359.....	Missing “.....	September 29
Henry E. McKee, Co. C, 345th M. G. Bn.....	Killed “.....	October 31
Newton M. McKeller, Co. F, 358th Infantry.....	Killed “.....	September 13
Jesse R. McKenzie, Co. E, 359th Infantry.....	Killed “.....	September 16
Glen B. McKinnon, Co. I, 358th Infantry.....	Killed “.....	September 17

MISCELLANY

Privates (continued)

Sulavan McKissack, Co. M, 359th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	September	15
Cleveland L. McMinn, M. G., 358th Infantry....	Killed ".....	November	2
George M. McMinn, Co. D, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	4
Dorsey N. McNeer, Co. B, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	4
James D. McPherson, Co. H, 359th Infantry....	Missing ".....	September	26
Sidney H. McSpadden, Co. B, 360th Infantry....	Killed ".....	September	16
Ralph Mabrey, Co. C, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	4
Willie Machemel, Co. K, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	4
John Machula, Co. H, 357th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	September	12
Robert P. Madigan, Co. D, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	4
Sive Magro, Co. F, 360th Infantry.....	Died of wounds.....	October	2
Robert A. Mankin, Co. B, 344th M. G. Bn.....	Killed in action.....	November	10
Henry E. Maples, Co. A, 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	14
John Marino, Co. K, 358th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	September	12
John S. Marshall, Co. E, 315th Engineers.....	Killed ".....	September	14
James F. Matlock, Co. A, 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	October	24
Nova R. Matthews, Co. I, 357th Infantry.....	Died of wounds.....	October	4
Wilfred A. Matthies, Co. H, 359th Infantry.....	" ".....	October	1
Myre Mattix, Co. A, 360th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	November	1
Charles A. Matusch, Co. K, 357th Infantry....	Missing ".....	October	23
John Mavers, Co. H, 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	12
Lawrence L. Mayle, Co. E, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	20
Edd Maywald, Co. E, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	15
John L. Meadows, Co. A, 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	26
William C. Meehan, Co. A, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	October	23
Edgar F. Merrem, Co. M, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	16
James E. Merrick, Co. F, 359th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	September	26
Joseph B. Merrill, Co. E, 359th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	5
William Metzler, Co. H, 359th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	5
Frank J. Meyer, Co. I, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	30
Orville Mickler, Co. K, 360th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	November	1
Dan Miers, Co. F, 359th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	26
Edward Mihm, Co. A, 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	October	21
Alfred H. Miller, Co. L, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	4
Henry Miller, Co. I, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	8
Henry Miller, Co. B, 359th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	3
John O. Miller, 315th F. S. Bn.....	Killed ".....	November	2
Ralph W. Miller, Co. D, 360th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	November	4
Will B. Miller, Hq., 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	October	22
Willis E. Miller, Co. A, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	20
Lorenz Milli, Co. C, 358th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	September	26
Connie O. Mills, Co. A, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	2

MISCELLANY

Privates (continued)

Frank D. Mingus, Co. F, 357th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	September	14
James O. Mitchell, Co. I, 359th Infantry.....	Killed "	October	4
Warren F. Mitchell, Co. A, 360th Infantry.....	Killed "	November	5
Daniel Moeller, Co. H, 357th Infantry.....	Killed "	November	5
Doake D. Moeller, Co. H, 357th Infantry.....	Killed "	November	4
William Monster, Co. L, 358th Infantry.....	Killed "	November	8
Ernest Montgomery, Co. K, 358th Infantry.....	Killed "	September	27
Ernest Moore, Co. D, 359th Infantry.....	Killed "	November	2
James Moore, Co. M, 357th Infantry.....	Killed "	September	16
Frank C. Morey, Co. M, 357th Infantry.....	Killed "	October	23
Claude C. Morris, Co. I, 359th Infantry.....	Killed "	November	4
Wilbur J. Morrison, Co. D, 360th Infantry.....	Killed "	November	4
Arnie Mosley, Co. E, 359th Infantry.....	Killed "	September	12
Elmer J. Moss, Co. I, 358th Infantry.....	Killed "	September	24
Ernest S. Mueller, Hq., 359th Infantry.....	Killed "	November	10
Joseph Muhvich, Co. A, 357th Infantry.....	Killed "	September	15
Eco H. Mulier, Co. K, 359th Infantry.....	Killed "	September	15
Frank B. Mulkey, Co. L, 359th Infantry.....	Killed "	September	12
Joe G. Munn, Co. M, 358th Infantry.....	Killed "	September	12
T. Grant Munn, Co. F, 359th Infantry.....	Missing "	September	26
Everett B. Murray, Co. H, 359th Infantry.....	Killed "	November	5
Thomas H. Murray, Co. E, 358th Infantry.....	Killed "	September	13
John H. Myers, Co. H, 359th Infantry.....	Killed "	November	5
Lawrence Myers, Co. K, 360th Infantry.....	Missing "	November	1
Roy J. Myers, Co. H, 358th Infantry.....	Killed "	October	27
Trun W. Myers, Co. I, 357th Infantry.....	Killed "	September	26
George E. Nairn, Co. E, 357th Infantry.....	Killed "	September	12
Dan E. Nash, Co. B, 345th M. G. Bn.....	Died of wounds.....	October	4
Boyd Neely, Co. B, 359th Infantry.....	Missing in action.....	November	3
Sidney R. Nelms, Co. E, 359th Infantry.....	Killed "	November	5
Frank Nelson, Co. K, 358th Infantry.....	Killed "	September	13
Ira S. Nelson, Co. H, 359th Infantry.....	Killed "	November	5
Severin Nelson, Co. F, 360th Infantry.....	Killed "	October	31
James T. Nevins, Co. E, 315th Engineers.....	Killed "	September	14
Samuel H. Newburn, M. G., 358th Infantry.....	Died of wounds.....	November	4
Phillip Newell, Co. K, 358th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	September	26
Johan Nilsson, Co. G, 357th Infantry.....	Killed "	September	13
Billie R. Nobles, M. G., 358th Infantry.....	Killed "	September	12
Harvey L. Norman, Co. F, 315th Engineers.....	Killed "	September	14
William A. Norman, Co. B, 359th Infantry.....	Killed "	November	5
Percy N. Northcut, Co. A, 357th Infantry.....	Died of wounds.....	November	18
William D. Nutt, Co. E, 357th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	November	4

MISCELLANY

Privates (continued)

Sophus M. Nykreim, Co. E, 357th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	November 4
John J. Oak, Co. I, 357th Infantry.....	Killed "	September 26
Paul Obeirn, Co. L, 357th Infantry.....	Killed "	September 26
Gust. A. Oberg, Co. M, 357th Infantry.....	Killed "	September 16
Otto P. Ochaner, Co. H, 359th Infantry.....	Killed "	November 8
Erick Ofstad, Co. F, 359th Infantry.....	Missing "	September 26
Clarence E. Oliver, Co. L, 359th Infantry.....	Killed "	September 12
Jack Olson, Co. A, 357th Infantry.....	Killed "	November 7
Jose Ortegon, Co. G, 359th Infantry.....	Killed "	November 1
William E. Osborne, Co. B, 345th M. G. Bn.....	Killed "	November 1
Richard L. Osburn, Co. A, 358th Infantry.....	Killed "	September 16
Henry Otten, Co. C, 357th Infantry.....	Missing "	September 12
Calvin E. Ottmo, Co. E, 359th Infantry.....	Killed "	September 14
Orin A. Overlie, Co. G, 358th Infantry.....	Died of wounds.....	September 12
Halbert Owen, Co. M, 360th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	September 14
Frederick Owens, Co. E, 357th Infantry.....	Killed "	September 16
Levi B. Owens, Co. A, 358th Infantry.....	Killed "	September 14
Teddy Owens, Co. D, 358th Infantry.....	Killed "	September 14
Thomas A. Oxford, Co. H, 359th Infantry.....	Missing "	September 26
John A. Palmer, Co. A, 358th Infantry.....	Killed "	November 7
Gunnar A. Pantzar, Co. F, 360th Infantry.....	Killed "	September 26
James Pappas, Co. K, 360th Infantry.....	Killed "	November 4
Isadore J. Paquin, Co. C, 358th Infantry.....	Killed "	September 12
Henry L. Parthie, Co. I, 358th Infantry.....	Killed "	September 12
John T. Pate, Co. G, 359th Infantry.....	Killed "	October 26
Harry Paton, Co. A, 357th Infantry.....	Missing "	October 1
George L. Patterson, Co. M, 357th Infantry.....	Killed "	November 10
Julian Patton, Co. L, 359th Infantry.....	Killed "	November 3
Stanislaus Paulbicki, Co. A, 357th Infantry.....	Killed "	October 30
Paul Paulsen, Co. G, 358th Infantry.....	Killed "	September 12
George Pederson, Co. H, 360th Infantry.....	Died of wounds.....	October 1
Albert Pemberton, Co. L, 358th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	September 12
Roy O. Perkins, Co. E, 357th Infantry.....	Killed "	September 17
Cecil Perrien, Co. F, 358th Infantry.....	Killed "	September 12
Early A. Perry, Co. D, 360th Infantry.....	Killed "	November 4
Ray Perry, Co. B, 358th Infantry.....	Killed "	November 10
William J. Perry, Co. L, 359th Infantry.....	Killed "	September 12
Herman N. Peters, Co. K, 360th Infantry.....	Killed "	September 15
August Peterson, Co. I, 360th Infantry.....	Killed "	November 2
Carl W. Peterson, Co. C, 359th Infantry.....	Killed "	November 3
Carl W. Peterson, Co. K, 357th Infantry.....	Killed "	September 21
Martin Peterson, Co. C, 357th Infantry.....	Missing "	September 12

MISCELLANY

Privates (continued)

John F. Petrik, Co. K, 357th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	September 26
Bruno Phillips, Co. I, 359th Infantry.....	Died of wounds.....	September 14
William B. Phillips, Co. H, 359th Infantry.....	Missing in action.....	November 2
Clyde E. Philpott, Co. F, 359th Infantry.....	Missing “.....	September 26
Frank K. Phipps, Co. C, 360th Infantry.....	Killed “.....	November 4
Julian Pierson, Co. B, 358th Infantry.....	Killed “.....	September 12
Sam H. Pike, M. G., 359th Infantry.....	Killed “.....	November 2
Frank Podgorski, Co. C, 358th Infantry.....	Killed “.....	November 9
Ben Podolsky, Co. C, 359th Infantry.....	Killed “.....	November 3
Ralph L. Pohl, Co. B, 345th M. G. Bn.....	Killed “.....	November 8
Delbert D. Powell, Co. G, 358th Infantry.....	Killed “.....	September 14
Lewis M. Powell, Co. I, 358th Infantry.....	Killed “.....	October 24
Henry J. Power, Co. H, 360th Infantry.....	Killed “.....	September 15
John C. Pratt, Co. C, 359th Infantry.....	Killed “.....	September 14
Roy Price, Co. I, 359th Infantry.....	Killed “.....	November 5
Roy O. Pritchard, Co. A, 357th Infantry.....	Missing “.....	September 12
Louis F. Pseucik, Co. I, 360th Infantry.....	Killed “.....	November 2
Henry W. Pyell, Co. G, 358th Infantry.....	Killed “.....	September 12
Edwin C. Qually, Co. K, 357th Infantry.....	Killed “.....	October 24
Howard C. Quigley, Co. D, 360th Infantry.....	Killed “.....	November 4
John A. Qulate, Co. F, 358th Infantry.....	Killed “.....	September 12
Andy Radl, Co. L, 359th Infantry.....	Killed “.....	September 12
Samuel Raiz, Co. A, 360th Infantry.....	Killed “.....	September 20
Alexander Ramsey, Co. A, 360th Infantry.....	Died of wounds.....	November 3
Robert S. Ramsey, Co. B, 358th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	October 22
Bryan E. Raney, Co. G, 358th Infantry.....	Killed “.....	September 12
Arnold J. Rasmussen, M. D., 357th Infantry....	Killed “.....	October 30
Clarence H. Rasmussen, Co. C, 357th Infantry...	Died of wounds.....	
James D. Rasnick, Co. G, 360th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	November 4
William C. Raveling, Co. D, 358th Infantry.....	Killed “.....	September 26
Frank B. Ray, Co. A, 315th Engineers.....	Killed “.....	October 25
Walter J. Reams, Co. I, 357th Infantry.....	Missing “.....	October 1
Fred E. Reasoner, Co. E, 360th Infantry.....	Killed “.....	September 13
Louis G. Rebillet, Co. H, 359th Infantry.....	Killed “.....	November 5
Hubert F. Reddish, Co. H, 359th Infantry.....	Missing “.....	November 11
Phyletus L. Reed, M. G., 358th Infantry.....	Killed “.....	September 21
Roy A. Reed, Co. G, 358th Infantry.....	Killed “.....	September 12
Walter F. Reed, Co. E, 360th Infantry.....	Killed “.....	November 4
Cumming S. Reese, Co. G, 358th Infantry.....	Killed “.....	November 10
Charles W. Reid, Co. K, 358th Infantry.....	Killed “.....	September 12
Tandy Reid, Co. F, 358th Infantry.....	Killed “.....	September 14
Edward M. Reimringer, Co. F, 359th Infantry..	Missing “.....	September 26

MISCELLANY

Privates (continued)

Edward Reynolds, Co. H, 359th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	November	2
William C. Reynolds, Hq., 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	21
George E. Rhudy, Co. E, 359th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	5
Floyd Rice, Co. B, 359th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	3
Jim N. Rice, Co. F, 359th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	September	26
John Richard, Co. B, 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	10
Norman Richard, Co. I, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	2
Samuel J. Richardson, Co. H, 357th Infantry....	Killed ".....	October	25
Allen Richie, Co. B, 345th M. G. Bn.....	Died of wounds.....	October	2
George F. Ridenour, Co. B, 359th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	November	3
James O. Ritchie, Co. A, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	12
Harry R. Roberts, Co. I, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	4
Okie E. Robertson, Co. E, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	4
Harvey W. Robinson, Co. H, 360th Infantry....	Killed ".....	November	4
Charlie T. Roby, Co. A, 344th M. G. Bn.....	Killed ".....	September	17
John J. Rolinski, Co. I, 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	October	22
Chester R. Rombaugh, Co. G, 359th Infantry....	Killed ".....	September	26
Robert H. Ronk, Co. I, 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	21
James L. Rooney, Co. K, 359th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	15
Gus Rose, Co. H, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	October	26
William Rossemann, Co. D, 358th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	September	26
Charley Rosser, Co. C, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	October	24
William Rothie, Co. G, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	18
Andrew Rouffino, Co. G, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	1
William Rowe, Co. D, 345th M. G. Bn.....	Killed ".....	September	17
Glenn Rowland, Co. B, 343d M. G. Bn.....	Killed ".....	September	26
Alfred Rubin, Co. G, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	4
Henry Rueter, Co. F, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	15
Maynard L. Rundell, Co. K, 359th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	18
Martin O. Ruud, 343d M. G. Bn.....	Killed ".....	November	1
Henry M. Ryan, M. D., 359th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	October	31
James L. Ryan, Co. A, 345th M. G. Bn.....	Killed ".....	September	20
Yalmer Saari, Co. D, 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	26
Anthony Salachi, Co. K, 360th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	November	1
Elza M. Salmon, Co. B, 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	October	27
William L. Sanford, Co. D, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	4
Joe Satcher, Co. E, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	October	4
William S. Schaffer, Co. K, 359th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	October	4
Frank J. Scharfbillig, Co. B, 358th Infantry....	Died of wounds.....	October	29
Lawrence Schenk, Co. D, 358th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	September	26
Ambrose Schlitz, Co. D, 357th Infantry.....	Died of wounds.....	October	25
Fred Schmidt, Co. D, 358th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	September	26

MISCELLANY

Privates (continued)

Frank A. Schneider, Co. H, 360th Infantry.....	Missing in action.....	November 3
Gerhard H. Scholz, Co. H, 359th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September 21
George H. Schrack, Co. M, 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November 4
Carl F. Schroeder, M. G., 357th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	October 24
David H. Scott, Co. M, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September 14
William Scott, Co. C, 359th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November 5
Terry J. Seely, Co. H, 359th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	September 26
Max Seidenberg, Co. K, 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September 12
Charlie C. Self, Co. G, 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September 12
Elija B. Self, Co. B, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November 1
Jesus Sevier, Co. A, 360th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	November 1
Henry N. Shaff, Co. C, 357th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	September 12
Louis A. Shallers, Co. A, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November 2
John W. Shankles, Co. M, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September 14
Clyde E. Shaw, Co. M, 359th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September 13
Henry Shawnee, Co. A, 343d M. G. Bn.....	Died of wounds.....	November 5
James B. Sheil, Co. B, 344th M. G. Bn.....	Killed in action.....	November 5
Benjamin F. Shelton, Co. B, 315th Engineers....	Died of wounds.....	October 29
Charlie W. Shelton, Co. C, 360th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	September 20
William S. Sherrod, Co. E, 359th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September 14
Victor Shimanek, Co. D, 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November 2
Ernest B. Shock, M. G., 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November 1
Edwin Shonk, Co. M, 358th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	September 12
Benjamin F. Short, Co. E, 359th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	September 12
Andrew Sibbald, M. G., 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November 1
Fred E. Sickler, Co. F, 357th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	November 15
Reuben C. Siffing, Co. M, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November 10
Charles C. Silman, Co. C, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November 4
Jacob Simon, Co. F, 359th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November 5
John A. Simon, Co. C, 357th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	October 6
Arthur F. Simpson, Co. A, 359th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November 2
William J. Singleton, Co. F, 359th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September 26
Dewey D. Sivley, Co. C, 359th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November 5
Rocial N. Skiles, Co. D, 358th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	September 26
Perry W. Skinner, Co. K, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September 14
Charles S. Skweres, Co. D, 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September 14
Lonnie P. Sliger, Co. F, 359th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	September 26
John F. Smauley, M. D., 359th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September 26
Charlie E. Smith, Co. F, 359th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	September 26
Earl G. Smith, Co. L, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November 4
James F. Smith, M. G., 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September 12
Jesse E. Smith, Hq., 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	October 28

MISCELLANY

Privates (continued)

Robert J. Smith, Co. I, 360th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	November	4
Thomas C. Smith, Co. L, 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	13
Walton Smith, Co. C, 345th M. G. Bn.....	Killed ".....	November	2
Wilbur Smithson, Co. I, 359th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	2
Clarence Snedecer, Co. C, 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	October	27
Arthur T. Solie, Co. C, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	16
Carl W. Solley, Co. B, 345th M. G. Bn.....	Died of wounds.....	October	6
Gustave H. Sollom, Co. B, 345th M. G. Bn.....	" ".....	September	29
Karl Solvsburg, Co. M, 360th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	November	2
Tom Somers, M. G., 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	1
Polidora Sosa, Co. G, 359th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	12
Jesse C. Souder, Hq., 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	14
Henry G. Spanier, Co. H, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	October	24
Arthur E. Speed, Co. L, 359th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	12
Jacob F. Speer, Hq., 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	October	22
Walter E. Spees, M. D., 344th M. G. Bn.....	Killed ".....	October	1
Howard Spence, Co. M, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	October	23
James R. Spitzer, Co. H, 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	10
Nicholas Spoden, Co. D, 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	14
Oscar Spraggins, Co. B, 359th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	5
Tracy Sprowls, Co. C, 344th M. G. Bn.....	Killed ".....	September	15
John E. Stafford, Co. C, 357th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	October	6
George H. Stahlboerger, Co. K, 358th Infantry..	Killed ".....	September	26
Verne A. Stanley, Co. H, 359th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	6
John L. Steitler, Co. K, 359th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	15
Arnold L. Sternberg, Co. E, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	15
Charles H. Stevens, Co. L, 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	12
Charles G. Stewart, Co. A, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	7
Sanford B. Stinson, Amb. Co. 357.....	Killed ".....	September	17
Freddie L. Stockton, Co. H, 357th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	September	13
Wallace D. Stoner, Co. F, 359th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November	5
Joseph H. Stotts, Co. A, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	12
Alvin Stovall, Co. F, 360th Infantry.....	Died of wounds.....	October	2
Richard Strandgard, Co. F, 359th Infantry.....	Missing in action.....	September	26
Henry Streaker, Co. H, 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	12
Karl Streit, Co. M, 360th Infantry.....	Died of wounds.....	October	31
Harry Strickland, Co. F, 359th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	September	26
Relmon Strickland, Co. H, 359th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	September	26
Leo R. Stutler, Hq., 359th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	26
Mike Sulz, Co. K, 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	26
Bonnie T. Summers, Co. M, 359th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	12
Erastus B. Summy, Co. G, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September	20

MISCELLANY

Privates (continued)

Frederick J. Sutter, Co. H, 359th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	November 5
Willie Swaffer, Co. A, 358th Infantry.....	Killed "	September 17
Lawrence Swanson, Co. L, 360th Infantry.....	Killed "	September 23
Theodore C. Swanson, Co. M, 357th Infantry....	Killed "	October 22
Rupert L. Sweet, Co. B, 343d M. G. Bn.....	Killed "	November 1
Richard A. Swenson, Co. A, 315th Engineers....	Killed "	October 3
Rubin Tallent, Co. A, 357th Infantry.....	Killed "	September 17
Ole Tdvten, Co. A, 357th Infantry.....	Killed "	September 14
Garland B. Teel, Co. F, 358th Infantry.....	Killed "	September 12
Emery R. Terry, Co. I, 359th Infantry.....	Killed "	November 5
Ray A. Thein, Co. C, 358th Infantry.....	Missing "	September 26
August A. Thomas, Co. C, 360th Infantry.....	Killed "	November 4
Roy C. Thomas, Co. D, 360th Infantry.....	Killed "	November 4
Lonnie A. Thompson, M. G., 359th Infantry....	Killed "	November 5
Richard P. Thompson, Co. K, 358th Infantry...	Missing "	September 12
Solomon E. Thompson, Co. B, 360th Infantry....	Killed "	November 9
Walter M. Thompson, Co. I, 358th Infantry....	Killed "	September 12
Clarence E. Thornton, Co. I, 357th Infantry....	Killed "	September 26
Hiram M. Thornton, M. G., 358th Infantry....	Killed "	September 22
Clarence G. Thurman, Co. C, 359th Infantry....	Killed "	November 1
Fred J. Tice, Co. F, 358th Infantry.....	Killed "	September 12
John B. Tigertt, Co. F, 359th Infantry.....	Missing "	September 26
Martin G. Tillman, Co. F, 360th Infantry.....	Killed "	September 26
Nathaniel H. Tims, Co. K, 360th Infantry.....	Killed "	November 4
Charles E. Tippie, M. G., 358th Infantry.....	Killed "	September 21
S. Rogers Tipton, Hq., 359th Infantry.....	Killed "	September 12
Morris D. Tittle, Co. H, 359th Infantry.....	Killed "	November 11
Grover C. Todd, Co. E, 359th Infantry.....	Killed "	September 25
Vann Todd, Co. A, 358th Infantry.....	Missing "	September 27
Arvid Toline, Co. A, 360th Infantry.....	Killed "	November 2
Anton Torgeson, Co. M, 357th Infantry.....	Died of wounds.....	November 11
James E. Torian, Co. F, 359th Infantry.....	Missing in action.....	September 26
Joseph S. Tower, Co. L, 358th Infantry.....	Killed "	November 1
John Tozzi, Co. L, 358th Infantry.....	Killed "	September 12
John H. Tucker, Co. M, 359th Infantry.....	Killed "	November 5
John H. Tudor, Co. F, 358th Infantry.....	Killed "	September 13
Lloyd D. Tuffy, Co. I, 359th Infantry.....	Killed "	November 5
Julius B. Tunison, Co. I, 357th Infantry.....	Killed "	October 24
Albert Turnbull, Co. H, 358th Infantry.....	Killed "	October 27
Albert L. Turner, Co. M, 358th Infantry.....	Killed "	October 25
Alpha E. Turner, Co. B, 360th Infantry.....	Missing "	November 1
Charles M. Turner, Co. M, 359th Infantry.....	Killed "	November 5

MISCELLANY

Privates (continued)

William C. Turner, Co. H, 359th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	November 6
Jerry V. Tyler, Co. C, 359th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September 14
Graffa Valentine, Co. H, 359th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	November 2
Paul J. Van Heyde, M. G., 359th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November 3
Robert P. Vann, Co. E, 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September 12
Harry D. Vargason, Co. A, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September 20
John Vasicky, Co. C, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	October 25
Dominico Venier, Co. D, 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September 14
Grover W. Vernon, Co. F, 360th Infantry.....	Died of wounds.....	October 6
Minor M. Vestal, Co. A, 360th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	November 2
Juan Villareal, Co. E, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November 1
Perry L. Vinson, Co. H, 360th Infantry.....	Died of wounds.....	September 30
Anton Virgil, Co. C, 357th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	October 24
Antone J. Vodiska, Co. K, 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September 26
Frank R. Volimer, Co. M, 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	October 27
Charles L. Voorhees, Co. I, 360th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	September 14
William Waddel, Co. I, 359th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November 1
James C. Wade, Co. A, 357th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	October 1
Stephens Waggoner, M. G., 357th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	October 24
Charlie A. Wagner, Co. D, 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September 26
Bernard J. Waibel, Co. D, 358th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	September 26
Harry E. Waldron, Co. E, 359th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	September 26
Fred W. Wallace, Co. E, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September 20
Rufus E. Wallace, Co. H, 359th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	September 26
George Wallis, Co. C, 344th M. G. Bn.....	Killed ".....	September 14
John J. Walsh, Co. A, 360th Infantry.....	Died of wounds.....	November 1
Oscar Walters, Co. A, 359th Infantry.....	" ".....	September 25
Donald Warden, Co. E, 360th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	September 15
Arch C. Warren, Co. I, 359th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September 12
Clifford L. Warren, Co. D, 358th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	September 26
Walter W. Waterman, Co. G, 359th Infantry....	Killed ".....	September 26
Norman A. Waterstrat, Co. K, 357th Infantry...	Missing ".....	October 23
John C. Watts, Co. K, 359th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September 12
Murry M. Watwood, Co. F, 360th Infantry.....	Missing ".....	November 1
William H. Weatherly, Co. E, 360th Infantry...	Killed ".....	September 15
Elmer S. Weaver, Co. B, 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	October 27
Clarence Webster, Co. M, 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November 4
John Wegella, Co. G, 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September 12
Evans Weichert, Co. B, 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September 15
Jake Weisman, Co. D, 360th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November 4
Emil Weiss, Co. L, 358th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	September 12
Everett C. Wells, Co. E, 357th Infantry.....	Killed ".....	November 4

MISCELLANY

Privates (continued)

John A. Wentling, Co. L, 358th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	October	22
Nelson B. West, Co. H, 358th Infantry.....	Killed "	September	16
Dan F. Weyand, Co. G, 360th Infantry.....	Killed "	November	4
William A. Whaley, Co. D, 358th Infantry.....	Died of wounds.....	November	12
William C. Whaley, Co. E, 360th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	September	26
Richard Wheeler, Co. D, 358th Infantry.....	Killed "	October	20
Enoch L. White, Co. C, 345th M. G. Bn.....	Killed "	November	2
Fred O. White, Co. K, 358th Infantry.....	Killed "	September	12
Lewis B. White, Co. E, 315th Engineers.....	Killed "	September	14
Elmer C. Whitfield, Co. D, 345th M. G. Bn.....	Killed "	November	2
Bert B. Whitson, Co. F, 360th Infantry.....	Killed "	September	26
Menzo Widel, Co. I, 358th Infantry.....	Killed "	September	13
Edward J. Wight, Co. A, 360th Infantry.....	Killed "	November	2
Delbert D. Wilburn, Co. H, 359th Infantry.....	Killed "	November	5
Charles E. Wilkinson, Co. I, 357th Infantry.....	Killed "	October	23
Aloys J. Will, Co. D, 358th Infantry.....	Killed "	November	10
Bill Willburn, Co. A, 357th Infantry.....	Killed "	September	20
Clarence Williams, Co. F, 360th Infantry.....	Killed "	November	2
Emerson A. Williams, Co. A, 360th Infantry....	Killed "	October	31
Sylvester Williams, Hq., 357th Infantry.....	Killed "	October	24
Walter M. Williford, Co. D, 360th Infantry.....	Missing "	November	1
J. D. Willis, Co. D, 360th Infantry.....	Killed "	November	4
Roy E. Willoughby, Co. H, 357th Infantry.....	Killed "	October	28
Clarence L. Wilson, Co. K, 357th Infantry.....	Killed "	November	2
Herman L. Wilson, Co. E., 359th Infantry	Killed "	November	5
William E. Wilson, Co. E, 315th Engineers.....	Killed "	September	14
Gustaf Winberg, Co. D, 358th Infantry.....	Killed "	November	10
Paul E. Winfrey, Co. E, 359th Infantry.....	Missing "	September	26
Robert E. Winningham, Co. E, 359th Infantry..	Killed "	November	5
Adolph O. Witte, Co. G, 359th Infantry.....	Killed "	November	5
Amel Wittekopp, Co. K, 357th Infantry.....	Killed "	September	12
John B. Wold, Co. F, 358th Infantry.....	Killed "	September	12
Charles H. Wood, Co. C, 360th Infantry.....	Killed "	September	20
Joe C. Wood, Co. C, 360th Infantry.....	Missing "	September	12
Roy O. Wood, Co. D, 360th Infantry.....	Killed "	September	16
Thomas W. Wood, Amb. Co. 357.....	Killed "	November	5
Epreon H. Woodard, Co. G, 357th Infantry.....	Killed "	September	18
David C. Woodward, Co. D, 358th Infantry.....	Killed "	November	10
Hannibal B. Woodward, Co. K, 357th Infantry..	Missing "	August	23
Nathan L. Woody, Co. L, 358th Infantry.....	Missing "	November	1
Silas Wootan, Co. G, 360th Infantry.....	Killed "	November	4
Max Nelson Wren, Co. L, 358th Infantry.....	Killed "	September	12

MISCELLANY

Privates (continued)

Edward J. Wright, Co. A, 360th Infantry.....	Killed in action.....	November 7
Gustave A. Wuensche, Co. E, 359th Infantry....	Killed "	November 2
William E. Wulf, Hq., 358th Infantry.....	Killed "	November 2
Thomas A. Wyatt, Co. C, 357th Infantry.....	Missing "	October 6
Almuth R. Yarbrough, Co. F, 359th Infantry....	Missing "	September 26
Clarence E. Yoeckel, Co. D, 359th Infantry.....	Killed "	November 2
Chauncey Young, Co. B, 358th Infantry.....	Killed "	October 22
Salvatore Zaffuto, Co. D, 358th Infantry.....	Killed "	November 7
Eddie Zeaman, Co. D, 358th Infantry.....	Killed "	September 26
Guy L. Zinn, Co. C, 315th Supply Train.....	Killed "	September 16
George A. Zurich, Co. D, 358th Supply Train....	Killed "	November 10

ANNEX No. 5

COMMENDATIONS

IN addition to the commendations of the 90th Division which have been set forth in the previous text, the following additional complimentary communications, among others, were received:

A

LETTER FROM GENERAL JOHN J. PERSHING, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES:

"American Expeditionary Forces
Office of the Commander-in-Chief
France

April 26, 1919.

MAJOR-GENERAL CHARLES H. MARTIN,
Commanding 90th Division,
American E. F.

My dear General Martin:

It gives me much pleasure to congratulate you and, through you, the officers and men of your Division on the splendid appearance that it made at its inspection and review on April 24 at Wengerohr. The smart appearance of personnel and the good condition in which I found the horse transportation and artillery are sure signs of the high morale that permeates all ranks. This is only what one would expect of a division which has such a fine fighting record.

Arriving in France towards the end of June, 1918, it underwent, until the end of August, the usual course of training behind the line. It was then placed in the Villers-en-Haye sector and there took part in the St. Mihiel offensive where it attacked the strong positions on the Hindenburg line immediately to the west of the Moselle River. In these operations it was entirely successful, mopping up the Bois-des-Rappes, occupying the town of Vilcey-sur-Trey, the Bois-de-Presle and the Forêt-des-Vencheres, and advancing to a depth of 6½ kilometers. On the night of October 21 the Division entered the Meuse-Argonne offensive, taking the town of Bantheville and the high ground north and north-west of that town. In the tremendous attack of November 1 it continued its splendid

MISCELLANY

record, piercing the Freya Stellung, crossing the Meuse and taking 14 villages in its very rapid advance. The Carriere Bois, the Bois-de-Raux, Côte 243 (the capture of which was vital to the advance of the division on the left) and Hill 321 were the scenes of desperate fighting on the opening day of the attack. On November 2, Villers-devant-Dun was taken, and the following day the Bois-de-Montigny, Bois-de-Tailly, Bois-de-Mont, Bois-de-Sassey and the town of Montigny-devant-Sassey were taken, a very deep and rapid advance being made. On the 4th, Halles was occupied. By November 10 the infantry had crossed the Meuse and the town of Mouzay was taken. The Division was pressing the enemy hard at the time of the signing of the armistice.

As part of the 3rd Army the Division participated in the march into Germany and the subsequent occupation of enemy territory. I am pleased to mention the excellent conduct of the men under these difficult circumstances as well as for their services in battle. They are to the credit of the American people. I wish to express to each man my own appreciation of the splendid work that has been done and the assurance of my continued interest in his welfare.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) JOHN J. PERSHING."

B

LETTER FROM LIEUTENANT-GENERAL LIGGETT, COMMANDING GENERAL, FIRST ARMY,
AND SUBSEQUENTLY COMMANDING GENERAL, ARMY OF OCCUPATION:

"Army of Occupation
Third U. S. Army
Office A. C. of S., G-3

8 May, 1919.

From: Chief of Staff, Third Army.

To: Commanding General, 90th Division.

Subject: Appreciation of services of the Division.

The Army Commander takes this opportunity, on their separation from the Third Army, to express to the Commanding General, the officers, and the men of the 'Texas-Oklahoma Division' his appreciation of the excellent service rendered by them while under his command during the St. Mihiel offensive, the Meuse-Argonne operation, and in the Army of German Occupation.

At St. Mihiel the Division went forward with a dash and energy that carried all before it, taking those redoubtable fortresses west of the Moselle which had previously been impregnable to our gallant Allies. Again, in the Meuse-Argonne operation, with that indomitable spirit of their pioneer forefathers, the Division drove the enemy from his strongholds on the heights between the Argonne Forest and the Meuse River, contributing largely to his final destruction. As one of the Divisions forming the Army of

MISCELLANY

German Occupation the spirit and conduct of the officers and men has been an illustration to the enemy's people of the best traditions of the Nation and its Army.

It is a matter of keen personal regret to the Army Commander that your splendid Division is now leaving his command.

By command of Lieutenant-General LIGGETT:

(Signed) MALIN CRAIG,
Chief of Staff."

C

LETTER FROM FRENCH REPUBLIC

"FRENCH REPUBLIC
Paris, May 24, 1919.

From: President du Conseil.

To: Commanding General, 90th Division, U.S.A.

My dear General:

Before your Division embarks for the United States, I am very happy, in recalling the memory of the glorious fights in which the 90th Division was engaged, to express to you the gratitude of the Government of the Republic.

When the American Army attacked at St. Mihiel, the 90th Division was on the right of the attacking units. That Division had the honor of carrying by storm the enemy's defensive works of the Bois le Pretre, which place had been the theater of hard and bloody engagements and had a particular renown among the French Army.

In the evening of the 14th, the 90th Division had outflanked the wood by the left and reached Vandieres, taking from the enemy 500 prisoners and very important war material.

In the month of November your Division was again engaged in a great offensive and reached the river Meuse near Stenay.

The soldiers of the 90th Division, who have been acquainted with the sufferings of the war, are now going back to their happy homes. They will not forget their brothers in arms of France, and both democracies will remain after this war, in which they suffered side by side, united forever.

For the President du Conseil and by his command.

Signed: The General Commissioner
of Franco-American War Affairs,
ANDRÉ TARDIEU."

MISCELLANY

OTHER COMMENDATIONS

D

TELEGRAM FROM THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, SEPTEMBER 16, 1918

"Please accept my sincere congratulations on the successful and important part taken by the officers and men of the First Corps in the first offensive of the First American Army on September twelfth and thirteenth period. The courageous dash and vigor of our troops has thrilled our countrymen and evoked the enthusiasm of our Allies period. Please convey to your command my heartfelt appreciation of their splendid work period. I am proud of you all period.

PERSHING."

TELEGRAM FROM THE COMMANDING GENERAL, FIRST ARMY CORPS, SEPTEMBER 20, 1918

"G-3 Number 1023 period. Please express to the officers and men of the Ninetieth Division my congratulations over their having successfully met their first severe test.

LIGGETT."

The following message was received from the Fourth Army Corps on September 24, in reference to the raid of the 357th Infantry on the night of September 23-24:

"Headquarters Fourth Army Corps
American Expeditionary Forces

4h.50, 24 September 18 (By phone).

The Commanding General congratulates the Commanding General of the 90th Division on the successful operations.

CHIEF OF STAFF."

EXTRACT OF GENERAL ORDERS No. 42
Headquarters Third Army Corps

November 11, 1918

"It is with pride and pleasure that the Corps Commander places on record, in General Orders of the Corps, the following communication from Headquarters, First Army, November 10, 1918:

'1. The Army Commander has noticed with great pleasure and appreciation the excellent work of your Corps in crossing the Meuse River and clearing the heights to the east of the town of Dun-sur-Meuse. He appreciates fully the difficulties involved in this problem and therefore realizes that the results attained reflect great credit on your Corps and the divisions included therein.'

He desires me to transmit the foregoing to you and to request that his appreciation be transmitted to the officers and men of the Corps.

(Signed) J. L. HINES."

MISCELLANY

E

FAREWELL MESSAGE OF MAJOR-GENERAL HENRY T. ALLEN TO THE 90TH DIVISION:

"Headquarters Ninetieth Division
American Expeditionary Forces
France

21 November, 1918.

MEMORANDUM:

To the Officers and Men of the 90th Division

Having served with you throughout your period of organization, training, and fighting, from the arrival of the first recruit at Camp Travis to the last shot at Stenay and Baalon when the Armistice became effective,—I am now constrained by instructions from General Headquarters, American Expeditionary Forces, to leave you when you are headed toward Germany as part of the Army of Occupation. This separation has given me so much pain that renunciation of the Corps Command persisted in my mind.

Your superb comportment everywhere in France, as well as your unsurpassed battle exploits, have won for you a designation in the Army of Occupation; your wonderful fighting ability and your superior manhood have won for you a place in my heart that will remain with me for all time.

The fathers and mothers who have produced men such as you, who know not battle straggling nor retreat under any circumstances, must be thrilled when they learn your stories. The States to which you and they belong possess the prime essentials of prosperity and greatness.

The Soul of the 90th Division will remain a sacred inspiration to me wherever I be.

HENRY T. ALLEN.
Major-General."

